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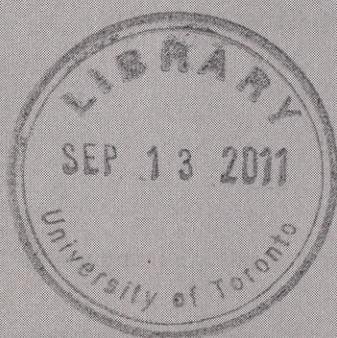
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CANADA YEAR BOOK 2011



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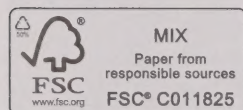
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I am pleased to present the 2011 *Canada Year Book*.

At Statistics Canada, our goal is to publish relevant, accessible and high-quality national statistics, and we are committed to providing Canadians with access to a trusted source of statistical information.

Since 1867, the Year Book has been a familiar authority, informing Canadians and international readers about Canada's economic and social statistics. The 2011 edition continues the tradition of providing reliable information on all aspects of the country—the land, the people, the society, the arts and the economy. This year's edition introduces search terms at the beginning of each chapter so readers can go online and explore each topic in more detail. Also new this year, international pages show how Canada compares with other countries.

I invite readers to visit us online at **www.statcan.gc.ca** to learn more about the work of their national statistical agency.

Wayne R. Smith
Chief Statistician of Canada



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Abbreviations and symbols

Provinces and territories

Newfoundland and Labrador	N.L.
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alta.
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Y.T.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.
Nunavut	Nvt.

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to zero where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

When the figure is not accompanied by a data quality symbol, it means that the quality of the data was assessed to be 'acceptable or better' according to the policies and standards of Statistics Canada.

Notes

In some tables and charts, figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

All data are in current dollars unless otherwise stated.

International comparisons should be used to gain a general impression only, as there are differences in definition, data collection and other factors.

The statistics in this edition are the most up-to-date available at the time of its preparation. For more recent data, visit Summary Tables at www.statcan.gc.ca/summarytables.

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Even before the 2008–2009 recession, Aboriginal people—North American Indian (or First Nations people), Métis and Inuit—had a harder time finding work and faced higher unemployment than non-Aboriginal people. The gap widened following the downturn, as Aboriginal people aged 15 and older (excluding those living on reserves or in the territories) experienced sharper declines in employment rates than non-Aboriginal people did.

In 2009, the average employment rate for Aboriginal people was 57.0%, compared with 61.8% for non-Aboriginal people. The gap in employment widened to 4.8 percentage points from 3.5 percentage points in 2008.

At the same time, the unemployment rate rose sharply for Aboriginal people, rising from 10.4% in 2008 to 13.9%. The rate for non-Aboriginal people rose from 6.0% to 8.1%.

Among Aboriginal people, the top employer of core-age workers (aged 25 to 54) in 2009 was the health and social assistance industry, followed by trade, construction and manufacturing. For non-Aboriginal people, trade was the top employer for core-age workers, followed by manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and professional, scientific and technical services.

In 2009, nearly 15% of employed core-age Aboriginal people worked in the health care and social assistance industry. Aboriginal employment in this industry increased by 12% or 4,000 jobs from 2008, outstripping the 2% increase in this industry among non-Aboriginal people.

Larger job losses among Aboriginal people

Canada's manufacturing industry posted the largest employment losses during 2009. Among non-Aboriginal manufacturing workers in the core-age group, employment declined by 8% or

14,000 jobs, with the bulk of the jobs lost in Ontario. At the same time, manufacturing employment among their Aboriginal counterparts fell by 30% or 7,000 jobs, with jobs mostly lost in the Western provinces.

In the construction industry, Aboriginal employment fell by 16% or 4,000 jobs, while it decreased by 5% or 45,000 jobs among non-Aboriginal workers.

Young workers hit by labour downturn

The labour market downturn had an especially large impact on young people (aged 15 to 24). From 2008 to 2009, the employment rate for Aboriginal youth (excluding those on reserves) fell by 6.8 percentage points, compared with a decline of 4.2 percentage points among non-Aboriginal youth. Both decreases were much larger than the employment losses experienced by core-age workers over this period.

In 2009, the employment rate was 45.1% for Aboriginal youth, whereas it was 55.6% for their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

While the period was a turbulent one in the labour market for youth and core-age adults, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people aged 55 and older were finding jobs, and so their employment rate increased slightly.

To learn more about

Aboriginal Children's Survey, Aboriginal culture, Aboriginal education, Aboriginal health and well-being, Aboriginal identity population, Aboriginal labour market, Aboriginal languages, Aboriginal peoples, Aboriginal population, Aboriginal society and community, cultural activities of Métis, First Nations, Inuit, Métis

visit www.statcan.gc.ca

Core-age Aboriginal people in British Columbia and Alberta, two of the provinces hardest hit by the downturn, experienced more pronounced changes in their employment and unemployment rates than did their counterparts in other provinces.

In Alberta, the employment rate among core-age Aboriginal people fell from 75.1% in 2008 to 69.5% in 2009, more than double the drop seen among non-Aboriginal people. In British Columbia, the core-age employment rate among Aboriginal people fell to 65.1%, a drop of 5.6 percentage points and the lowest rate for Aboriginal people among all the provinces.

Education matters in the labour market

Educational attainment also played a role both before and during the downturn. Aboriginal people who had completed postsecondary education were not as affected: their employment rate declined to 79.4%, down 1.8 percentage points from 2008 to 2009. The employment

Table 1.a
Employment rate of Aboriginal people, by educational attainment

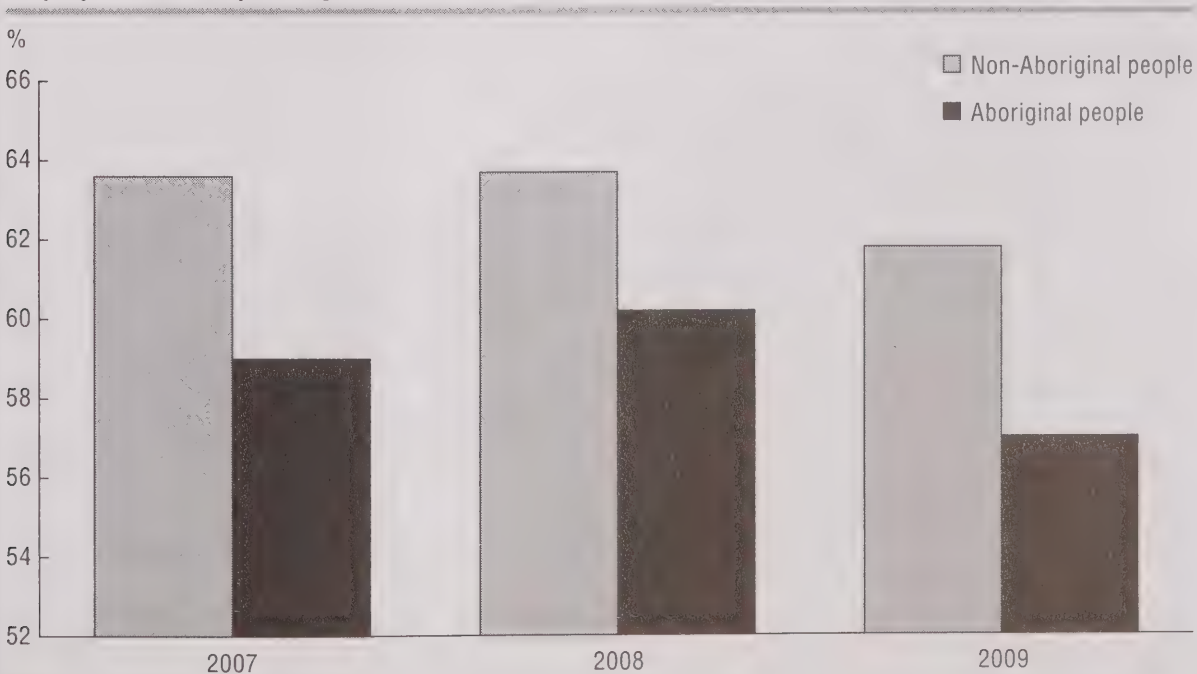
	2007	2008	2009
	%		
All education levels	70.1	70.8	68.5
Less than high school	51.2	53.2	47.7
High school graduate or some postsecondary	70.4	69.6	66.3
Completed postsecondary	80.2	81.2	79.4

Notes: Population aged 25 to 54.
Excludes people living on reserves or in the territories.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-588-X.

rate for Aboriginal people with less than a high school diploma fell by 5.5 percentage points to 47.7%. Those with a high school diploma and some postsecondary education fared better, as their employment rate declined by 3.3 percentage points to 66.3%.

The employment rate among non-Aboriginal people with a completed postsecondary education was higher than that of their Aboriginal counterparts, but the decline in their employment rate was comparable at 1.5 percentage points.

Chart 1.1
Employment rate, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population



Notes: Population aged 15 and older.
Excludes people living on reserves or in the territories.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-588-X.

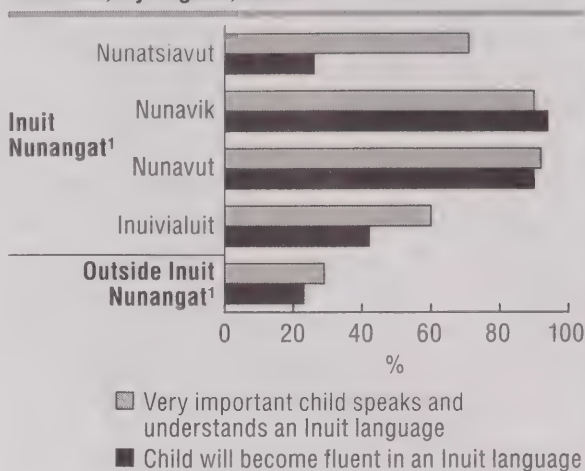
Young Inuit children and language use

For most Inuit parents, maintaining an Inuit language is very important. Nationally, 74% of the parents of Inuit children aged five or younger in 2006 thought it very important that their children learn to speak and understand their language. In addition, 71% of parents expected their children would become fluent.

Children are more likely to have an Inuit language as their mother tongue—the first language they learn and still understand—if they live in 1 of the 4 regions that make up the traditional Inuit homeland.

For 60% of Inuit children, an Inuit language is the language spoken to them most often at home. About 59% of Inuit children in Canada hear an Inuit language on a daily basis at the homes of others, while 58% hear one elsewhere in their community every day.

Chart 1.2
Inuit parents' language expectations for their children, by region, 2006



Note: Parents with children aged 5 or younger.

1. Nunangat is Inuit for homeland.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

In 2006, about 4,500 or 64% of Inuit children had an Inuit language as their mother tongue, the same percentage as in 1996.

Métis and traditional cultural activities

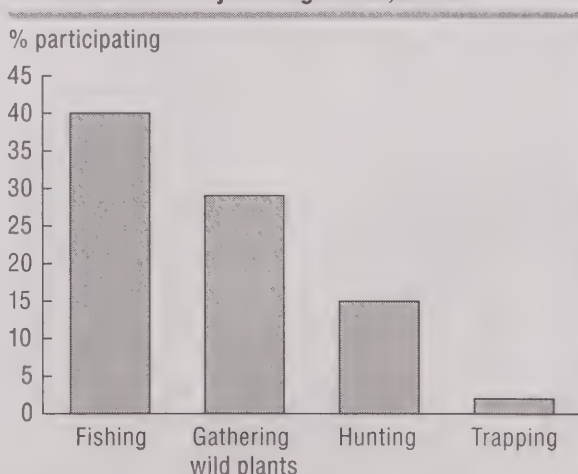
Hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering wild plants are some of the traditional activities that were once central to Métis life.

Today, fishing remains a popular activity among Métis adults. About 40% of Métis had fished during the year leading up to the Aboriginal Peoples Survey in 2006. About 15% had hunted and 2% had gone trapping.

Almost 1 in 5 Métis reported that they often consume land-based animals, such as moose, caribou, bear, deer and buffalo. More than 1 in 3 reported that they had consumed such meat a few times in the year prior to the survey.

Métis also participate in other traditional activities. The most common activities in

Chart 1.3
Traditional activity among Métis, 2006

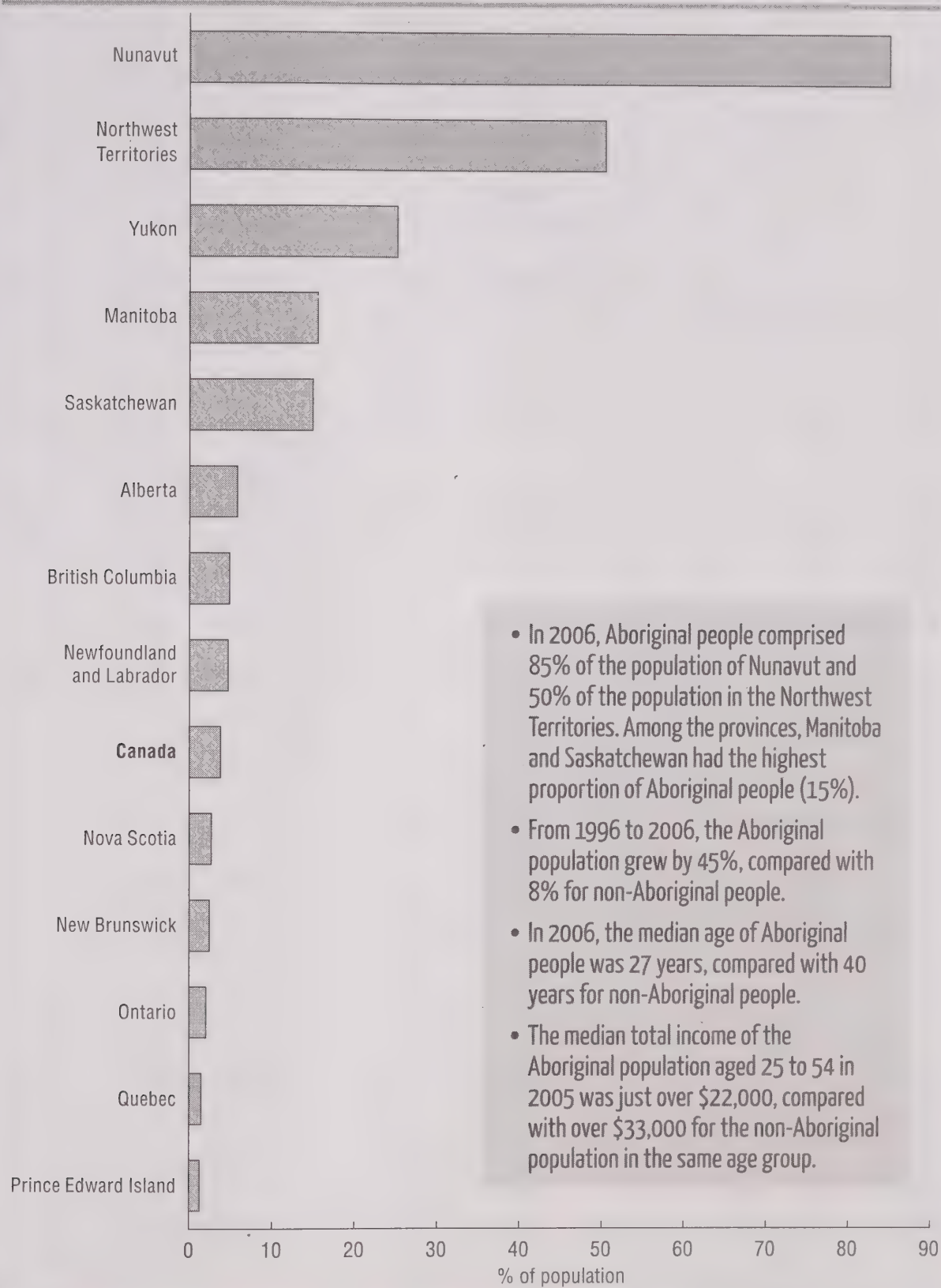


Note: Métis population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

2006 were gathering plants (29%) and creating traditional arts and crafts (13%). Beadwork (33%) and painting (18%) were the most popular arts and crafts.

Chart 1.4
Aboriginal identity population, by province and territory, 2006



- In 2006, Aboriginal people comprised 85% of the population of Nunavut and 50% of the population in the Northwest Territories. Among the provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the highest proportion of Aboriginal people (15%).
- From 1996 to 2006, the Aboriginal population grew by 45%, compared with 8% for non-Aboriginal people.
- In 2006, the median age of Aboriginal people was 27 years, compared with 40 years for non-Aboriginal people.
- The median total income of the Aboriginal population aged 25 to 54 in 2005 was just over \$22,000, compared with over \$33,000 for the non-Aboriginal population in the same age group.

Note: The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 1.1 Aboriginal identity population, by sex and by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Total population	31,241,030	500,610	134,205	903,090	719,650
Aboriginal identity population ¹	1,172,790	23,450	1,730	24,175	17,655
North American Indian	698,025	7,765	1,230	15,240	12,385
Métis	389,785	6,470	385	7,680	4,270
Inuit	50,480	4,715	30	320	185
Non-Aboriginal population	30,068,240	477,155	132,475	878,915	701,995
Males	15,326,270	243,965	64,990	435,570	351,150
Aboriginal identity population ¹	572,090	11,525	760	11,770	8,645
North American Indian	338,050	3,820	565	7,320	5,810
Métis	193,500	3,170	145	3,940	2,450
Inuit	25,025	2,365	10	140	70
Non-Aboriginal population	14,754,175	232,445	64,230	423,800	342,505
Females	15,914,760	256,640	69,210	467,525	368,505
Aboriginal identity population ¹	600,695	11,925	970	12,405	9,010
North American Indian	359,975	3,950	660	7,915	6,575
Métis	196,280	3,310	245	3,740	1,815
Inuit	25,455	2,345	20	180	110
Non-Aboriginal population	15,314,065	244,715	68,245	455,115	359,495
	%				
Total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aboriginal identity population ¹	3.8	4.7	1.3	2.7	2.5
North American Indian	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.7
Métis	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.6
Inuit	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Aboriginal population	96.2	95.3	98.7	97.3	97.5
Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aboriginal identity population ¹	3.7	4.7	1.2	2.7	2.5
North American Indian	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.7
Métis	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.7
Inuit	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Aboriginal population	96.3	95.3	98.8	97.3	97.5
Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aboriginal identity population ¹	3.8	4.6	1.4	2.7	2.4
North American Indian	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.8
Métis	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.5
Inuit	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Aboriginal population	96.2	95.4	98.6	97.3	97.6

1. The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
7,435,905	12,028,895	1,133,515	953,850	3,256,355	4,074,385	30,190	41,060	29,325
108,430	242,490	175,395	142,045	188,215	196,075	7,580	20,665	24,890
65,085	158,400	100,645	91,550	97,130	129,575	6,275	12,640	105
27,980	73,605	71,810	48,120	85,500	59,445	805	3,580	130
10,950	2,040	565	220	1,610	795	255	4,190	24,610
7,327,475	11,786,405	958,115	811,960	3,067,990	3,878,310	22,610	20,445	4,380
3,645,980	5,877,875	556,925	469,405	1,630,865	1,998,385	15,210	20,945	15,000
53,525	117,590	85,720	69,640	91,670	94,855	3,665	10,180	12,545
31,690	75,955	48,715	44,530	47,155	63,190	3,035	6,210	55
14,305	37,030	35,615	23,945	41,985	28,595	400	1,860	60
5,475	940	280	110	790	335	100	1,990	12,405
3,592,455	5,760,285	471,200	399,840	1,539,125	1,903,530	11,545	10,790	2,425
3,789,925	6,151,020	576,590	484,445	1,625,490	2,076,000	14,980	20,110	14,325
54,905	124,905	89,675	72,400	96,545	101,215	3,915	10,480	12,345
33,395	82,440	51,935	47,020	49,970	66,390	3,245	6,430	50
13,680	36,580	36,185	24,175	43,515	30,855	400	1,715	65
5,480	1,095	280	105	820	455	150	2,200	12,205
3,735,020	6,026,115	486,915	412,120	1,528,860	1,974,780	11,070	9,655	1,960
%								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.5	2.0	15.5	14.9	5.8	4.8	25.1	50.3	85.0
0.9	1.3	8.9	9.6	3.0	3.2	20.8	30.8	0.3
0.4	0.6	6.3	5.0	2.6	1.5	2.6	8.7	0.4
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.1	84.0
98.5	98.0	84.5	85.1	94.2	95.2	74.9	49.7	15.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.5	2.0	15.4	14.8	5.6	4.7	24.1	48.5	83.8
0.9	1.3	8.7	9.5	2.9	3.2	20.0	29.6	0.3
0.4	0.6	6.4	5.1	2.6	1.4	2.6	8.9	0.4
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	9.4	82.8
98.5	98.0	84.6	85.2	94.4	95.3	75.9	51.5	16.2
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.4	2.0	15.6	14.9	5.9	4.9	26.1	52.1	86.2
0.9	1.3	9.0	9.7	3.1	3.2	21.7	32.0	0.3
0.4	0.6	6.3	5.0	2.7	1.5	2.7	8.5	0.5
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	10.9	85.2
98.6	98.0	84.4	85.1	94.1	95.1	73.9	47.9	13.8

Table 1.2 Aboriginal identity population, by age group and sex and by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Both sexes, all ages	1,172,790	23,450	1,730	24,175	17,655
0 to 4	108,895	1,445	230	1,745	1,350
5 to 9	114,765	1,805	210	2,080	1,605
10 to 14	125,235	2,145	160	2,480	1,490
15 to 19	118,105	2,300	170	2,430	1,695
20 to 24	93,905	1,920	100	1,905	1,240
25 to 34	161,570	3,035	235	3,220	2,195
35 to 44	169,465	3,675	230	3,630	2,870
45 to 54	143,285	3,395	215	3,515	2,645
55 to 64	81,090	2,175	100	1,930	1,445
65 and older	56,465	1,545	75	1,230	1,105
Males, all ages	572,090	11,525	760	11,770	8,645
0 to 4	55,380	700	120	880	690
5 to 9	58,910	920	95	1,060	815
10 to 14	64,120	1,135	75	1,240	715
15 to 19	60,250	1,150	65	1,170	885
20 to 24	45,390	940	70	945	615
25 to 34	76,220	1,375	120	1,455	1,040
35 to 44	79,205	1,735	70	1,690	1,390
45 to 54	67,540	1,735	85	1,715	1,310
55 to 64	39,420	1,140	30	1,020	720
65 and older	25,650	695	30	595	460
Females, all ages	600,695	11,925	970	12,405	9,010
0 to 4	53,515	745	110	870	660
5 to 9	55,860	885	110	1,015	795
10 to 14	61,110	1,005	80	1,240	780
15 to 19	57,855	1,150	105	1,260	810
20 to 24	48,510	980	35	960	625
25 to 34	85,350	1,660	115	1,770	1,155
35 to 44	90,260	1,940	160	1,940	1,480
45 to 54	75,745	1,660	125	1,805	1,335
55 to 64	41,670	1,040	70	910	720
65 and older	30,810	855	50	635	645

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
108,430	242,490	175,395	142,045	188,215	196,075	7,580	20,665	24,890
8,680	19,815	18,810	16,600	18,315	16,195	640	1,875	3,195
9,185	21,075	19,180	16,540	19,300	18,005	690	1,950	3,135
9,650	23,435	20,200	17,510	20,945	21,045	735	2,355	3,070
9,590	22,335	17,910	16,130	19,630	19,945	700	2,290	2,980
8,200	18,540	14,250	11,990	16,535	14,875	550	1,590	2,200
14,440	33,680	23,830	19,365	28,730	25,605	990	2,770	3,475
16,005	37,935	23,720	17,845	26,510	29,615	1,230	3,020	3,175
14,775	33,720	19,215	13,705	20,420	26,425	1,045	2,350	1,850
9,910	19,340	10,940	7,115	10,695	14,420	580	1,330	1,100
7,995	12,615	7,340	5,240	7,125	9,930	420	1,125	705
53,525	117,590	85,720	69,640	91,670	94,855	3,665	10,180	12,545
4,460	10,150	9,585	8,395	9,405	8,130	315	920	1,630
4,560	10,685	10,100	8,655	9,930	9,155	345	990	1,590
5,015	11,840	10,475	8,925	10,625	10,960	370	1,190	1,550
4,840	11,600	8,805	8,275	9,940	10,400	395	1,170	1,550
3,975	8,925	6,630	5,770	8,105	7,180	280	850	1,105
7,015	15,440	11,375	8,775	14,010	12,175	445	1,270	1,725
7,865	17,945	10,895	8,415	12,005	13,525	635	1,470	1,550
7,225	15,895	9,050	6,620	9,385	12,085	460	1,080	890
5,005	9,475	5,390	3,345	4,985	6,790	240	700	575
3,565	5,620	3,405	2,455	3,280	4,460	180	540	370
54,905	124,905	89,675	72,400	96,545	101,215	3,915	10,480	12,345
4,215	9,660	9,230	8,200	8,910	8,065	325	955	1,565
4,625	10,390	9,080	7,885	9,375	8,850	340	965	1,540
4,640	11,595	9,725	8,585	10,320	10,090	370	1,160	1,520
4,750	10,740	9,105	7,855	9,690	9,545	300	1,120	1,430
4,220	9,610	7,620	6,220	8,430	7,695	275	740	1,095
7,420	18,240	12,450	10,590	14,720	13,430	540	1,500	1,750
8,140	19,985	12,820	9,425	14,505	16,095	595	1,550	1,625
7,550	17,825	10,165	7,080	11,035	14,345	585	1,270	960
4,910	9,865	5,550	3,775	5,710	7,635	335	635	520
4,425	7,000	3,935	2,780	3,845	5,470	240	585	330

Table 1.3 Aboriginal identity population, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Total population	Aboriginal identity population ¹	North American Indian	Métis	Inuit	Non-Aboriginal identity population
	number					
Canada²	31,241,030	1,172,785	698,025	389,780	50,480	30,068,240
St. John's	179,270	2,015	770	550	280	177,250
Halifax	369,455	5,320	2,995	1,760	150	364,135
Moncton	124,055	1,175	665	405	15	122,880
Saint John	120,875	1,255	720	355	60	119,625
Saguenay	149,600	2,535	985	1,435	20	147,060
Québec ²	704,180	4,000	2,085	1,445	85	700,180
Sherbrooke	183,635	1,145	630	370	15	182,495
Trois-Rivières	138,555	1,205	715	380	15	137,350
Montréal ²	3,588,520	17,865	10,135	6,010	570	3,570,655
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,117,125	20,590	10,790	7,990	730	1,096,530
Kingston	148,475	3,290	1,895	1,130	80	145,180
Peterborough	115,140	3,575	2,350	1,010	35	111,560
Oshawa	328,065	4,785	2,900	1,510	130	323,285
Toronto	5,072,070	26,575	17,270	7,580	315	5,045,495
Hamilton	683,445	8,890	6,425	1,990	50	674,560
St. Catharines–Niagara	385,035	6,650	4,350	1,930	65	378,385
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	446,495	4,650	3,085	1,355	60	441,850
Brantford ²	122,825	3,865	3,140	600	0	118,960
Guelph	126,080	1,330	800	390	15	124,755
London	452,575	6,195	4,595	1,345	80	446,380
Windsor	320,730	5,585	3,185	2,105	0	315,140
Barrie	175,335	3,390	1,840	1,445	0	171,940
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	156,395	9,970	4,265	5,430	35	146,425
Thunder Bay	121,055	10,055	7,420	2,370	40	110,995
Winnipeg	686,035	68,385	25,900	40,980	350	617,655
Regina	192,435	17,105	9,495	7,185	25	175,330
Saskatoon	230,855	21,535	11,510	9,610	65	209,315
Calgary ²	1,070,295	26,575	10,875	14,770	250	1,043,720
Edmonton	1,024,825	52,100	22,440	27,740	590	972,720
Kelowna	160,560	6,115	3,135	2,775	25	154,440
Abbotsford–Mission	156,640	5,800	3,080	2,495	40	150,840
Vancouver	2,097,960	40,310	23,515	15,075	210	2,057,655
Victoria ²	325,060	10,905	6,800	3,620	140	314,150

1. The Aboriginal identity population includes the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

2. Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 1.4 Aboriginal identity population, by educational attainment and by sex, 2006

	All levels	Less than high school	High school only	Trade school ¹	College ¹	University ²	University degree ³
	number						
Total population	25,664,220	6,098,330	6,553,425	2,785,420	4,435,135	1,136,150	4,162,225
Aboriginal identity population ⁴	823,890	359,780	179,585	93,885	119,680	22,950	42,280
North American Indian	473,235	228,985	94,380	49,240	62,340	13,685	21,440
Métis	291,330	100,770	74,575	38,220	49,210	8,035	18,265
Inuit	32,775	19,885	4,435	3,135	3,935	505	790
Multiple Aboriginal identities	5,590	2,010	1,435	755	835	165	355
Other Aboriginal identity	20,960	8,125	4,760	2,535	3,350	555	1,410
Non-Aboriginal population	24,840,335	5,738,550	6,373,835	2,691,535	4,315,455	1,113,195	4,119,950
Males	12,470,785	3,004,625	3,032,870	1,778,080	1,906,335	479,095	2,045,725
Aboriginal identity population ⁴	393,680	182,410	81,210	58,525	45,755	8,190	15,610
North American Indian	223,370	115,165	41,725	30,705	22,870	4,790	7,065
Métis	142,840	52,845	34,745	24,020	19,760	2,975	7,670
Inuit	15,965	9,795	2,005	2,020	1,660	170	260
Multiple Aboriginal identities	2,610	1,020	650	450	310	55	100
Other Aboriginal identity	8,895	3,585	2,075	1,325	1,145	190	505
Non-Aboriginal population	12,077,100	2,822,210	2,951,660	1,719,555	1,860,580	470,905	2,030,105
Females	13,193,435	3,093,700	3,520,555	1,007,335	2,528,800	657,055	2,116,505
Aboriginal identity population ⁴	430,205	177,365	98,380	35,360	73,925	14,760	26,665
North American Indian	249,865	113,825	52,660	18,530	39,465	8,895	14,370
Métis	148,490	47,925	39,825	14,205	29,455	5,050	10,600
Inuit	16,810	10,090	2,430	1,110	2,270	335	540
Multiple Aboriginal identities	2,975	990	785	300	525	110	240
Other Aboriginal identity	12,065	4,540	2,680	1,210	2,210	370	910
Non-Aboriginal population	12,763,230	2,916,335	3,422,175	971,980	2,454,875	642,295	2,089,840

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

1. Certificate or diploma.

2. Certificate or diploma below bachelor's degree.

3. Degree at the bachelor's level or higher.

4. The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 1.5 Aboriginal identity population, by labour force characteristics and by sex, 2006

	In the labour force	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in the labour force	Partici- pation rate	Employ- ment rate	Unemploy- ment rate
	number				%		
Total population	17,146,135	16,021,180	1,124,960	8,518,085	66.8	62.4	6.6
Aboriginal identity population ¹	519,250	442,395	76,860	304,635	63.0	53.7	14.8
North American Indian	278,455	228,285	50,175	194,780	58.8	48.2	18.0
Métis	204,165	183,785	20,375	87,165	70.1	63.1	10.0
Inuit	20,100	16,020	4,080	12,675	61.3	48.9	20.3
Multiple Aboriginal identities	3,595	3,290	310	1,990	64.3	58.9	8.6
Other Aboriginal identity	12,935	11,015	1,920	8,025	61.7	52.6	14.8
Non-Aboriginal population	16,626,880	15,578,780	1,048,100	8,213,450	66.9	62.7	6.3
Males	9,020,595	8,431,530	589,065	3,450,190	72.3	67.6	6.5
Aboriginal identity population ¹	264,980	222,350	42,625	128,700	67.3	56.5	16.1
North American Indian	141,100	113,150	27,950	82,275	63.2	50.7	19.8
Métis	105,790	94,720	11,070	37,050	74.1	66.3	10.5
Inuit	10,195	7,770	2,430	5,770	63.9	48.7	23.8
Multiple Aboriginal identities	1,810	1,615	195	800	69.3	61.9	10.8
Other Aboriginal identity	6,085	5,100	985	2,805	68.4	57.4	16.2
Non-Aboriginal population	8,755,615	8,209,180	546,435	3,321,485	72.5	68.0	6.2
Females	8,125,540	7,589,650	535,890	5,067,895	61.6	57.5	6.6
Aboriginal identity population ¹	254,270	220,040	34,230	175,935	59.1	51.1	13.5
North American Indian	137,360	115,135	22,220	112,505	55.0	46.1	16.2
Métis	98,370	89,060	9,310	50,120	66.2	60.0	9.5
Inuit	9,905	8,255	1,645	6,905	58.9	49.1	16.6
Multiple Aboriginal identities	1,785	1,670	115	1,190	60.0	56.1	6.4
Other Aboriginal identity	6,850	5,920	935	5,215	56.8	49.1	13.6
Non-Aboriginal population	7,871,265	7,369,605	501,660	4,891,960	61.7	57.7	6.4

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

1. The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 1.6 Aboriginal languages among First Nations people, 2006

	Aboriginal mother tongue ¹		Knowledge of an Aboriginal language ²	
	number	% change from 2001 to 2006 ³	number	% change from 2001 to 2006 ³
Cree	76,460	10	87,285	7
Ojibway	24,410	-2	30,255	-2
Oji-Cree	11,605	18	12,435	20
Montagnais-Naskapi	10,470	8	11,080	10
Dene	8,495	9	9,250	8
Mi'kmaq	7,685	4	8,540	0
Siouan languages (Dakota/Sioux) ⁴	5,675	34	6,285	32
Atikamekw	5,140	11	5,320	12
Blackfoot	3,270	11	4,760	10
Salish languages, not included elsewhere	1,990	6	2,800	-1
Algonquin	2,020	10	2,560	12
Dogrib	2,055	10	2,540	17
Carrier	1,800	29	2,320	18
South Slave	1,575	15	2,160	7

1. The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood.

2. Languages in which the respondent can conduct a conversation.

3. Data have been adjusted to account for incompletely enumerated reserves in 2001 and 2006.

4. Caution should be exercised when analysing data for Siouan languages (Dakota/Sioux) because of some overestimation in British Columbia in 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Farming is still mainly a family business in Canada. Some farmers work huge mechanized farms while others supplement their farm incomes with work off the farm. Add in producer support programs, capital cost allowances, the vagaries of weather and changing market prices and it is not surprising that farm incomes can vary dramatically.

In 2008, the average income for farm families was \$100,031, up from \$72,792 in 2003. Both off-farm income and net farm operating income increased. Farm families in Alberta reported the highest incomes at \$122,845 and those in New Brunswick reported the lowest incomes at \$75,071.

The goods and services produced by agriculture and food industries together accounted for about 8% of Canada's GDP.

Fewer workers, larger farms

Many Canadians are a generation or two removed from the farm. In 1921, agriculture was the single most common occupation, employing 1 million Canadians and accounting for one-third of all jobs. By 2008, about 327,000 people were primarily employed in agriculture, accounting for 1.8% of the labour force. The food manufacturing industry directly employed 226,252 people and the beverage and tobacco products manufacturing industry employed another 26,695 people. This total of 252,947 workers accounted for 15.1% of the total employment in manufacturing.

Over time, farms have become more specialized and the average farm size has increased. However, from 1986 to 2006, the total farm area in Canada decreased slightly, from 67.8 million hectares to 67.6 million hectares and the number of farms in operation decreased from 293,089 to 229,373. During this period, the area dedicated to crop production increased from 33.2 million hectares to 35.9 million hectares.

Shifting production

Crops have shifted as well. Wheat remains an important crop, with 8.6 million hectares planted in 2010. But farmers also planted 6.8 million hectares in canola, a crop that has steadily expanded to meet growing demand for canola oil and for use in the biofuel industry. Farm receipts for canola totalled \$5.6 billion in 2010, exceeding the receipts for wheat.

In 2010, farmers cultivated 1.5 million hectares in soybeans, a nearly tenfold increase since 1976, when farmers began planting soybean varieties that could grow well in Canada's shorter growing season.

Labour-intensive fruit crops, including apples, have declined, while crops that grow on low bushes and can be machine-harvested, like blueberries or sour cherries, have increased. Berries containing antioxidants, particularly blueberries, have seen higher consumer demand. Farmers cultivated 66,767 hectares of blueberries in 2010, up from 50,159 hectares in 2002. Over the same years, apple production fell to 18,377 hectares from 24,522 hectares.

Greenhouse production has also expanded, making crops like tomatoes, cucumbers and green peppers more available year round. In 1986, there were 7.2 million square metres under glass. By 2006, greenhouse area had tripled to 21.9 million square metres.

To learn more about

agricultural water use, aquaculture industry, Canadian Agriculture at a Glance, Census of Agriculture, certified organic products, farm area, farm cash receipts, farm operators, Farm Product Price Index, fertilizer, field crop reporting, fruit and vegetable production, greenhouse, livestock, sod and nursery industries, summerfallow

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Among livestock producers, pork producers have faced a volatile market with fluctuating costs for feed and for prices paid at market. Livestock receipts totalled \$18.9 billion in 2010, up from \$18.1 billion in 2009. Receipts for pigs rose to \$3.4 billion from \$2.9 billion in 2009. Over the same period, cattle and calf receipts increased 5.0%, from \$5.9 billion to \$6.2 billion.

Turkeys and turkey farms are getting larger. From 2001 to 2006, the number of farms declined 19% and there were also 5% fewer birds. However, farmers produced 188.7 million kilograms of turkey in 2005, up 6% from 2000. Larger farms are producing fewer, heavier birds.

In addition to crop and animal production, commercial fisheries are an important source of food. In 2005, more than 16,500 marine vessels in Canada landed more than 1 million tonnes of seafood, which was worth more than \$2 billion.

Food exports

As one of the world’s leading agri-food trading nations, Canada continued to

Table 2.a
Census farms and census farm area

	1986	2006
Total number of farms	293,089	229,373
Area in hectares	67,825,757	67,586,739
Farms reporting	293,089	229,373
Total area owned		
Area owned in hectares	43,218,905	41,377,673
Farms reporting	273,963	220,513
Total area rented or leased ¹		
Area rented or leased in hectares	24,606,852	26,209,066
Farms reporting	118,735	97,989

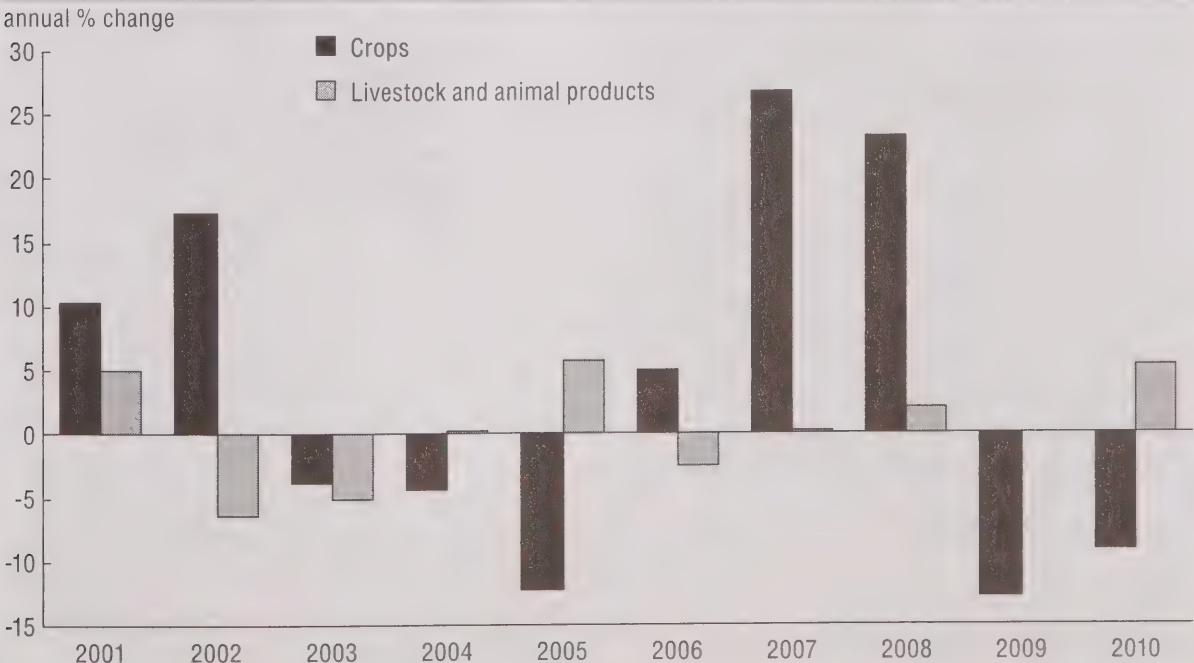
1. Includes land leased from governments, rented or leased from others and crop-shared from others.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of agriculture, 1986 and 2006.

export more agri-food products than it imported in 2009, even though exports decreased 7.6% to \$29.8 billion and imports increased 3.7% to \$27.8 billion. Canada’s trade surplus in agricultural and fish products was \$2.0 billion in 2009.

OECD projections for 2007 to 2016 suggest that much of the increase in agricultural production will come from Australia, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey and the United States—countries that showed a rapid growth in production over the 1990s.

Chart 2.1
Farm Product Price Index



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0022.

Our shifting diet

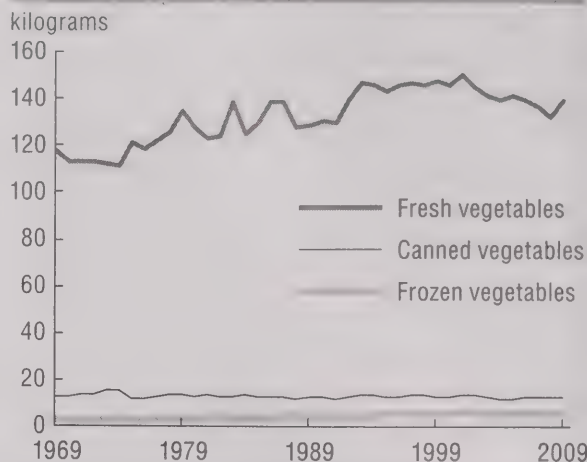
For two decades, Canadians have been shifting to a diet that includes more fruits and vegetables, and less red meat, oils and fats.

In 2009, fresh fruit intake, including citrus, reached a record 39.3 kg per person, up slightly from 2008. Fresh vegetable intake (excluding potatoes) reached a record 40.7 kg per person. Fresh apples available for consumption rose by 8.2% from 2008, as did strawberries (7.9%), avocados (13.2%), cranberries (26.8%) and cherries (33.3%).

Red meat consumption has declined over the last 20 years, falling to 23.4 kg per person in 2009. In contrast, poultry in the diet has risen to 13.4 kg per person.

Oil and fat consumption continued to decline, falling to 17.9 kg per person in 2009, down from the peak of 21.4 kg per person in 1998.

Chart 2.2
Vegetables available per person



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-020-X.

After six years of consumption decline, the amount of sugar and syrup in the Canadian diet has increased for two years in a row, reaching 23.8 kg per person in 2009.

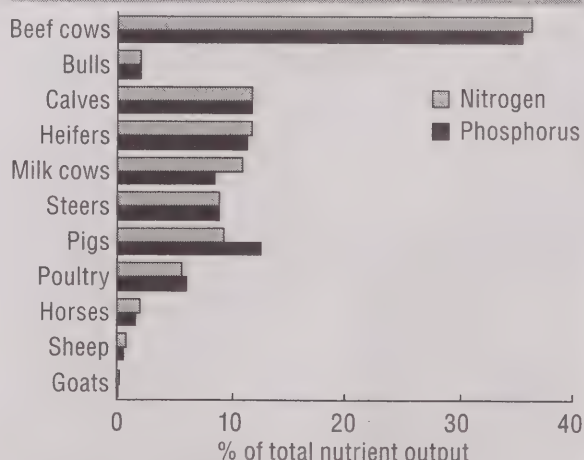
Manure and its effects

Livestock numbers have been growing in the last couple of decades and; therefore, manure production has been rising, too. While manure is valuable as a fertilizer, it can become a source of pollution if it is mismanaged, resulting in water contamination and unwanted air emissions.

Manure contains varying amounts of organic matter, water and nutrients, but generally includes more nitrogen than it does phosphorus. Larger animals such as cattle produce more manure, and thus generate greater amounts of nutrients per animal. However, there are other differences because of livestock type. For example, pig and poultry manure contains more phosphorus than other types of manure.

In 2006, Canadian livestock manure contained 1.1 million tonnes of nitrogen,

Chart 2.3
Nitrogen and phosphorus in manure, by livestock type, 2006

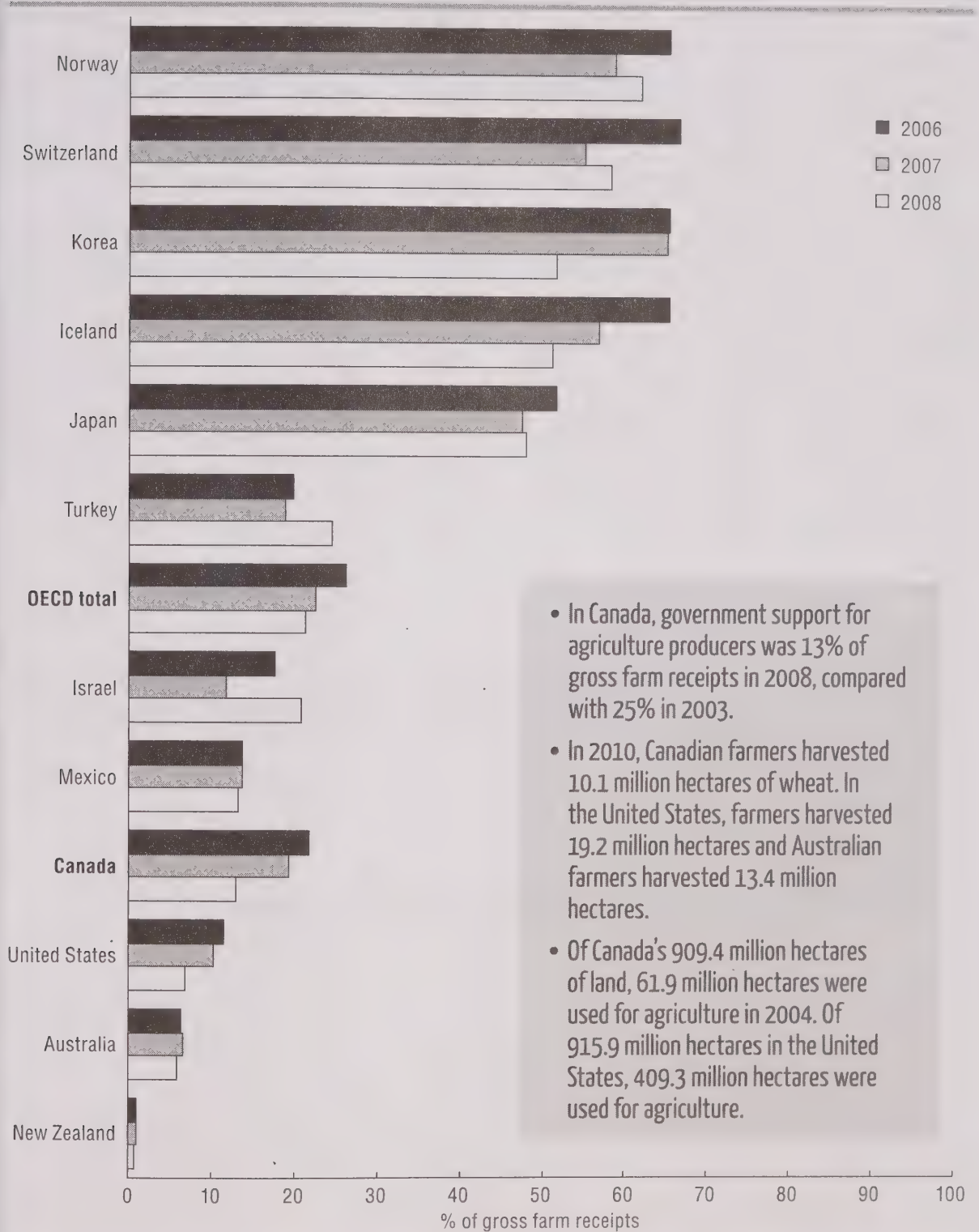


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-002-X.

up 17% from 1981 levels, and 300,000 tonnes of phosphorus, up 21% from 1981. These increases are a result of increased livestock populations as well as variations in nutrient output by animal type.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 2.4
Agricultural producer support, by selected country



- In Canada, government support for agriculture producers was 13% of gross farm receipts in 2008, compared with 25% in 2003.
- In 2010, Canadian farmers harvested 10.1 million hectares of wheat. In the United States, farmers harvested 19.2 million hectares and Australian farmers harvested 13.4 million hectares.
- Of Canada's 909.4 million hectares of land, 61.9 million hectares were used for agriculture in 2004. Of 915.9 million hectares in the United States, 409.3 million hectares were used for agriculture.

Note: Based on the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate, arising from policies that support agriculture.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 2.1 Livestock and poultry, 1997 to 2011

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	thousands					
Inventory on January 1						
Cattle	13,412	13,360	13,211	13,201	13,608	13,752
Bulls ¹	246	236	225	230	239	23
Milk cows	1,231	1,184	1,157	1,103	1,091	1,084
Beef cows	4,387	4,361	4,386	4,452	4,602	4,636
Dairy heifers ²	531	511	494	487	498	508
Beef heifers ²	1,388	1,433	1,309	1,347	1,475	1,518
For breeding	724	687	605	645	674	654
For market	664	746	704	703	801	865
Steers ³	981	1,004	1,197	1,267	1,222	1,195
Calves	4,648	4,631	4,443	4,315	4,482	4,574
Pigs	11,480	11,985	12,429	12,904	13,576	14,375
Breeding stock	1,195	1,287	1,304	1,346	1,406	1,512
Boars, ⁴ six months and older	58	58	54	49	46	44
Sows ⁵ and gilts, ⁶ six months and older	1,136	1,229	1,250	1,297	1,361	1,468
All other pigs	10,285	10,698	11,125	11,559	12,169	12,863
Under 20 kilograms	3,317	3,505	3,872	3,918	4,115	4,239
20 to 60 kilograms	3,511	3,635	3,678	3,916	4,127	4,340
Over 60 kilograms	3,457	3,559	3,576	3,725	3,928	4,284
Sheep, 1 year and older	447	465	490	543	606	644
Rams ⁷	23	24	25	28	30	29
Ewes ⁸	425	441	465	515	576	615
Lambs	180	197	227	251	342	349
Production						
Chickens	516,952	541,278	570,468	590,623	624,792	625,692
Turkeys	20,999	20,070	20,087	21,268	20,191	19,672

1. Uncastrated male bovines.

2. Female bovines that have never borne young.

3. Castrated male bovines.

4. Uncastrated male pigs.

5. Female pigs that have borne young.

6. Female pigs that have never borne young.

7. Male sheep.

8. Female sheep that have borne young.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 003-0004, 003-0018, 003-0019, 003-0031 and 003-0032.

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
thousands								
13,466	14,555	14,925	14,655	14,155	13,870	13,195	12,905	12,460
239	270	273	264	245	247	244	232	222
1,066	1,055	1,041	1,019	995	984	979	981	987
4,752	5,019	5,284	5,247	5,020	4,982	4,650	4,391	4,273
512	504	518	495	480	471	451	451	443
1,453	1,558	1,583	1,615	1,551	1,578	1,372	1,416	1,384
648	688	638	628	587	595	537	516	532
805	871	945	987	964	983	835	900	852
1,174	1,203	1,160	1,147	1,145	1,102	1,068	1,142	1,082
4,270	4,945	5,067	4,868	4,720	4,506	4,433	4,292	4,069
14,745	14,725	14,810	15,110	14,907	13,810	12,180	11,835	11,895
1,569	1,615	1,634	1,605	1,579	1,512	1,395	1,332	1,313
42	39	37	35	33	30	24	22	18
1,527	1,576	1,597	1,571	1,546	1,483	1,371	1,310	1,295
13,177	13,110	13,176	13,505	13,328	12,298	10,785	10,503	10,582
4,369	4,545	4,487	4,476	4,545	4,472	3,689	3,599	3,600
4,454	4,371	4,413	4,623	4,532	3,962	3,619	3,605	3,427
4,354	4,195	4,277	4,406	4,251	3,864	3,478	3,300	3,555
641	641	633	589	584	557	546	539	544
29	27	27	26	26	24	24	23	23
613	613	606	563	558	533	522	516	522
334	354	345	305	295	269	262	267	269
615,921	613,510	626,270	622,197	640,380	640,833	637,035	641,506	..
19,835	19,517	20,493	21,172	21,861	22,857	21,648	20,541	..

Table 2.2 Principal field crops, seeded areas, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	hectares ¹					
All wheat	12,488,361	11,576,100	10,870,600	10,469,000	11,072,200	10,950,500
Spring wheat	9,983,447	9,016,600	7,533,200	8,288,900	8,001,100	8,325,400
Winter wheat	441,114	327,600	403,500	395,400	428,500	460,100
Durum wheat	2,063,800	2,231,900	2,933,900	1,784,700	2,642,600	2,165,000
Oats	2,060,342	1,876,300	2,062,600	1,885,700	1,825,700	1,907,400
Barley	5,238,025	5,021,500	4,632,300	4,409,100	5,101,300	4,700,200
All rye	218,265	208,000	267,300	225,000	188,200	181,400
Fall rye	202,065	191,800	249,100	208,800	167,900	163,200
Spring rye	16,200	16,200	18,200	16,200	20,300	18,200
Mixed grains	291,619	317,800	275,200	278,700	290,200	364,200
Corn for grain	1,130,775	1,052,500	1,126,500	1,166,200	1,206,000	1,294,200
Buckwheat	17,775	15,800	14,700	13,900	15,900	15,900
Dry field peas	544,300	848,500	1,084,500	851,300	1,240,200	1,343,600
Dry white beans	42,560	47,900	39,800	79,200	80,600	84,400
Coloured beans	43,144	43,900	54,100	70,700	84,400	94,900
Flaxseed	592,900	736,600	878,200	809,400	594,900	671,800
Soybeans	875,993	1,061,700	980,600	1,004,000	1,068,700	1,081,500
Mustard seed	239,100	292,200	283,200	279,900	212,300	165,800
Canola (rapeseed)	3,540,311	4,905,900	5,477,400	5,598,700	4,937,000	3,826,800
Sunflower seed	36,400	50,600	68,800	85,000	74,800	72,800
Sugar beets	23,800	14,200	18,200	18,200	17,000	12,100
Tame hay	6,395,660	6,349,500	6,578,600	6,937,100	7,270,700	7,663,400
Fodder corn	190,523	204,600	200,200	188,600	211,500	233,800
Lentils	303,500	329,000	378,400	506,300	698,900	708,200
Canary seed	248,800	113,300	210,400	149,800	165,900	170,000
Fababeans	1,840	2,400	5,600	2,800	6,100	5,200
Triticale	25,100	23,000	56,600	74,800	70,800	47,300
Safflower	800	0	1,200	4,000	5,200	2,400
Caraway seed	..	..	..	..	..	7,300
Coriander seed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borage seed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickpeas	..	10,500	38,800	141,600	295,400	485,700

1. Conversion factor: 1 hectare = 2.47 acres.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
hectares ¹								
10,370,400	10,413,300	9,885,100	9,653,900	9,852,200	8,849,500	10,192,400	10,065,300	8,549,600
7,454,800	7,353,900	7,116,200	6,827,300	7,585,000	6,157,200	6,621,900	6,869,400	6,667,000
436,900	647,400	630,200	519,900	731,200	743,700	1,130,200	905,300	607,800
2,478,700	2,412,000	2,138,700	2,306,700	1,536,000	1,948,600	2,440,300	2,290,600	2,790,500
2,345,900	2,033,200	1,924,100	1,767,900	2,063,500	2,188,400	1,758,400	1,510,100	1,178,900
5,070,200	4,989,400	4,432,100	4,142,600	3,689,900	4,396,800	3,786,600	3,505,900	2,796,600
159,900	246,400	258,200	207,600	276,200	171,900	168,000	167,900	129,500
143,700	228,200	242,000	207,600	276,200	171,900	168,000	167,900	129,500
16,200	18,200	16,200	0	0	0	0	0	0
284,000	240,700	222,400	213,700	335,700	170,700	143,400	188,900	172,300
1,299,300	1,264,600	1,184,800	1,113,100	1,093,100	1,391,500	1,204,000	1,203,500	1,214,300
12,100	9,300	6,100	4,000	7,200	2,000	0	0	0
1,209,900	1,169,300	1,282,900	1,303,000	1,260,500	1,469,000	1,616,600	1,521,700	1,396,200
115,300	72,900	68,800	76,900	76,900	60,700	54,700	38,400	48,600
109,700	88,800	88,900	114,800	101,300	92,500	73,600	82,700	87,400
692,000	744,600	700,000	760,800	804,800	528,000	631,300	692,000	374,300
1,030,300	1,052,800	1,223,000	1,172,400	1,213,500	1,180,100	1,202,400	1,395,300	1,483,000
289,300	339,800	298,600	194,100	133,800	186,200	194,200	212,400	194,200
3,876,800	4,735,700	5,218,200	5,369,900	5,283,300	6,376,200	6,539,600	6,555,800	6,806,100
99,500	108,400	80,900	87,000	77,000	80,900	68,800	64,700	54,600
12,100	12,100	14,200	13,800	15,700	13,800	7,300	12,100	12,100
7,806,500	7,879,000	8,024,500	8,169,900	8,237,000	8,239,200	8,201,600	8,183,100	8,168,300
226,000	233,900	234,800	222,800	270,700	246,400	252,200	312,200	244,600
540,200	513,400	738,400	802,800	566,500	580,800	706,200	971,300	1,408,300
279,200	259,000	347,900	184,200	135,600	178,100	167,900	127,500	129,500
5,200	4,800	6,000	4,800	8,400	6,100	0	0	0
87,000	78,100	72,900	53,800	57,300	48,600	34,400	48,600	40,500
2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,100	8,100	4,000	0	5,800	8,100	0	0	..
8,100	8,100	10,100	10,100	..	..	..	..	..
2,000	2,000	4,000	0	0	2,000	..	..	..
192,200	62,700	46,600	78,800	129,100	174,000	44,400	42,400	82,900

Table 2.3 Principal field crop production, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	tonnes					
All wheat	29,801,400	24,299,400	24,082,300	26,959,900	26,535,500	20,630,200
Spring wheat	24,146,900	19,032,400	16,564,600	20,900,800	19,027,000	16,010,200
Winter wheat	1,027,900	915,300	1,475,800	1,718,200	1,800,000	1,570,500
Durum wheat	4,626,600	4,351,700	6,041,900	4,340,900	5,708,500	3,049,500
Oats	4,361,100	3,489,300	3,957,500	3,641,300	3,403,300	2,690,700
Barley	15,562,000	13,533,900	12,708,700	13,196,000	13,228,600	10,845,600
All rye	309,400	320,000	408,200	386,600	260,300	227,800
Fall rye	291,100	303,400	391,700	366,800	247,000	215,600
Spring rye	18,300	16,600	16,500	19,800	13,300	12,200
Mixed grains	581,900	626,400	540,000	462,800	434,900	446,500
Corn for grain	7,541,700	7,179,800	8,952,400	9,161,300	6,953,700	8,389,200
Buckwheat	22,200	16,500	14,800	12,500	13,600	16,300
Dry field peas	1,173,000	1,762,300	2,336,800	2,251,900	2,864,300	2,044,800
Dry white beans	61,200	82,600	73,900	149,100	119,300	136,200
Coloured beans	71,800	85,400	111,200	135,400	142,100	153,000
Flaxseed	851,000	895,400	1,080,900	1,022,400	693,400	715,000
Soybeans	2,169,500	2,737,700	2,736,600	2,780,900	2,703,000	1,635,200
Mustard seed	230,800	243,400	238,600	306,400	202,200	107,100
Canola (rapeseed)	5,062,300	6,393,100	7,643,300	8,798,300	7,205,300	5,017,100
Sunflower seed	54,900	65,100	111,800	121,900	119,300	103,800
Sugar beets	1,034,200	635,000	880,000	743,900	821,000	544,300
Tame hay	28,025,000	21,137,500	21,825,000	25,032,900	23,921,600	20,373,500
Fodder corn	5,375,400	5,466,600	6,425,600	6,611,500	5,890,300	6,079,000
Lentils	402,500	378,800	479,800	723,800	914,100	566,300
Canary seed	284,600	115,000	235,300	166,000	170,800	113,900
Fababeans	5,520	4,300	13,700	6,500	15,400	10,200
Triticale	35,200	31,000	85,300	126,200	89,700	31,200
Safflower	700	0	1,400	3,800	6,700	2,900
Caraway seed	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
Coriander seed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borage seed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickpeas	..	14,500	50,900	187,200	387,500	455,000

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
tonnes								
15,961,300	23,048,600	24,795,500	25,748,100	25,265,400	20,054,000	28,611,100	26,847,600	23,166,800
10,531,200	16,124,700	17,530,300	17,803,300	18,617,300	13,873,400	18,404,900	18,452,100	17,484,900
1,553,200	2,712,300	2,463,800	2,030,200	3,301,900	2,499,200	4,686,900	2,995,900	2,657,200
3,876,900	4,211,600	4,801,400	5,914,600	3,346,200	3,681,400	5,519,300	5,399,600	3,024,700
2,910,700	3,376,700	3,467,200	3,282,700	3,852,200	4,696,300	4,272,600	2,906,100	2,297,600
7,467,700	12,164,200	12,556,700	11,677,600	9,573,100	10,983,900	11,781,400	9,517,200	7,605,300
133,800	327,100	397,500	330,400	382,900	252,000	316,200	280,500	216,400
129,400	307,800	383,500	330,400	382,900	252,000	316,200	280,500	216,400
4,400	19,300	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
358,900	384,400	342,500	316,400	346,500	262,600	221,900	213,400	232,500
8,998,800	9,587,300	8,836,800	9,332,200	8,989,800	11,648,700	10,592,000	9,561,200	11,714,500
12,200	9,900	1,500	4,600	7,400	2,300	0	0	0
1,283,800	1,930,900	3,097,200	2,993,600	2,519,900	2,934,800	3,571,300	3,379,400	2,862,400
209,700	151,000	80,700	117,900	159,700	105,200	108,900	67,200	102,300
197,100	193,300	137,400	199,600	212,900	171,600	157,300	156,700	151,500
679,400	754,400	516,900	990,600	988,800	633,500	861,100	930,100	423,000
2,335,700	2,273,300	3,043,900	3,155,600	3,465,500	2,695,700	3,335,900	3,506,800	4,345,300
154,300	226,100	286,700	183,800	108,200	123,400	161,000	208,300	186,800
4,520,500	6,771,200	7,673,600	9,483,300	9,000,300	9,601,100	12,642,900	12,417,400	11,866,200
157,400	142,300	52,200	84,400	157,300	124,800	112,200	101,900	67,600
344,700	680,400	743,900	607,800	870,900	762,000	344,700	657,700	508,000
18,396,700	23,265,800	27,307,400	29,555,100	29,966,200	30,217,400	30,431,500	25,022,000	32,681,400
6,355,800	7,213,000	7,795,400	7,653,000	9,680,600	8,136,600	8,840,600	10,974,100	8,536,600
328,000	484,600	915,800	1,164,300	692,800	733,900	1,043,200	1,510,200	1,947,100
177,500	234,600	300,500	227,200	133,100	162,000	195,600	159,300	110,600
9,100	8,400	15,300	9,800	16,000	10,900	0	0	0
26,000	64,400	80,000	43,200	26,900	47,000	37,900	30,000	66,000
1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,400	3,200	2,500	0	0	..	..	..	..
5,200	4,800	7,900	8,900	..	..	..	..	..
800	500	700	0	0	200	..	..	..
144,500	67,600	51,200	103,900	163,200	224,800	67,000	75,500	128,300

Table 2.4 Principal field crop production, by province, 2010

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	tonnes				
All wheat	23,166,800	.	32,500	7,800	4,000
Spring wheat	17,484,900	.	27,600	1,300	3,300
Winter wheat	2,657,200	.	4,900	6,500	700
Durum wheat	3,024,700	.	.	.	.
Oats	2,297,600	.	12,200	4,200	26,300
Barley	7,605,300	.	61,000	8,400	34,700
Fall rye	216,400	.	..	..	.
Mixed grains	232,500	.	7,000	..	..
Corn for grain	11,714,500	.	.	40,000	37,000
Buckwheat	0	.	.	.	.
Dry field peas	2,862,400	.	.	.	.
Dry white beans	102,300	.	.	.	.
Coloured beans	151,500	.	.	.	.
Flaxseed	423,000	.	.	.	.
Soybeans	4,345,300	.	40,700	.	.
Mustard seed	186,800	.	.	.	.
Canola (rapeseed)	11,866,200	.	.	.	.
Sunflower seed	67,600	.	.	.	.
Sugar beets	508,000	.	.	.	.
Tame hay	32,681,400	37,200	229,500	401,000	362,900
Fodder corn	8,536,600	.	130,600	127,900	95,300
Lentils	1,947,100	.	.	.	.
Canary seed	110,600	.	.	.	.
Fababeans	0	.	.	.	.
Triticale	66,000	.	.	.	.
Coriander seed	..	.	.	.	.
Chickpeas	128,300	.	.	.	.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
tonnes					
157,000	1,924,200	3,261,200	9,566,300	8,170,100	43,700
144,000	160,600	2,876,100	6,744,000	7,484,300	43,700
13,000	1,763,600	385,100	219,400	264,000	..
.	.	..	2,602,900	421,800	.
255,000	75,600	542,900	701,700	647,700	32,000
260,000	256,900	487,700	1,937,700	4,528,700	30,200
0	35,600	42,400	87,600	50,800	..
55,000	133,400	3,400	9,200	24,500	0
3,410,000	7,747,400	480,100	.	..	.
..	0	0	.	.	.
.	.	62,600	1,862,200	937,600	..
..	82,600	19,700	.	..	.
7,000	46,700	63,500	.	34,300	.
.	.	81,300	311,200	30,500	.
807,000	3,048,100	435,400	.	.	.
.	.	..	134,300	52,500	.
23,000	66,700	2,215,800	5,034,900	4,490,600	35,200
.	.	67,600	0	..	.
..	.	..	.	508,000	.
4,240,200	5,942,100	3,538,000	7,212,100	9,162,600	1,555,800
2,000,300	4,472,400	562,500	.	680,400	294,800
.	.	..	1,840,300	106,800	.
.	.	8,700	101,900	..	.
.
.	.	..	27,900	38,100	.
.
.	.	.	128,300	..	.

Table 2.5 Farm cash receipts, crops, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ thousands					
Total crop receipts	14,016,229	14,093,889	13,642,036	13,121,182	12,969,706	13,504,866
Wheat	3,482,441	3,521,262	2,419,075	2,338,900	2,354,516	2,562,831
Marketing Board payments ¹	1,123,878	725,720	948,849	948,353	811,564	1,042,085
Oats	305,427	263,857	193,228	174,622	196,414	273,962
Barley	960,127	727,160	510,285	421,352	477,973	621,288
Deferred grain receipts	-1,036,068	-1,000,195	-951,219	-612,127	-600,798	-901,715
Liquidation of deferred grain receipts	843,814	1,036,068	1,000,190	965,148	668,747	617,916
Rye	38,989	34,242	19,743	17,212	15,285	16,210
Flaxseed	220,875	291,632	262,858	138,965	148,743	165,737
Canola (rapeseed)	1,968,956	2,127,750	2,663,207	1,771,011	1,559,711	1,723,004
Soybeans	626,673	814,222	800,348	618,194	677,947	534,482
Corn	808,128	696,106	642,363	742,902	676,073	630,884
Sugar beets	40,670	34,483	39,838	30,527	32,899	19,333
Potatoes	533,124	512,581	612,166	700,669	682,785	722,874
Greenhouse vegetables	218,473	270,361	376,949	438,491	504,713	589,710
Other vegetables	749,685	778,440	791,025	782,354	796,612	866,539
Apples	186,587	177,700	168,718	182,629	192,597	181,209
Other tree fruits	54,853	57,135	63,100	70,360	67,919	..
Blueberries	..	..	..	..	..	84,236
Strawberries	48,639	49,979	53,015	53,590	53,550	55,890
Grapes	..	..	..	..	..	74,655
Other berries and grapes	206,101	202,124	201,996	268,504	232,888	..
Floriculture, nursery and sod	999,335	1,095,216	1,059,689	1,195,407	1,417,392	1,496,750
Floriculture	..	..	..	..	..	1,076,423
Nursery	..	..	..	..	..	339,175
Sod	..	..	..	..	..	81,153
Tobacco	345,332	353,267	358,610	356,706	348,427	240,007
Mustard seed	110,974	95,161	87,716	89,486	63,774	54,142
Sunflower seed	19,607	17,166	26,282	30,326	31,237	33,495
Lentils	135,279	97,570	120,786	195,960	233,525	178,152
Canary seed	81,652	48,229	40,285	39,667	34,383	50,462
Dry beans	63,808	72,467	98,922	125,061	123,029	101,474
Dry peas	219,825	239,337	275,313	262,147	269,772	304,475
Chickpeas	..	912	6,180	21,944	63,113	149,057
Forage and grass seed	66,785	77,518	87,346	84,867	82,882	67,218
Hay and clover	137,283	171,294	179,346	204,849	265,148	327,000
Maple products	121,386	131,098	137,470	147,277	180,680	145,777
Forest products	167,537	156,144	144,173	132,215	120,250	117,952
Miscellaneous crops	88,039	98,961	92,508	78,308	73,340	85,954
Ginseng	78,015	63,467	58,661	45,231	46,716	60,099
Christmas trees	..	66,884	60,318	63,413	67,216	76,239

1. Payments made directly to producers by the Canadian Wheat Board, the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board and, starting in 2006, the Federation of Quebec Producers of Cash Crops.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0001.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ thousands								
14,411,906	13,312,062	14,420,425	13,525,541	14,783,887	18,519,751	22,958,768	23,182,031	22,425,940
2,459,795	2,240,026	2,130,954	1,760,565	2,262,736	2,998,680	4,418,970	4,040,930	2,912,775
981,534	337,267	1,007,545	842,575	728,644	1,454,342	1,578,038	1,154,415	1,027,978
305,208	243,168	231,433	257,304	333,919	428,621	569,498	384,040	398,679
505,355	370,948	455,227	343,280	352,650	704,914	845,119	711,057	470,839
-707,482	-720,785	-725,334	-440,888	-564,327	-956,851	-1,444,214	-1,268,271	-1,117,915
865,783	716,026	740,301	688,582	442,871	588,097	962,290	1,419,804	1,254,527
12,182	12,440	29,457	13,677	16,890	38,445	37,910	32,837	32,988
236,609	192,160	198,722	171,221	158,805	246,963	346,734	236,665	255,035
1,776,767	1,889,576	2,151,367	1,826,124	2,503,038	3,466,843	4,914,575	5,107,118	5,596,565
587,657	758,345	630,764	760,350	679,908	1,031,570	1,124,202	1,328,807	1,548,642
819,169	786,685	794,416	622,777	753,659	1,051,105	1,559,311	1,321,235	1,533,670
20,072	22,732	30,921	32,140	38,180	34,726	23,543	22,690	23,222
917,617	845,723	820,195	787,452	895,586	865,751	971,206	1,101,885	1,002,256
595,780	637,145	739,176	790,640	804,373	778,415	870,221	980,262	1,077,908
836,640	883,358	900,312	891,950	996,406	953,585	956,730	1,004,191	1,021,830
153,127	146,276	148,360	147,230	148,596	166,153	177,220	174,820	180,290
..
86,308	116,589	151,337	168,863	224,939	198,415	163,338	111,995	131,067
52,396	53,475	56,890	58,690	60,782	60,585	61,250	68,038	77,899
77,085	55,790	82,400	54,650	94,101	107,538	119,462	98,409	98,546
..
1,644,909	1,690,984	1,731,320	1,725,011	1,718,941	1,745,221	1,652,325	1,799,785	1,801,888
1,197,679	1,226,791	1,252,517	1,205,112	1,186,003	1,189,266	1,057,566	1,195,429	1,165,031
359,857	360,401	372,623	406,540	405,779	430,051	464,455	471,846	499,974
87,371	103,793	106,182	113,359	127,156	125,903	130,302	132,510	136,883
274,150	222,256	231,181	194,942	175,671	88,954	71,347	75,977	98,716
58,163	75,395	75,494	44,057	46,118	90,748	145,010	102,327	86,328
45,610	51,115	31,746	15,212	24,629	70,177	57,997	38,757	26,103
132,095	144,593	204,998	226,677	182,347	343,955	587,538	853,267	722,268
92,635	75,470	54,886	35,013	46,116	76,438	109,222	68,485	75,653
139,089	141,843	151,916	155,345	153,268	165,097	193,977	150,844	148,307
252,978	253,495	342,672	265,299	366,519	562,784	631,993	650,803	581,959
121,018	18,525	7,295	34,956	65,371	48,681	40,817	44,266	53,499
76,854	65,150	71,543	83,721	82,092	79,032	71,575	62,168	71,005
345,071	314,726	286,131	263,609	245,621	257,506	274,587	294,861	310,979
150,251	153,245	147,996	189,644	185,218	165,518	209,262	351,435	278,384
115,663	113,366	111,071	111,071	108,776	119,652	114,626	106,949	105,127
97,519	94,519	104,739	100,428	112,854	144,872	178,798	181,924	178,302
68,241	70,899	52,870	69,956	76,924	91,393	73,273	95,981	117,590
75,433	69,280	65,023	65,761	66,030	58,618	65,027	57,635	56,622

Table 2.6 Farm cash receipts, livestock and livestock products and direct payments, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ thousands					
Total farm cash receipts from crops and livestock	29,075,327	29,835,513	29,505,263	30,256,780	32,879,399	36,243,327
Total receipts from livestock and livestock products	13,857,294	14,632,865	14,441,683	15,159,564	17,100,989	18,972,521
Cattle	4,358,769	4,764,242	5,149,009	5,465,302	6,059,487	6,989,558
Calves	371,990	526,849	554,635	716,237	826,579	893,228
Hogs	2,884,759	2,989,331	2,201,164	2,395,475	3,355,271	3,838,667
Sheep	3,026	3,494	4,034	4,013	5,214	4,743
Lambs	74,812	71,844	67,723	70,463	81,521	92,273
Dairy products	3,514,733	3,709,267	3,846,077	3,920,935	4,029,833	4,142,313
Hens and chickens	1,248,291	1,298,789	1,356,008	1,320,852	1,368,143	1,522,302
Turkeys	266,906	258,588	248,836	240,235	263,253	262,503
Eggs	644,956	482,874	466,165	477,591	511,052	547,868
Wool ¹	1,229	1,506	1,292	555	780	..
Honey	62,817	74,486	88,593	79,602	69,489	84,868
Furs	57,974	41,261	41,298	30,500	46,209	46,203
Miscellaneous livestock and livestock products	242,507	259,286	260,480	277,403	313,315	507,216
Hatcheries (chicks and poults)	..	28,304	32,406	30,233	32,729	40,778
Total receipts from direct payments	1,201,804	1,108,759	1,421,544	1,976,034	2,808,704	3,765,940
Crop insurance payments ²	256,832	302,721	318,356	239,544	451,382	917,589
Private hail insurance	81,613	71,068	55,855	68,628	159,254	123,657
<i>Western Grain Stabilization Act</i> payments	-4,527	-582	-228	-31	..	..
Tripartite payments	-461	5,577	-26	2,388	..	..
Provincial stabilization payments	300,359	170,846	507,947	572,776	411,180	516,476
Dairy subsidy	170,657	146,610	132,113	103,652	72,666	41,885
Other payments ³	105,525	214,741	139,145	546,516	1,258,001	1,724,622
Net Income Stabilization Account payments	46,296	114,716	153,322	268,724	444,918	456,221
Gross Revenue Insurance Plan payments	177,090	44,456	-342	137	..	..

1. As of 2001, receipts from wool are accounted for in "Miscellaneous livestock and livestock products."

2. Excludes payments under private hail insurance plans.

3. Programs to deal with unusual climatic or economic conditions in the agriculture sector. Starting in 1999, payments under the *Western Grain Stabilization Act*, Tripartite Plans and the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan are included in "Other payments."

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0001.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ thousands								
35,970,624	34,244,827	36,338,224	36,802,541	37,070,542	40,879,220	45,936,842	44,545,626	44,439,149
18,129,777	16,084,649	17,055,534	18,353,578	17,752,981	18,266,562	18,845,832	18,074,081	18,879,512
6,873,961	4,574,415	4,512,524	5,666,567	5,625,468	5,689,560	5,886,506	5,308,087	5,554,663
803,334	588,460	575,359	723,841	721,350	651,029	647,326	559,588	606,662
3,240,401	3,345,475	4,217,338	3,893,275	3,374,442	3,279,251	3,172,444	2,912,014	3,360,757
3,568	4,395	4,246	6,195	6,697	6,114	5,337	7,076	9,021
99,486	96,377	80,088	104,948	124,986	124,075	121,037	126,543	133,347
4,135,287	4,480,779	4,601,909	4,852,249	4,843,231	5,207,151	5,306,310	5,449,917	5,523,912
1,453,080	1,528,417	1,579,731	1,615,170	1,549,378	1,747,633	1,995,141	2,023,025	1,967,043
258,788	262,642	267,824	271,505	278,480	325,764	388,442	359,061	322,459
563,678	566,227	560,520	556,186	585,531	598,623	649,454	696,989	704,451
..
133,024	157,184	135,384	104,317	104,494	95,645	98,349	116,874	134,435
49,971	49,914	77,512	85,314	96,599	90,174	116,242	76,285	104,693
472,049	388,120	394,396	430,561	402,141	410,972	421,633	400,628	419,672
43,152	42,248	48,703	43,449	40,183	40,568	37,608	37,990	38,399
3,428,941	4,848,116	4,862,265	4,923,422	4,533,674	4,092,907	4,132,242	3,289,514	3,133,697
1,407,047	1,707,485	755,810	820,072	600,268	570,674	598,788	810,875	1,156,897
86,071	104,507	108,718	116,304	138,832	188,443	316,514	118,033	150,289
..
..
395,673	711,321	626,336	390,763	496,919	837,851	643,780	689,046	194,768
8,758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
915,707	1,601,738	2,437,261	3,153,942	2,980,709	2,223,736	2,333,414	1,470,040	1,631,648
441,711	615,685	723,065	934,140	442,340	316,946	272,203	239,746	201,520
..

Table 2.7 Farm operators, by farm type and by province, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
	number			
All farm operators¹	327,055	710	2,330	5,095
Farm type²				
Dairy cattle and milk production	25,775	55	355	495
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	86,005	60	475	900
Hog and pig farming	9,240	10	95	85
Chicken egg production	2,680	20	20	70
Broiler and other meat-type chicken production	2,935	5	15	95
Turkey production	450	0	0	15
Poultry hatcheries	70	5	0	0
Combination poultry and egg production	235	0	0	10
Other poultry production	385	0	0	0
Sheep farming	4,260	30	20	80
Goat farming	1,525	5	5	40
Apiculture	2,165	5	5	30
Horse and other equine production	22,910	10	115	260
Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production	530	25	10	125
Livestock combination farming	10,860	25	75	225
All other miscellaneous animal production	3,765	0	0	30
Soybean farming	8,385	0	10	0
Oilseed (except soybean) farming	13,505	0	0	0
Dry pea and bean farming	1,590	0	5	0
Wheat farming	15,475	0	10	5
Corn farming	4,885	0	0	5
Other grain farming	38,145	0	70	20
Potato farming	2,405	25	495	25
Other vegetables (except potato) and melon farming	5,315	95	70	175
Fruit and tree-nut farming	12,190	55	205	1,185
Mushroom production	240	0	0	5
Other food crops grown under cover	1,410	15	5	35
Nursery and tree production	6,895	55	25	500
Floriculture production	4,140	80	15	140
Tobacco farming	910	0	5	0
Hay farming	24,090	80	110	350
Fruit and vegetable combination farming	870	30	10	30
All other miscellaneous crop farming	12,815	15	90	160

Note: Each census farm is classified according to the commodity or group of commodities that accounts for 50% or more of its total potential receipts.

1. Farm operators are those responsible for the management decisions made in the operation of a census farm or agricultural operation. Up to three farm operators could be reported per farm.

2. Farm type is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002 farm-typing categories.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Agriculture.

New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
number						
3,695	45,470	82,405	26,620	59,185	71,660	29,865
435	12,545	8,540	825	365	1,055	1,110
675	6,370	15,000	9,240	16,800	30,115	6,365
60	2,970	3,395	1,160	320	955	200
50	220	930	185	80	220	880
15	555	1,260	135	105	295	455
5	75	170	35	20	50	85
0	15	20	5	0	10	10
5	30	70	15	5	20	90
5	100	135	20	5	35	85
20	930	1,515	195	260	620	590
15	240	550	100	80	265	220
30	215	530	345	350	390	250
195	1,200	6,560	1,260	1,605	7,095	4,600
25	100	170	20	0	15	45
145	890	3,665	660	1,280	2,365	1,540
30	265	450	180	725	1,605	480
0	475	7,670	220	5	0	0
0	20	40	1,935	7,130	4,265	110
5	0	200	170	1,090	135	0
5	100	1,225	1,645	8,730	3,675	70
0	2,530	2,275	30	0	15	10
40	1,575	6,150	5,045	16,105	8,945	180
345	440	350	245	130	250	110
100	1,240	2,255	140	60	185	1,005
485	1,845	2,830	180	225	360	4,815
5	25	105	5	0	5	85
15	395	510	5	35	130	255
210	905	2,075	210	115	820	1,960
110	735	1,530	205	220	420	685
0	5	900	0	0	0	0
395	2,365	7,965	1,660	2,470	5,850	2,850
30	155	260	15	20	55	250
250	5,935	3,115	505	850	1,430	465

Table 2.8 Farm operators, by sex and age group, 2001 and 2006

	2001		2006		2001 to 2006
	number	% of total	number	% of total	% change
All farm operators¹	346,200	100.0	327,060	100.0	-5.5
Under 35	39,915	11.5	29,920	9.1	-25.0
35 to 54	185,570	53.6	164,160	50.2	-11.5
55 and older	120,705	34.9	132,970	40.7	10.2
Median age	49	...	51	...	4.1
Male operators	255,015	73.7	236,220	72.2	-7.4
Under 35	29,430	8.5	22,165	6.8	-24.7
35 to 54	132,065	38.1	114,690	35.1	-13.2
55 and older	93,525	27.0	99,360	30.4	6.2
Median age	50	...	52	...	4.0
Female operators	91,175	26.3	90,840	27.8	-0.4
Under 35	10,490	3.0	7,755	2.4	-26.1
35 to 54	53,515	15.5	49,465	15.1	-7.6
55 and older	27,175	7.8	33,620	10.3	23.7
Median age	48	...	50	...	4.2

1. Farm operators are those responsible for the management decisions made in the operation of a census farm or agricultural operation. Up to three farm operators could be reported per farm.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of agriculture, 2001 and 2006.

Table 2.9 Total farm area, land tenure and land in crops, 1986 to 2006

	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
	number				
Total number of farms	293,089	280,043	276,548	246,923	229,373
Total farm area					
Area in hectares ¹	67,825,757	67,753,700	68,054,956	67,502,447	67,586,739
Farms reporting	293,089	280,043	276,548	246,923	229,373
Average area in hectares per farm reporting	231	242	246	273	295
Total area owned					
Area in hectares ¹	43,218,905	42,961,352	43,060,963	42,265,707	41,377,673
Farms reporting	273,963	264,837	262,152	235,131	220,513
Average area in hectares per farm reporting	158	162	164	180	188
Total area rented or leased from others²					
Area in hectares ¹	24,606,852	24,792,348	24,993,993	25,236,740	26,209,066
Farms reporting	118,735	111,387	111,718	103,484	97,989
Average area in hectares per farm reporting	207	223	224	244	267
Land in crops (excluding Christmas tree area)					
Area in hectares ¹	33,181,235	33,507,780	34,918,733	36,395,151	35,912,247
Farms reporting	264,141	248,147	237,760	215,581	194,717
Average area in hectares per farm reporting	126	135	147	169	184

1. Conversion factor: 1 hectare = 2.47 acres.

2. Includes land leased from governments, rented or leased from others and crop-shared from others.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of agriculture, 1986 to 2006.

Table 2.10 Farm families, average total income, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number				
Farm families	130,970	130,090	124,560	121,170	116,930
	average per family (\$)				
Total income	78,252	82,500	87,200	93,703	100,031
Off-farm income ¹	61,666	65,169	69,960	75,223	78,475
Net operating income	16,586	17,332	17,240	18,480	21,555
Net program payments	12,064	14,505	13,005	9,736	7,023
Net market income	4,522	2,827	4,235	8,744	14,532
Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA) ²	12,888	12,982	13,278	13,736	14,875
Net market income adjusted for CCA ²	-8,366	-10,155	-9,044	-4,992	-342
Total income adjusted for CCA²	65,364	69,519	73,922	79,967	85,156

Note: The estimates cover farm families involved in a single unincorporated farm with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 or more.

1. Excludes taxable capital gains.

2. The capital cost allowance obtained from the income tax returns does not correspond to the economic depreciation. Capital cost allowance represents the expense written off by the taxfiler as allowed by tax regulations.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0024.

Table 2.11 Agriculture balance sheet, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number				
Farms	147,700	145,220	163,050	156,405	150,670
	average per farm (\$)				
Total assets	1,283,378	1,355,521	1,455,158	1,582,467	1,695,298
Current assets	112,072	124,130	138,288	165,320	163,442
Long-term assets	1,171,306	1,231,391	1,316,871	1,417,147	1,531,856
Total liabilities	247,434	252,981	263,843	301,370	323,146
Current liabilities	48,924	47,662	47,416	52,952	57,068
Long-term liabilities	198,510	205,320	216,427	248,417	266,078
Net worth¹	1,035,944	1,102,540	1,191,315	1,281,098	1,372,153

1. Net worth is the difference between market value of the farms assets and the value of the liabilities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0065.

Households and consumers use a variety of service providers to meet their needs, ranging from book and newspaper publishers, to hotels and restaurants, to real estate agents and funeral homes. Service providers for businesses include advertising agencies, lawyers and accountants.

Service industries have grown more quickly than goods-producing industries in recent years. Service industries represented 71.8% of the economy in 2010, up from 68.9% in 2006 and 66.1% in 2000. The GDP of service industries for 2010 was \$890 billion, a 31.2% increase from 2000.

In 2010, 78.1% of working Canadians—13.3 million people—worked in services, an increase from the 10.9 million Canadians who worked in service industries in 2000 (74.2% of those employed).

Women more likely to work in service industries

Women are more likely than men to work in services. In 2010, 55.2% of those employed in service industries were women. The health care and social assistance industries employed a particularly large number of women in 2010—almost 1.7 million, or 82.1% of the total number of employees in that field. Women filled a smaller portion of transportation and warehousing jobs, holding 23.6% of the jobs in that industry.

The majority of employed women (66.1% in 2010) continue to work in occupations traditionally associated with women, such as teaching, nursing and related health occupations, clerical or other administrative positions, or jobs in sales and services. In contrast, 34.2% of employed men held these types of positions. The proportion of women working in business and professional fields has increased, however, rising to 50.6% in 2010, from

38.3% in 1987. Women also represented 76.2% of doctors, dentists and other health occupations in 2010, nearly unchanged from 75.6% in 1987. Women's representation in social sciences and religion increased from 61.4% in 1987 to 71.6% in 2010. Women's total share of managerial positions also rose from 30.1% in 1987 to 36.8% in 2010.

Service industries on the rise in Alberta

From 2000 to 2010, the GDP of service industries increased in most provinces between 24.4% and 32.7%. The exception was Alberta, where GDP from services increased by 51.2%, or \$37.7 billion over the decade. This large increase may be because services are catching up in Alberta's resource-rich economy that has traditionally been dominated by goods production. In 2000, services represented 53.0% of the GDP in Alberta; by 2010, this had increased to 61.5%.

The provinces with the largest service concentrations in 2010 were Nova Scotia (78.1%), British Columbia (77.3%), Prince Edward Island (76.9%), Ontario (75.5%) and New Brunswick (75.0%). Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province where the services GDP decreased over the decade, from 63.1%

To learn more about

advertising and related services, consulting services, consumer goods rental industry, engineering services, environmental goods and services, food services and drinking places, legal and accounting services, personal services, property management, real estate agents and other real estate activities, real estate rental and leasing

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in 2000 to 59.4% in 2010. This drop was likely because of the recent focus on natural resources and the goods-producing sector in that province.

Business and professional services increasing

Business and professional services are an increasingly important part of the Canadian economy. Over the past decade, business services—such as finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, and management of companies and enterprises—increased their GDP contribution the most of all the service industries. These services rose 2.5 percentage points from 18.4% in 2000 to 20.9% in 2010.

The GDP of business services as a whole was \$682.3 billion in 2010, compared with \$515.5 billion in 2000. By industry, the GDP of finance and insurance reached \$83.4 billion in 2010, compared with \$61.0 billion in 2000. The GDP of real estate and rental and leasing

Table 3.a
GDP at basic prices, selected services

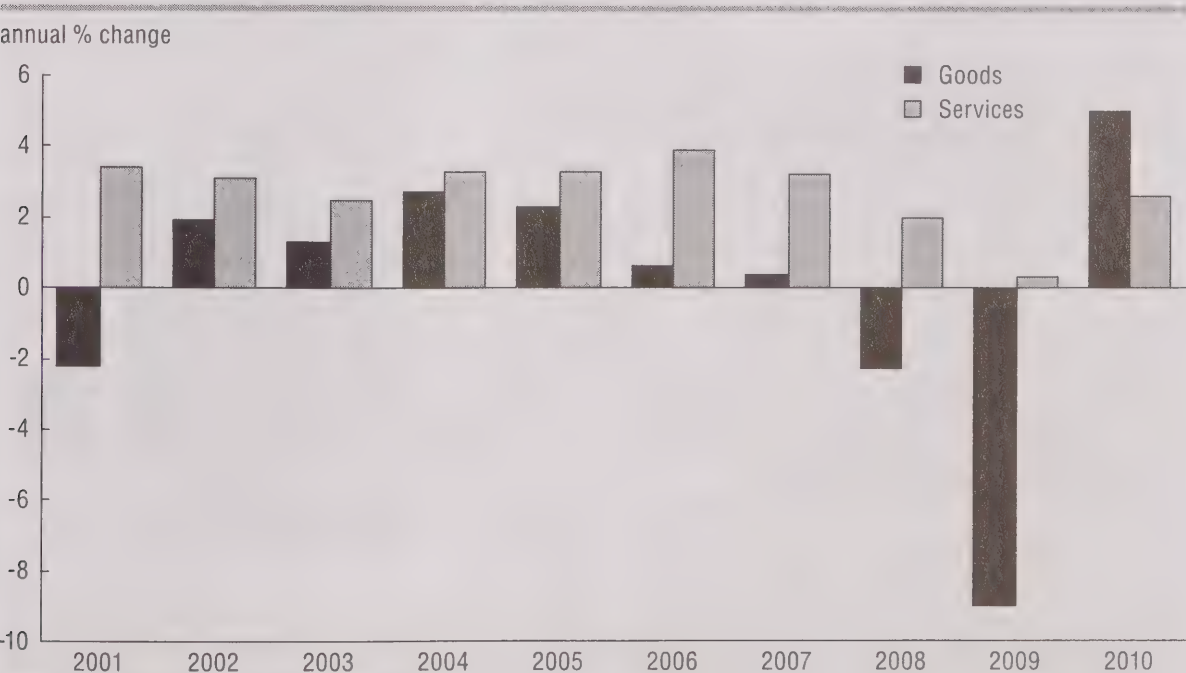
	2005	2010
	\$ millions chained 2002	
Cable and other program distribution	3,244	3,769
Real estate and rental and leasing	144,065	163,966
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	28,555	30,541
Personal and laundry services and private household services	8,251	9,021

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

rose to \$164.0 billion in 2010, up from \$121.9 billion in 2000.

The economic output of professional, scientific and technical services totalled \$60.8 billion in 2010, which increased their share of the services GDP from 4.5% in 2000 to 4.9% in 2010. This was a levelling off from the growth experienced in the late 1990s. Retail trade experienced a 1.1% increase, accounting for 6.2% of the services GDP in 2010. All other service industries essentially maintained their proportion of the GDP.

Chart 3.1
GDP, goods-producing industries and service industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

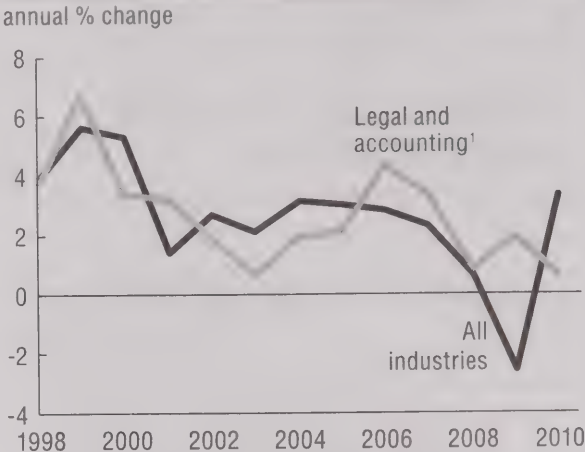
Legal and accounting services

Although legal and accounting services were hit hard by the 2008–2009 recession, their recovery was earlier than the rest of the Canadian economy.

In 2008, legal and accounting services grew 0.1%. In 2009, however, they posted a 1.9% growth at a time when the economy was on a downward slope and GDP dropped 2.6%. In comparison, the entire professional services sector remained relatively steady throughout the economic downturn, experiencing a 0.3% decline in 2009 and a 0.6% increase in 2010. Meanwhile, the overall GDP rose 3.3% in 2010 and surpassed early-2008 levels.

In 2010, employment in legal and accounting services together accounted for 22.6% of total employment in the professional services industry, a drop from 25.4% in 1997. Average weekly earnings for all employees (including overtime) in the

Chart 3.2
GDP, legal and accounting services



accounting services industry was \$1,020 in 2010, while in legal services it was \$1,140.

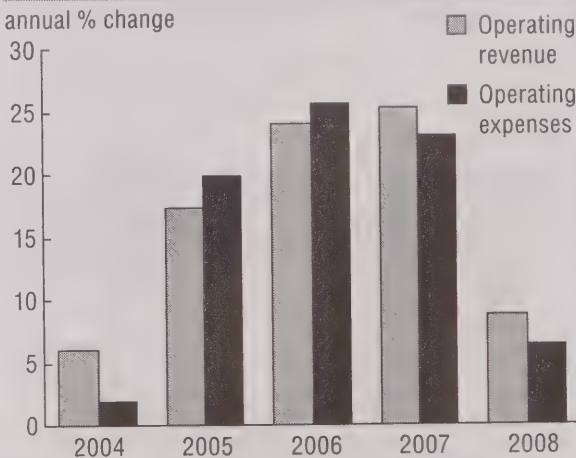
By the end of 2010, capital spending for legal and accounting services had rebounded to \$804.4 million, matching the level at the beginning of 2008.

Environmental consulting services increase

The use of environmental consulting services has been on the rise. In 2008, Canadian businesses earned \$1.8 billion from sales of environmental services. Environmental consulting services amounted to \$1.4 billion or about 80% of this total, while site remediation and emergency environmental services accounted for the remaining \$360 million.

Operating revenues for environmental and other scientific and technical consulting services increased by 9% in 2008, compared with a 25% increase in 2007. The revenue composition for consulting services as a whole has changed in recent years—the proportion of total consulting services revenue earned by management consulting fell from 82% in 2001 to 68% in

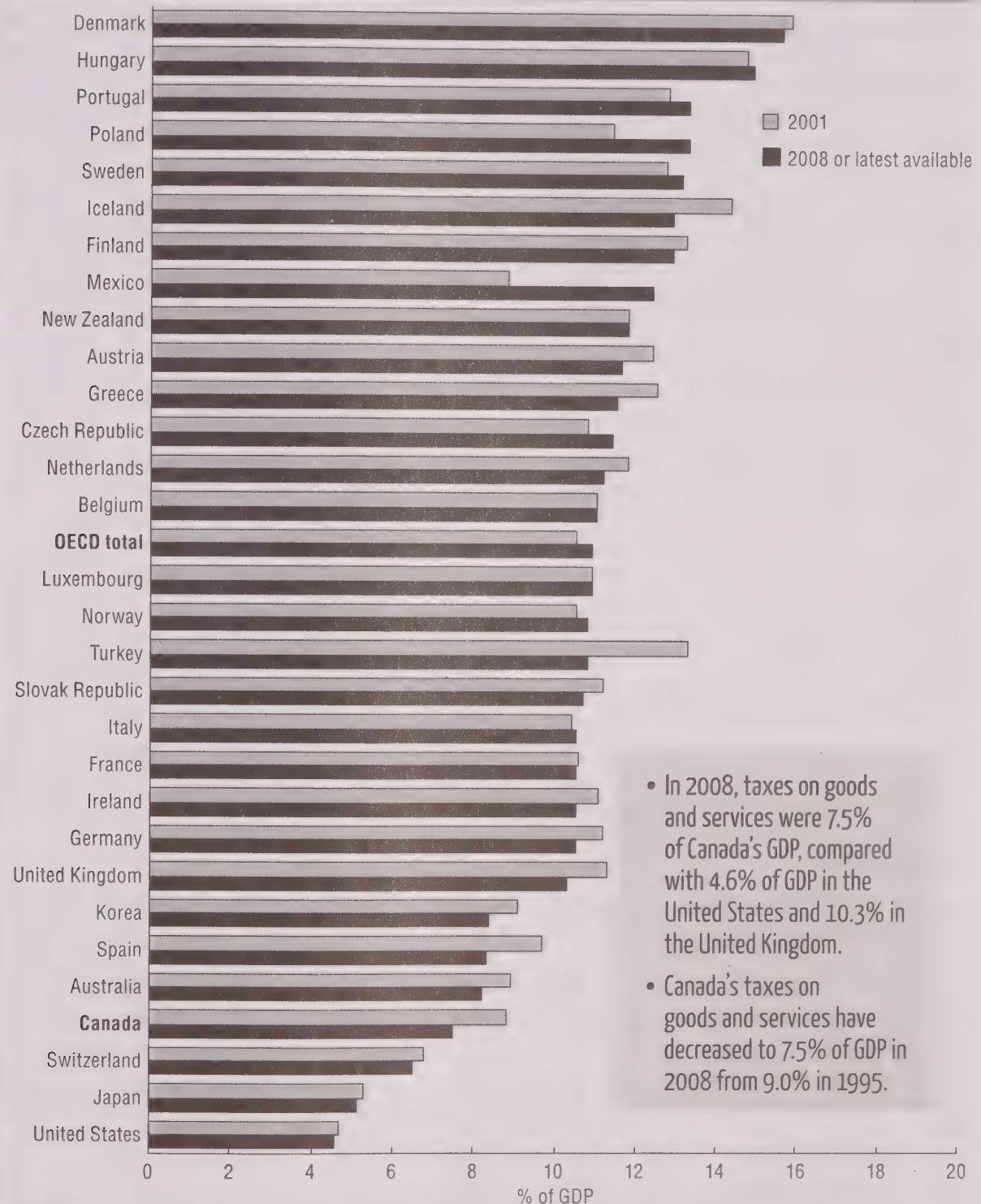
Chart 3.3
Environmental consulting services



2008, whereas environmental and other scientific and technical consulting services increased their share from 18% to 32%.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 3.4
Taxes on goods and services



Note: Taxes on goods and services cover all taxes levied on the production, extraction; sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods, and the rendering of services, or on the use of goods or permission to use goods or to perform activities. They consist mainly of value-added and sales taxes.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 3.1 GDP of goods- and services-producing industries, by province and territory, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ millions chained 2002					
Canada						
Goods-producing industries	368,652	371,046	372,586	364,184	331,478	348,728
Services-producing industries	790,243	821,208	847,881	865,162	867,752	889,898
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Goods-producing industries	7,000	7,327	8,500	8,539	6,789	7,378
Services-producing industries	9,127	9,298	9,509	9,884	10,149	10,484
Prince Edward Island						
Goods-producing industries	908	948	970	928	884	883
Services-producing industries	2,640	2,733	2,787	2,834	2,870	2,943
Nova Scotia						
Goods-producing industries	6,462	6,119	6,159	6,100	5,817	5,971
Services-producing industries	19,194	19,744	20,148	20,583	20,777	21,257
New Brunswick						
Goods-producing industries	5,620	5,835	5,867	5,585	5,258	5,478
Services-producing industries	14,900	15,241	15,465	15,765	16,022	16,440
Quebec						
Goods-producing industries	74,887	73,560	74,458	73,744	70,340	72,462
Services-producing industries	161,313	166,133	170,349	174,108	176,265	180,987
Ontario						
Goods-producing industries	137,882	136,251	133,318	125,069	109,582	118,795
Services-producing industries	332,911	344,411	355,491	359,862	357,618	366,799
Manitoba						
Goods-producing industries	9,816	10,227	10,612	10,762	10,458	10,314
Services-producing industries	25,772	26,655	27,348	27,898	28,205	28,947
Saskatchewan						
Goods-producing industries	15,820	14,871	15,126	16,147	14,782	15,601
Services-producing industries	21,246	21,819	22,904	23,680	23,568	24,163
Alberta						
Goods-producing industries	70,859	74,229	74,354	73,348	65,883	69,705
Services-producing industries	93,933	101,262	105,449	108,906	108,137	111,463
British Columbia						
Goods-producing industries	36,334	37,237	37,198	35,952	32,892	35,200
Services-producing industries	105,217	109,809	114,098	115,474	115,996	119,625
Yukon						
Goods-producing industries	181	202	236	253	278	297
Services-producing industries	1,083	1,127	1,160	1,172	1,191	1,233
Northwest Territories						
Goods-producing industries	1,645	1,658	1,997	1,685	1,356	1,464
Services-producing industries	1,784	1,797	1,834	1,820	1,806	1,864
Nunavut						
Goods-producing industries	152	159	191	259	188	348
Services-producing industries	788	808	813	840	859	885

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 379-0026 and 379-0027.

Table 3.2 Payroll earnings, by industry, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	average weekly (\$)				
All industries (excluding unclassified)	755.53	788.18	810.96	823.88	853.19
Goods-producing industries	947.22	997.45	1,028.73	1,029.25	1,073.39
Forestry, logging and support	902.28	907.41	935.84	853.28	948.38
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1,325.73	1,437.44	1,528.26	1,593.18	1,705.57
Utilities	1,344.06	1,409.99	1,424.74	1,500.75	1,569.53
Construction	900.32	961.15	1,014.50	1,048.51	1,066.08
Manufacturing	904.63	940.61	949.57	917.07	960.43
Services-producing industries	705.32	735.02	757.76	777.92	803.85
Trade	583.85	598.60	612.93	628.24	648.62
Transportation and warehousing	834.70	865.11	884.79	874.81	883.32
Information and cultural industries	952.11	1,000.18	989.31	1,064.78	1,051.82
Finance and insurance	950.90	998.52	1,001.39	1,035.97	1,049.45
Real estate and rental and leasing	711.63	756.80	771.72	770.77	818.62
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,021.24	1,065.20	1,100.18	1,136.52	1,181.80
Management of companies and enterprises	1,051.24	1,090.32	1,095.37	1,152.54	1,193.01
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	600.98	648.97	673.07	671.62	709.46
Educational services	807.71	834.12	862.09	876.93	934.00
Health care and social assistance	687.71	705.55	743.94	770.40	786.27
Arts, entertainment and recreation	445.08	468.77	503.66	514.43	553.72
Accommodation and food services	299.73	318.40	331.11	334.81	353.93
Public administration	950.88	1,007.27	1,040.23	1,070.82	1,094.93
Other services	620.77	648.73	669.58	686.91	701.39

Notes: Data include overtime.

Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0027.

Table 3.3 Employees, by job permanency, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands					
Permanent employees						
All industries	11,809.6	12,091.6	12,352.6	12,686.9	12,355.1	12,449.2
Goods-producing industries	2,947.1	2,932.6	2,900.1	2,938.9	2,675.9	2,675.3
Services-producing industries	8,862.5	9,158.9	9,452.4	9,747.9	9,679.2	9,773.9
Temporary employees						
All industries	1,792.0	1,819.0	1,841.9	1,777.4	1,769.4	1,922.0
Goods-producing industries	369.7	353.5	362.6	352.7	338.9	373.8
Services-producing industries	1,422.3	1,465.5	1,479.3	1,424.8	1,430.5	1,548.2

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0080.

Table 3.4 Payroll employment, by industry and by province and territory, 2010

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Industrial aggregate including unclassified businesses	14,553,534	192,085	62,782	392,920	310,459
Goods-producing industries	2,618,047	29,890	10,411	59,501	56,108
Forestry, logging and support	39,374	.	.	.	x
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	180,041	.	.	.	x
Utilities	118,616	.	.	.	..
Construction	794,209	11,769	4,640	21,194	19,059
Manufacturing	1,485,807	11,145	5,291	31,552	28,507
Services-producing industries	11,685,236	158,564	51,577	328,716	250,134
Trade	2,593,563	33,357	9,887	71,708	52,876
Transportation and warehousing	676,460	8,025	2,520	16,466	15,740
Information and cultural industries	320,316	3,571	.	7,789	4,936
Finance and insurance	671,389	6,164	1,761	17,508	12,267
Real estate and rental and leasing	242,552	.	751	.	.
Professional, scientific and technical services	741,860	6,417	1,811	13,453	9,573
Management of companies and enterprises	116,891	731	424	2,103	2,563
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	722,718	7,148	3,367	18,670	19,773
Educational services	1,151,367	21,166	5,112	36,023	25,438
Health care and social assistance	1,581,180	30,487	9,138	56,689	40,639
Arts, entertainment and recreation	249,242	1,872	1,523	6,138	3,737
Accommodation and food services	1,070,088	12,948	5,584	29,495	24,294
Other services (except public administration)	506,018	6,495	2,122	12,888	8,695
Public administration	1,041,592	17,843	6,769	32,574	26,188

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Business, consumer and property services

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
3,341,648	5,580,565	558,626	439,809	1,729,785	1,888,501	19,228	26,886	10,241
636,771	984,468	89,411	69,516	385,413	289,316	1,636	4,668	938
12,248	4,386	.	453	3,241	13,355	.	.	.
11,800	23,228	x	14,827	102,968	13,702	.	.	.
29,151	45,566	..	3,981	14,098	10,044	.	.	.
162,925	259,090	25,432	25,274	146,869	114,449	922	1,937	649
420,647	652,198	55,030	24,982	118,236	137,766	.	.	.
2,648,582	4,507,762	460,160	364,247	1,310,044	1,556,961	17,367	21,966	9,156
625,958	973,732	90,933	79,290	305,112	343,595	2,814	2,992	1,309
148,607	246,888	34,016	17,798	83,839	97,202	1,662	3,004	692
63,507	144,654	11,504	11,646	30,246	40,627	434	.	.
146,562	299,017	33,774	21,762	57,027	74,604	349	478	.
48,813	95,869	7,720	6,030	32,896	36,131	.	.	.
163,760	306,428	16,470	12,445	108,091	101,670	569	987	187
22,534	47,629	3,582	5,350	17,842	13,939	.	.	.
146,814	323,507	21,308	12,334	75,309	92,905	359	888	335
274,868	431,202	47,956	43,191	123,796	137,925	x	2,066	x
383,530	578,971	77,927	56,043	137,324	207,617	955	1,338	522
55,764	93,965	8,712	8,232	30,963	37,733	.	.	.
224,291	375,114	39,471	32,963	138,132	184,185	1,493	1,736	383
114,724	189,684	19,552	15,827	67,814	66,468	527	848	374
228,850	401,100	47,236	41,334	101,655	122,358	6,211	6,369	3,104

Table 3.5 Service industries, operating statistics, 2005 to 2009

	2005			2006		
	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin
	\$ millions		%	\$ millions		%
Personal and laundry services	8,442.5	7,621.9	9.7	8,587.4	7,718.7	10.1
Personal care	3,797.0	3,446.8	9.2	3,912.7	3,468.8	11.3
Funeral	1,452.9	1,285.1	11.6	1,476.0	1,322.9	10.4
Dry cleaning and laundry	1,936.7	1,758.0	9.2	1,956.9	1,806.3	7.7
Other personal services	1,256.0	1,132.1	9.9	1,241.7	1,120.7	9.7
Management consulting	7,102.7	5,570.6	21.6	7,786.5	6,198.7	20.4
Environmental and other scientific and technical consulting	2,373.0	1,972.0	16.9	2,939.5	2,474.5	15.8
Offices of real estate agents and brokers	8,554.1	5,237.0	38.8	9,199.5	5,943.5	35.4
Offices of real estate appraisers	651.2	548.1	15.8	721.0	615.8	14.6
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	5,034.0	4,558.5	9.4	4,967.8	4,525.3	8.9
Consumer goods rental	2,112.1	1,995.9	5.5	2,114.3	2,002.6	5.3
General rental centres	366.5	322.0	12.1	385.5	357.9	7.2
Food services and drinking places	38,846.7	37,387.2	3.8	40,782.5	39,024.4	4.3
Full-service restaurants	17,271.3	16,743.9	3.1	18,050.0	17,492.8	3.1
Limited-service eating places	15,387.3	14,638.9	4.9	16,452.6	15,532.9	5.6
Special food services	3,371.9	3,280.8	2.7	3,596.0	3,439.1	4.4
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	2,816.2	2,723.6	3.3	2,683.8	2,559.6	4.6
Specialized design services	2,332.9	2,071.2	11.2	2,530.5	2,225.4	12.1
Interior design	682.2	616.7	9.6	833.1	750.4	9.9
Industrial design	228.6	207.3	9.3	226.2	199.6	11.7
Graphic design	1,265.6	1,106.8	12.6	1,301.7	1,124.8	13.6
Other specialized design services	156.5	140.4	10.3	169.5	150.5	11.2
Advertising, public relations and related services	5,383.5	4,953.7	8.0	6,192.6	5,599.5	9.6
Architectural services	2,290.9	1,912.9	16.5	2,629.3	2,239.3	14.8
Engineering services	13,793.5	11,919.7	13.6	16,141.4	14,390.4	10.8
Surveying and mapping services	2,287.3	2,052.3	10.3	2,704.5	2,390.9	11.6
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	9,901.2	6,920.1	30.1	11,048.5	7,773.4	29.6
Employment services	7,402.0	7,130.8	3.7	8,217.5	7,938.1	3.4

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 352-0005, 352-0008, 352-0010, 352-0017, 355-0005, 359-0001, 360-0001, 360-0002, 360-0003, 360-0004, 360-0005, 360-0006, 360-0007 and 361-0001.

Business, consumer and property services

2007			2008			2009		
Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin
\$ millions		%	\$ millions		%	\$ millions		%
9,010.1	7,991.1	11.3	9,369.4	8,385.5	10.5	9,473.5	8,474.7	10.5
4,237.3	3,756.0	11.4	4,483.9	4,032.0	10.1	4,548.6	4,081.2	10.3
1,477.6	1,235.8	16.4	1,503.7	1,290.3	14.2	1,552.5	1,337.5	13.8
2,015.0	1,844.9	8.4	2,067.1	1,872.2	9.4	2,028.7	1,814.3	10.6
1,280.2	1,154.3	9.8	1,314.7	1,191.0	9.4	1,343.7	1,241.8	7.6
8,131.6	6,478.6	20.3	8,780.9	6,886.7	21.6	8,843.0	6,894.5	22.0
3,680.6	3,043.8	17.3	4,001.8	3,237.5	19.1	3,833.0	3,168.3	17.3
9,916.2	6,556.7	33.9	9,098.0	6,625.0	27.2	9,272.0	7,186.7	22.5
777.6	664.6	14.5	716.4	573.0	20.0	676.7	538.4	20.4
5,104.8	4,685.9	8.2	5,085.1	4,665.0	8.3	4,807.5	4,388.3	8.7
2,123.0	2,030.7	4.3	2,588.7	2,406.5	7.0	2,496.8	2,292.5	8.2
412.5	381.0	7.6	437.2	386.1	11.7	441.8	412.4	6.7
42,926.0	41,222.7	4.0	45,443.9	43,440.5	4.4	45,755.3	43,712.6	4.5
19,037.6	18,479.4	2.9	20,043.1	19,378.4	3.3	19,877.9	19,187.6	3.5
17,361.8	16,461.8	5.2	18,569.6	17,510.4	5.7	19,131.8	18,083.6	5.5
3,864.3	3,703.1	4.2	4,079.1	3,915.9	4.0	3,997.7	3,786.4	5.3
2,662.4	2,578.3	3.2	2,752.0	2,635.9	4.2	2,747.9	2,654.9	3.4
2,690.7	2,356.9	12.4	2,819.4	2,459.8	12.8	2,621.2	2,326.4	11.2
936.7	826.5	11.8	1,048.6	932.6	11.1	975.0	871.9	10.6
x	x	x	236.6	206.1	12.9	236.9	228.3	3.6
1,343.2	1,156.7	13.9	1,341.9	1,150.1	14.3	1,256.4	1,094.5	12.9
x	x	x	192.3	170.9	11.1	152.8	131.8	13.8
6,454.4	5,815.4	9.9	6,825.9	6,111.4	10.5	6,773.8	6,175.5	8.8
3,082.9	2,568.0	16.7	3,398.6	2,858.0	15.9	3,306.3	2,871.1	13.2
19,719.5	17,210.9	12.7	22,301.5	19,453.8	12.8	21,441.9	19,077.4	11.0
2,747.2	2,353.3	14.3	2,798.3	2,421.3	13.5	2,231.4	2,120.2	5.0
11,325.3	8,063.9	28.8	12,495.5	8,918.2	28.6	13,150.7	9,523.5	27.6
9,108.2	8,748.9	3.9	9,323.1	8,923.3	4.3	8,656.5	8,508.7	1.7

After bouncing back from sharp declines in the 2008–2009 recession, operating profits for Canadian corporations stalled throughout most of 2010. However, in the fourth quarter of 2010, corporate operating profits were \$65.5 billion, 9.0% higher than the fourth quarter of 2009 and 10.3% higher than the fourth quarter of 2008, when the recession began. Operating revenues rose to \$805.4 billion, up from \$768.3 billion in the same period in 2009.

One measure of financial health is the profit margin, which indicates management's ability to generate earnings from a firm's principal business activities. The profit margin for corporations in all industries rose to 8.1% in the fourth quarter of 2010, up from 7.8% in the same period of 2009 and 7.6% in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Another important indicator is the debt-to-equity ratio, which indicates the extent to which a firm relies on borrowed funds to finance its operations. A high ratio generally means a company has been aggressive in using debt rather than equity to finance operations. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the debt-to-equity ratio for all industries decreased to 0.838 from 0.881 in the fourth quarter of 2009 and from 0.943 in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Industry profits

In the fourth quarter of 2010, year-over-year profits in the non-financial industries increased by 16.6% to \$47.9 billion, whereas profits in the financial industries decreased by 7.0% to \$15.9 billion.

Of the 17 non-financial industries, 13 saw increased profits, with mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and arts, entertainment and recreation leading the way. Year-to-year profits in the mining and quarrying industry climbed 112.1% to \$2.3 billion. Profits for manufacturers increased 45.7% to \$11.1 billion. In the arts, entertainment and recreation industries, profits increased 61.6% to \$349 million.

In the financial sector, 2 out of 5 industries increased their profit margins. Growth was led by securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities, which increased 16.2% from the fourth quarter of 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2010. Non-depository credit intermediaries, posted 5.0% gains to \$2.2 billion. Depository credit intermediation industries, mainly chartered banks, declined 9.0%, showing a fourth-quarter profit of \$5.8 billion. Over the same period, profits for activities related to credit intermediation fell 23.0%; profits for insurance carriers and related activities fell 26.1%.

Business investment during a recession

During severe recessions, businesses invest less in plants and equipment, and the 2008–2009 recession was no exception. Canadian business investment declined by about 20% in volume in the recession. Investment picked up again in 2010, but by the third quarter, it amounted to only half of the pre-recession level. Business investment dropped off more sharply during the recent recession than in the previous two recessions of 1981 and 1990. Corporate capital spending also fell and rose in tandem with income during the 2008–2009 recession and the recovery of 2010.

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Business assets and ownership

In 2008, businesses operating in Canada held \$7.3 trillion in assets, a 0.1% increase from the year before. Enterprises operating in the non-financial sector accounted for 48.1% of total assets, with the remaining assets (51.9%) belonging to the finance and insurance industries.

In 2008, foreign businesses controlled 20.6% of the assets of enterprises operating in Canada. U.S.-controlled firms accounted for the majority (56.7%) of foreign assets in the non-financial industries and just under half (47.9%) of foreign assets in the finance and insurance industries. The share of assets under foreign control fell 4.6%, compared with the 1.3% increase posted by Canadian-controlled firms in 2008. This slower growth for foreign-controlled enterprises pulled their share of assets down from 21.6% in 2007 to 20.3% in 2008. Foreign-controlled revenues rose 6.7% compared with an increase of 4.2% for those under domestic control. The share of revenues under foreign control rose from 29.6% in 2007 to 30.1% in 2008.

Table 4.a
Balance sheet and income statement, all industries

	2000	2010
	\$ millions	
Operating revenue	2,199,690	3,038,859
Operating expenses	2,034,537	2,798,795
Profit before income tax	136,313	238,202
Income tax	47,098	49,935
Net profit	98,419	201,674

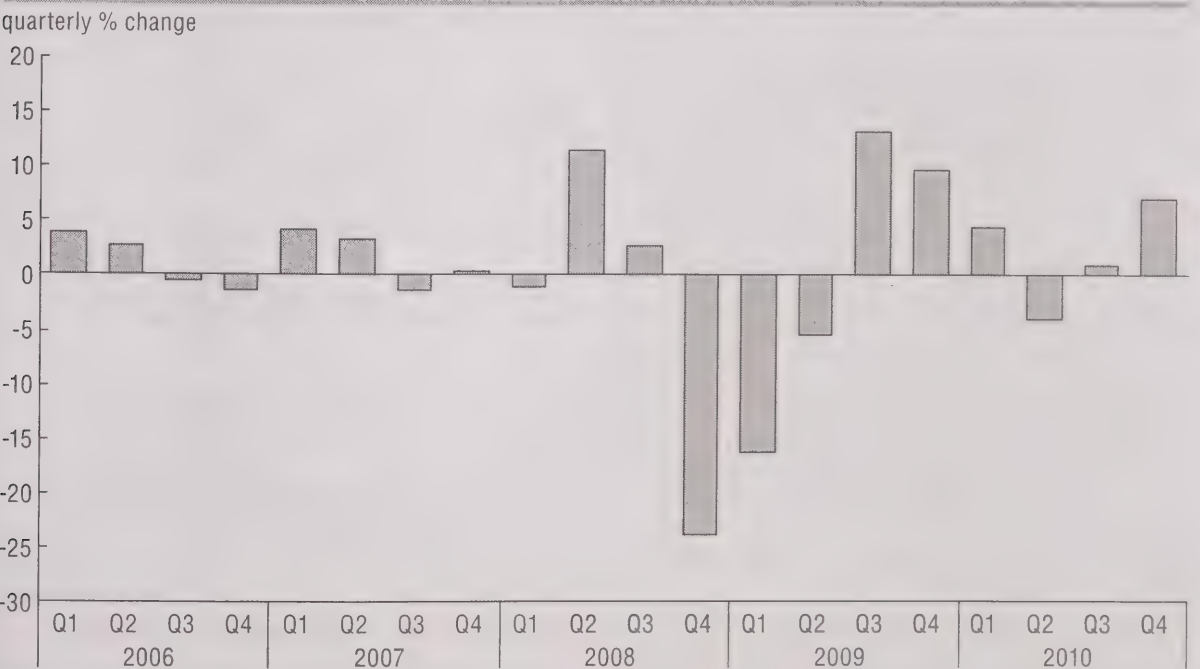
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

Corporate taxes

Corporations paid a total of \$51.6 billion in income taxes in 2009, a drop from \$52.7 billion the year before. Income taxes represented 28.6% of their taxable income. The federal government collected income taxes amounting to 17.8% of corporations' taxable income, while the provincial governments collected 10.8%. Income taxes payable by the non-financial industries were down 9.2% to \$38.9 billion, while income taxes payable by the finance and insurance industries increased 28.3% to \$12.7 billion.

In 2009, corporations claimed a total of \$39.4 billion in tax credits to offset their total taxable income of \$180.3 billion.

Chart 4.1
Operating profits, all industries



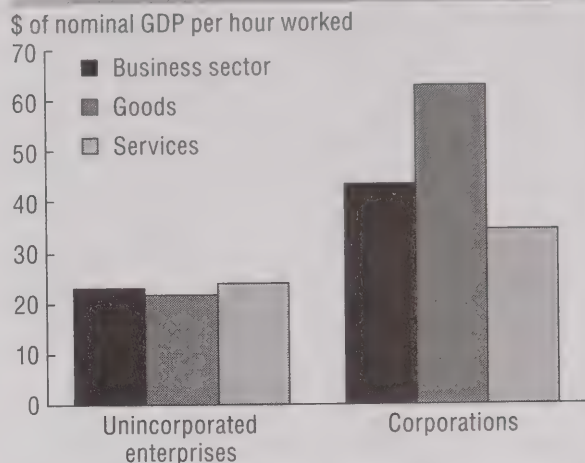
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0002.

Incorporated businesses have higher labour productivity

Businesses that are incorporated have significantly higher rates of labour productivity than those that are not. Labour productivity is measured by output per hour worked, and is an indicator of how efficiently businesses use labour in the production process. In 2005, output per hour worked was nearly twice as much for corporations (\$43.40) than for unincorporated enterprises (\$23.20).

Most corporations are larger businesses, which are better suited to increase productivity by using more capital per worker and by exploiting their larger workforces, which reduces costs per unit. Corporations in goods-producing industries tend to use more capital per worker, especially in manufacturing and in mining and oil and gas, where unincorporated enterprises are far less common. In the services industries, unincorporated businesses tend to be

Chart 4.2
Productivity of businesses by type, 2005



Note: Refers to labour productivity. Nominal GDP does not account for inflation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Productivity Program.

concentrated in services that use less capital per worker (including financial services, health services and professional services), while corporations are more concentrated in services that use more capital per worker (including transportation and telecommunications).

Enterprises react to competition

Competition was strong in 2009, as nearly two-thirds of all enterprises reported five or more competitors in their main markets. For most enterprises in Canada, competition occurs domestically: 90.8% of the sales of all enterprises' main products in 2009 were in Canada. Almost one-third indicated that at least one competitor entered their main market that year.

More than two-thirds (69.5%) of all enterprises in Canada reacted to new competition in 2009 by changing the price of their main product. But 40.1% reacted by introducing a new product and 18.1% reacted by speeding up the introduction of a new product.

However, there was considerable variation in the responses by industry type.

Table 4.b
Enterprises' response to new competition, 2009

	% of all enterprises
Change product price	69.5
Introduce new product	40.1
Change product quality	37.7
Change marketing expenditures	33.3
No action	20.5
Speed up new product introduction	18.1
Other action	19.0
Adopt new process	17.6

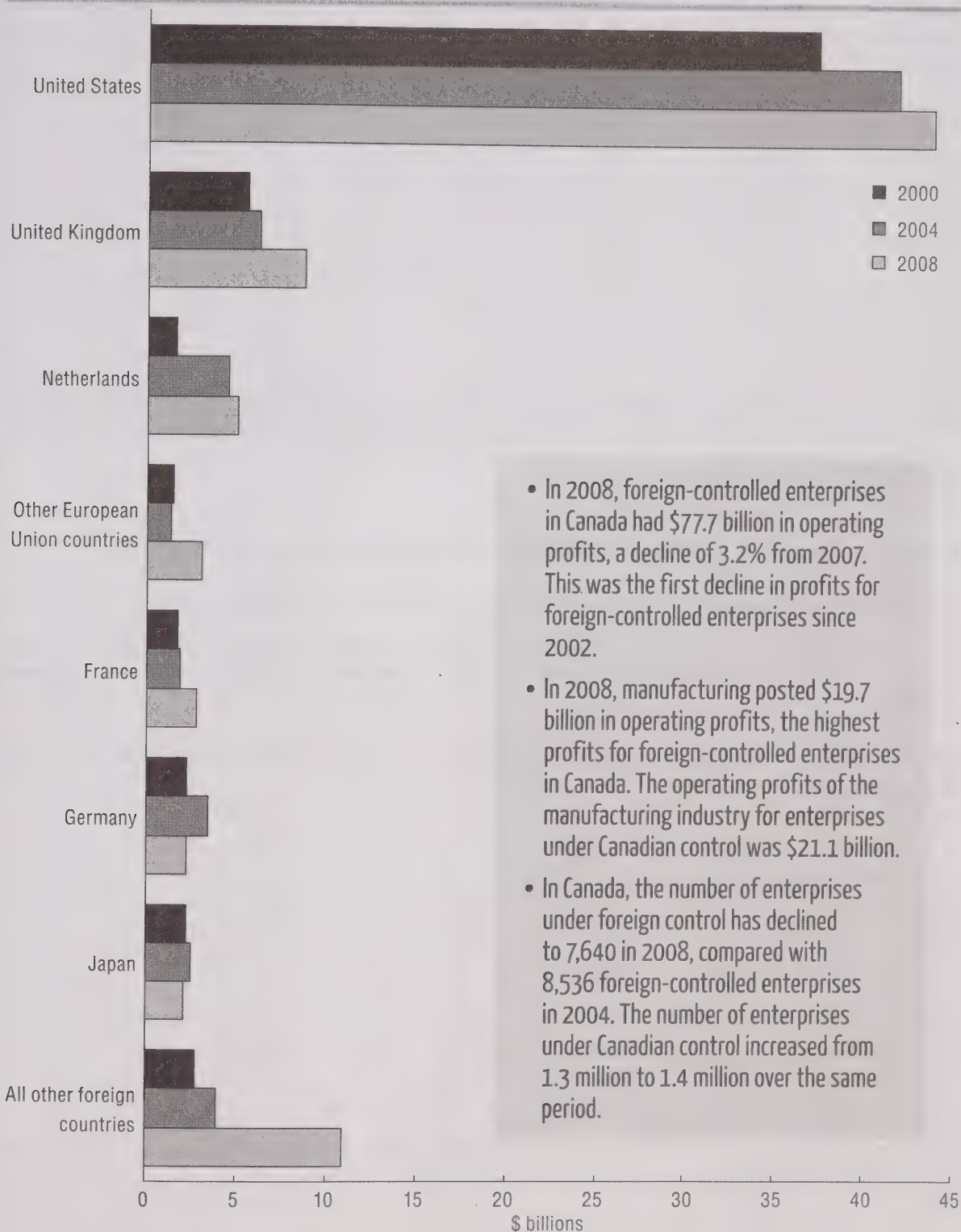
Sources: Statistics Canada and Industry Canada, 2009.

Manufacturing enterprises, for example, were more than twice as likely as non-manufacturing businesses to adopt new processes when facing new competition. Manufacturing enterprises were also more likely than non-manufacturing businesses to change marketing expenditures and speed up new product introduction.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 4.3

Operating profits of enterprises doing business in Canada, by selected country of control



Note: All industries excluding management of companies and enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 179-0004.

Table 4.1 Business establishments, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

	2006		2007	
	Indeterminate	Employer	Indeterminate	Employer
	number			
Canada	1,244,208	1,067,129	1,264,982	1,077,047
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,493	16,566	9,085	17,989
Prince Edward Island	4,230	6,094	4,408	6,148
Nova Scotia	24,355	30,222	24,164	30,603
New Brunswick	16,563	25,911	16,445	25,941
Quebec	236,397	237,019	230,585	237,521
Ontario	507,129	356,493	515,193	365,649
Manitoba	39,712	35,663	39,590	35,029
Saskatchewan	55,283	38,622	52,246	36,837
Alberta	166,873	148,801	182,159	149,055
British Columbia	182,599	167,845	188,565	168,473
Yukon	1,285	1,578	1,283	1,574
Northwest Territories	1,040	1,683	1,019	1,615
Nunavut	249	632	240	613

Notes: The "indeterminate" category consists of incorporated or unincorporated businesses that do not have a Canada Revenue Agency payroll deductions account. The workforce of such businesses may consist of contract workers, family members and/or owners. Data as of December 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Table 4.2 Employer businesses, by firm size and by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

	2006			2007		
	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees
	number					
Canada	1,040,959	23,021	3,149	1,053,598	20,545	2,904
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,242	266	58	17,679	258	52
Prince Edward Island	5,981	103	10	6,041	96	11
Nova Scotia	12,481	635	84	29,954	571	78
New Brunswick	25,415	439	57	25,461	422	58
Quebec	232,547	3,856	616	232,565	4,309	647
Ontario	345,629	9,560	1 304	356,224	8,256	1,169
Manitoba	34,712	830	121	34,184	729	116
Saskatchewan	37,920	614	88	36,211	539	87
Alberta	144,818	3,569	414	146,010	2,719	326
British Columbia	164,397	3,058	390	165,563	2,555	355
Yukon	1,550	25	3	1,543	29	2
Northwest Territories	1,632	48	3	1,570	43	2
Nunavut	613	18	1	593	19	1

Note: Data as of December 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Business performance and ownership

2008		2009		2010	
Indeterminate	Employer	Indeterminate	Employer	Indeterminate	Employer
number					
1,233,595	1,080,968	1,237,691	1,099,117	1,285,568	1,100,428
8,335	17,171	8,309	17,212	8,388	17,177
4,239	5,881	4,245	5,915	4,321	5,804
22,753	30,083	22,823	30,169	23,368	30,184
16,049	25,519	15,892	25,610	16,110	25,716
221,873	236,157	225,774	239,241	247,979	239,307
498,118	371,533	492,790	380,601	503,002	383,135
39,697	34,762	40,333	35,501	41,159	35,868
53,393	36,788	55,376	37,622	56,662	37,930
181,439	149,966	183,811	152,662	188,320	150,885
185,273	169,422	185,920	170,815	193,770	170,639
1,217	1,553	1,241	1,590	1,289	1,645
985	1,549	952	1,589	977	1,541
224	584	225	590	223	597

2008			2009			2010		
1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees
number								
1,057,819	20,123	3,026	1,076,197	19,935	2,985	1,077,885	19,611	2,932
16,867	254	50	16,918	247	47	16,875	255	47
5,784	86	11	5,818	83	14	5,715	77	12
29,439	572	72	29,520	573	76	29,531	571	82
25,034	419	66	25,135	406	69	25,229	422	65
231,295	4,193	669	234,407	4,167	667	234,528	4,132	647
362,173	8,102	1,258	371,344	8,041	1,216	374,084	7,850	1,201
32,805	736	119	34,754	708	120	35,031	716	121
36,206	506	76	37,029	516	77	37,323	533	74
147,010	2,607	349	149,736	2,570	356	148,031	2,491	363
166,521	2,551	350	167,961	2,520	334	167,865	2,462	312
1,517	33	3	1,551	34	5	1,610	32	3
1,502	45	2	1,536	50	3	1,491	47	3
564	19	1	569	20	1	572	23	2

Table 4.3 Employer businesses, by industry and firm size, 2010

	Total	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees
	number	% of total		
Total	1,100,428	98.0	1.8	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	50,227	99.5	0.5	0.0
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	9,686	96.3	3.1	0.7
Utilities	1,325	90.2	7.2	2.6
Construction	126,408	99.1	0.8	0.1
Manufacturing	53,897	93.3	6.0	0.6
Wholesale trade	60,824	98.2	1.6	0.1
Retail trade	131,325	97.6	2.3	0.1
Transportation and warehousing	49,973	98.1	1.6	0.3
Information and cultural industries	13,599	96.3	3.0	0.7
Finance and insurance	35,927	97.4	2.0	0.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	42,779	99.2	0.7	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	124,330	99.2	0.7	0.1
Management of companies and enterprises	13,702	95.4	3.5	1.1
Administration, waste management	51,622	97.3	2.3	0.4
Educational services	12,354	92.8	3.7	3.6
Health care and social assistance	94,286	97.4	2.2	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	17,194	96.8	2.9	0.3
Accommodation and food services	74,396	98.2	1.7	0.1
Other services	128,688	99.5	0.5	0.0
Public administration	7,886	83.8	12.3	3.9

Note: Data as of December 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Table 4.4 Payroll employees, by industry and firm size, 2009

	Total	1 to 99 employees	100 to 499 employees	500 or more employees
	number			
Total	14,374,623	5,649,981	2,119,829	6,604,814
Forestry, logging and support	39,561	30,325	4,108	5,129
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	186,460	45,501	31,980	108,977
Utilities	118,072	6,465	6,154	105,452
Construction	822,096	607,746	110,215	104,135
Manufacturing	1,465,147	532,972	369,903	562,272
Wholesale trade	729,154	384,745	145,674	198,735
Retail trade	1,852,677	798,868	199,055	854,754
Transportation and warehousing	670,675	214,528	84,859	371,287
Information and cultural industries	325,006	69,919	41,890	213,196
Finance and insurance	682,095	137,444	75,459	469,192
Real estate and rental and leasing	242,571	152,803	36,725	53,043
Professional, scientific and technical services	756,969	451,326	117,281	188,362
Management of companies and enterprises	106,588	46,307	17,200	43,081
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	731,467	286,912	141,089	303,466
Educational services	1,163,562	94,754	88,461	980,346
Health care and social assistance	1,618,419	507,546	252,784	858,090
Arts, entertainment and recreation	245,010	114,451	42,156	88,404
Accommodation and food services	1,062,471	705,614	177,121	179,736
Other services (except public administration)	506,922	379,925	69,049	57,949
Public administration	1,049,702	81,828	108,667	859,207

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0042.

Table 4.5 Business credit, selected sources, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ millions (annual average)				
All business credit	1,043,449	1,115,189	1,179,519	1,199,211	1,211,655
Short-term business credit	299,018	338,755	372,943	360,302	321,252
Business loans					
Chartered banks	147,619	166,498	183,188	176,081	167,384
Other institutions	33,194	36,113	39,739	43,396	44,046
Chartered bank foreign currency loans to residents	20,054	23,278	31,362	34,736	22,331
Bankers' acceptances	48,362	60,433	66,907	63,461	49,933
Adjustment to short-term business credit	-1,121	-1,089	-1,092	-671	-719
Long-term business credit	744,431	776,434	806,576	838,909	890,403
Non-residential mortgages					
Chartered banks	19,629	20,478	23,311	25,345	26,781
Trust and mortgage loan companies	1,288	1,783	2,477	2,587	2,654
Credit unions and caisses populaires	15,856	17,805	20,009	21,393	22,779
Life insurance companies	27,940	28,262	28,950	27,512	27,878
Leasing receivables					
Chartered banks	6,384	7,011	7,872	8,230	8,502
Trust and mortgage loan companies	58	60	71	78	81
Other business credit					
Bonds and debentures	253,200	260,248	273,308	296,380	324,269
Equity and other	293,610	302,018	320,870	339,997	369,968

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 176-0023.

Table 4.6 Enterprises operating in Canada, summary statistics, by country of control, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	\$ millions				
Canadian- and foreign-controlled enterprises					
Assets	5,014,443	5,267,565	5,789,970	6,419,448	7,266,757
Operating revenue	2,688,160	2,855,998	3,021,925	3,165,003	3,322,035
Operating profit	224,185	256,042	287,834	302,960	311,893
	annual % change				
Assets	9.2	5.0	9.9	10.9	13.2
Operating revenue	6.8	6.2	5.8	4.7	5.0
Operating profit	18.3	14.2	12.4	5.3	2.9
	\$ millions				
Canadian-controlled enterprises					
Assets	3,999,082	4,209,459	4,565,427	5,034,551	5,770,314
Operating revenue	1,894,500	2,008,547	2,115,752	2,229,022	2,323,150
Operating profit	158,644	182,659	209,465	222,716	234,200
Private enterprises					
Assets	3,638,550	3,850,715	4,185,380	4,624,229	5,272,481
Operating revenue	1,787,787	1,896,696	1,996,454	2,100,949	2,208,309
Operating profit	130,589	152,178	177,675	192,056	202,248
Government business enterprises					
Assets	360,531	358,744	380,046	410,321	F
Operating revenue	106,713	111,851	119,298	128,073	F
Operating profit	28,056	30,481	31,790	30,660	F
Foreign-controlled enterprises					
Assets	1,015,361	1,058,107	1,224,543	1,384,897	1,496,443
Operating revenue	793,660	847,451	906,173	935,981	998,885
Operating profit	65,541	73,382	78,369	80,244	77,694
United States enterprises					
Assets	593,293	609,066	665,983	769,174	800,823
Operating revenue	489,905	522,825	531,617	551,717	586,833
Operating profit	41,862	46,572	41,421	43,576	43,567
European Union enterprises					
Assets	320,513	337,777	385,081	411,645	488,843
Operating revenue	199,512	212,078	240,831	239,889	268,258
Operating profit	17,255	18,816	23,048	22,166	21,126
Other foreign enterprises					
Assets	101,555	111,264	173,480	204,078	206,776
Operating revenue	104,243	112,549	133,726	144,374	143,795
Operating profit	6,424	7,994	13,900	14,502	13,000

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 179-0004.

Table 4.7 Operating revenue, by industry, 1994 to 2010

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	\$ millions						
All industries¹	1,483,080	1,577,326	1,679,437	1,794,991	1,831,780	1,936,379	2,199,690
Total, non-financial industries ²	1,322,397	1,401,572	1,497,030	1,607,525	1,645,645	1,741,764	1,984,070
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	24,378	22,504	22,555	28,144	23,744	24,487	33,187
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	32,084	35,129	44,574	47,351	44,444	49,482	82,953
Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)	11,451	12,054	13,586	15,098	14,505	17,806	18,672
Utilities	17,430	16,997	16,234	23,209	26,929	30,734	50,682
Construction	104,744	90,365	94,491	96,842	106,084	101,660	120,632
Manufacturing	398,678	462,778	485,106	517,491	535,503	587,901	649,238
Wholesale trade	229,742	245,969	263,005	280,569	288,115	302,129	338,709
Retail trade	229,806	237,728	251,484	270,364	260,104	268,008	283,545
Transportation and warehousing	64,875	66,817	73,189	74,148	78,361	79,668	85,808
Information and cultural industries	36,128	39,262	43,439	48,652	54,371	58,590	64,392
Real estate and rental and leasing	35,706	35,352	37,476	37,564	37,327	38,839	48,220
Professional, scientific and technical services	40,357	39,693	46,652	53,206	55,015	58,533	72,750
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	30,357	28,398	32,089	33,573	34,433	37,212	39,731
Educational, health care and social assistance services	13,586	13,629	14,687	16,350	17,839	17,860	19,189
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5,163	5,068	5,175	5,594	6,024	5,788	8,007
Accommodation and food services	30,283	31,319	32,395	36,193	38,752	38,408	43,305
Repair, maintenance and personal services	17,634	18,505	20,890	23,175	24,092	24,660	25,059
Total, finance and insurance industries (excluding other funds and financial vehicles)	160,683	175,755	182,407	187,466	186,135	194,615	215,619
Depository credit intermediation	62,013	71,333	72,695	72,591	78,222	80,637	89,499
Activities related to credit intermediation	2,318	2,630	2,591	2,469	2,507	3,069	3,091
Non-depository credit intermediation	8,875	9,623	10,222	10,925	11,518	13,224	13,456
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	31,103	29,133	32,951	36,253	29,765	32,362	40,236
Insurance carriers and related activities	56,375	63,039	63,950	65,231	64,128	65,322	69,338

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes management of companies and enterprises and other funds and financial vehicles.

2. Excludes management of companies and enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

Business performance and ownership

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions									
2,304,118	2,333,286	2,417,617	2,570,770	2,731,901	2,893,491	3,026,072	3,210,021	2,905,489	3,038,859
2,084,864	2,125,319	2,195,320	2,336,161	2,478,681	2,604,945	2,709,790	2,903,413	2,613,968	2,741,238
35,986	37,056	38,551	39,841	41,702	42,873	45,443	48,822	47,329	47,068
97,767	99,868	108,906	117,623	139,054	155,345	170,215	210,014	134,870	147,075
18,932	19,127	18,588	22,348	22,524	33,667	34,408	38,629	27,588	34,879
67,747	47,707	52,198	56,682	62,359	65,801	65,620	75,447	58,165	58,630
130,332	139,612	150,167	161,265	177,634	197,415	217,331	241,469	225,331	234,981
642,674	651,800	657,546	701,237	720,710	713,505	712,818	718,575	626,267	662,249
355,382	356,771	366,198	394,181	422,557	452,912	457,972	515,028	473,975	496,477
308,199	337,202	349,677	361,055	380,562	393,934	417,369	429,650	418,377	431,610
89,245	88,495	89,703	103,029	112,129	115,344	124,950	134,317	119,254	125,397
69,572	69,940	71,629	70,343	76,402	82,897	85,816	87,345	86,802	89,061
44,876	48,447	51,564	55,003	55,524	61,570	67,214	70,571	68,126	70,639
75,440	76,631	79,271	84,213	86,925	98,942	109,598	115,843	113,032	123,611
48,343	47,556	50,799	54,542	60,810	64,226	68,317	77,235	73,342	73,752
20,823	22,250	25,468	26,645	29,145	31,687	34,496	38,024	40,300	41,082
8,967	9,686	10,584	10,684	10,436	11,550	11,512	11,804	11,367	11,953
46,072	48,530	49,498	50,942	52,488	54,738	57,319	59,963	60,174	62,355
24,505	24,637	24,976	26,525	27,719	28,540	29,393	30,676	29,667	30,421
219,252	207,966	222,297	234,610	253,221	288,544	316,283	306,607	291,520	297,622
89,132	77,651	81,060	82,649	91,549	106,624	122,681	122,204	111,037	110,680
3,003	2,455	2,765	2,944	3,505	4,732	5,021	5,149	5,025	5,100
13,707	14,612	15,121	16,290	19,273	22,230	24,662	26,136	21,994	20,661
40,159	35,462	38,216	42,995	48,801	56,352	62,606	55,094	46,692	49,432
73,251	77,789	85,135	89,732	90,092	98,606	101,311	98,026	106,772	111,749

Table 4.8 Operating profit or loss, by industry, 1994 to 2010

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	\$ millions						
All industries¹	90,591	98,961	107,511	118,111	112,121	133,714	165,152
Total, non-financial industries ²	68,481	72,526	76,113	80,716	78,195	99,335	127,065
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,293	818	1,080	1,185	1,130	395	2,365
Oil and gas extraction and support activities	4,543	3,826	8,537	7,091	827	4,858	19,126
Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas)	710	896	832	925	435	1,295	2,354
Utilities	1,974	2,051	2,072	2,039	1,984	2,528	2,233
Construction	7,194	2,892	4,325	3,193	5,458	3,615	3,407
Manufacturing	25,081	39,195	33,724	37,601	35,985	46,185	52,381
Wholesale trade	4,172	3,905	4,232	4,746	5,180	8,530	9,437
Retail trade	6,786	3,525	3,350	3,825	4,440	7,428	7,044
Transportation and warehousing	2,297	4,261	4,920	6,033	5,218	5,060	4,789
Information and cultural industries	5,061	4,782	5,594	6,783	6,960	6,403	7,615
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,188	3,262	3,981	3,605	3,885	6,109	8,876
Professional, scientific and technical services	756	1,380	1,509	1,552	1,980	1,165	1,050
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	187	743	918	1,240	1,081	1,151	1,636
Educational, health care and social assistance services	1,332	590	735	532	1,093	1,594	1,707
Arts, entertainment and recreation	233	22	49	137	214	118	428
Accommodation and food services	1,159	-89	-274	-438	1,601	1,841	1,503
Repair, maintenance and personal services	516	466	529	666	723	1,057	1,111
Total, finance and insurance industries (excluding other funds and financial vehicles)	22,111	26,432	31,394	37,391	33,922	34,377	38,086
Depository credit intermediation	6,660	9,966	13,011	17,078	16,018	15,205	15,503
Activities related to credit intermediation	380	381	370	391	406	380	408
Non-depository credit intermediation	2,734	2,779	2,996	2,908	2,879	3,757	4,198
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	9,045	7,789	8,395	9,573	9,268	9,598	12,272
Insurance carriers and related activities	3,292	5,520	6,623	7,442	5,353	5,436	5,707

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes management of companies and enterprises and other funds and financial vehicles.

2. Excludes management of companies and enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

Business performance and ownership

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions									
143,127	145,904	162,108	195,194	225,143	257,473	271,851	279,319	206,720	240,064
106,467	112,767	118,743	141,350	163,967	184,278	189,606	207,141	152,610	181,192
2,589	2,139	1,406	2,098	2,578	3,015	3,826	4,881	3,139	3,479
19,567	14,686	21,137	20,407	29,856	29,191	24,361	38,329	9,609	12,299
1,537	1,676	2,205	3,328	4,031	7,823	7,087	8,192	3,939	7,936
2,917	2,504	3,320	4,333	3,204	3,886	4,681	5,367	4,524	4,460
4,315	5,063	5,082	6,512	8,417	11,395	13,560	15,841	13,519	10,721
35,667	38,061	33,075	45,079	44,306	46,128	46,261	40,972	26,558	40,567
9,906	10,187	11,002	14,086	14,790	17,496	17,879	17,275	16,169	19,434
6,989	8,302	9,276	9,884	11,402	13,436	13,930	14,831	14,292	15,204
4,167	6,462	5,741	7,610	10,007	11,230	11,413	11,490	9,186	11,608
5,051	5,922	8,125	6,340	10,765	11,785	13,406	13,749	13,983	14,758
7,031	9,068	8,923	9,035	9,459	10,553	12,148	12,778	11,992	13,341
796	1,322	1,866	3,304	4,125	5,026	6,576	7,289	8,075	7,949
1,558	1,659	2,002	2,219	2,954	3,379	3,931	3,635	4,478	5,095
2,039	2,259	2,986	3,560	4,019	4,368	5,140	6,548	7,603	7,742
208	329	250	400	335	533	608	993	956	1,317
1,510	1,983	1,484	1,983	2,330	3,217	3,093	3,080	2,863	3,362
623	1,144	861	1,176	1,391	1,815	1,709	1,891	1,725	1,919
36,659	33,137	43,364	53,843	61,174	73,195	82,245	72,178	54,109	58,872
14,428	11,466	18,039	21,061	23,233	26,091	30,476	25,744	23,568	26,822
460	357	353	245	522	879	961	760	936	1,029
5,321	5,822	6,067	6,554	7,612	8,819	9,914	9,680	8,068	8,400
11,457	9,778	9,954	13,909	17,705	22,691	26,197	19,107	14,339	15,364
4,994	5,712	8,952	12,075	12,103	14,716	14,695	16,888	7,199	7,257

The proportion of the population aged 24 and younger has been steadily declining over the past four decades. From 1971 to 2010, the share of young people in Canada declined from 48.1% to 29.9% of the population.

On July 1, 2010, there were an estimated 10.2 million children and young people in Canada. Of those, 5.6 million were children aged 14 and younger, 2.2 million were adolescents aged 15 to 19 and 2.4 million were young adults aged 20 to 24.

Children accounted for 16.5% of the population in 2010. In 1971, close to 1 in 3 Canadians (29.3%) were children. It is projected that between 2015 and 2021, the proportion of children will be surpassed by the proportion of seniors aged 65 and older for the first time in Canada's history.

Fewer children in eastern Canada

Two provinces—Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia—had the lowest proportion of children in the country, at 14.8%. Fertility in those provinces was also among the lowest in Canada. In Quebec, British Columbia and the Atlantic provinces, the proportion of children was lower than the national average of 16.5%. Among the provinces, Alberta (18.3%), Manitoba (18.8%) and Saskatchewan (18.9%) had the highest proportion of children. In Ontario, the proportion of children was close to the national average at 16.7%.

In the Atlantic provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, the proportion of seniors surpassed the proportion of children, something not projected to happen at the national level for 5 to 10 years. The Atlantic provinces have some of the lowest fertility rates in Canada and until recently were faced with an out-migration of young adults.

In Nunavut, more than 3 out of 10 people (31.5%) are children, the highest

proportion of children in the entire country in 2010. The Northwest Territories (21.8%) and Yukon (17.2%) also have a high share of children. The territories are characterized by higher fertility than elsewhere in the country.

Fewer school-age children in low-income situations

The share of the school-age population (aged 5 to 24) living in low-income situations has fallen in recent years: 11% did so in 2007, down from 15% in 2003 and down from 19% during the recession of the early 1990s.

Historically, children of single-parent families have been more likely to live in low-income situations. In 2007, 1.6 million of the school-age population lived in single-parent families. These children, adolescents and young adults were almost three times more likely to live in low-income situations than their counterparts living in two-parent families (17% vs 6%). In addition, 27% of children from lone-parent families lived in low-income situations for longer than one year, whereas 11% of children from two-parent families did so.

In all provinces, children from lone-parent families were more likely to live in low income than those from two-parent families. Children from lone-parent families also faced a greater variation in low-

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income rates (from 9% in Prince Edward Island to 26% in British Columbia) than children living with two parents (from 1% to 7% across the provinces).

Less active children

Childhood obesity and inactivity have been at the forefront of child health concerns for several years. Since 1981, the strength and flexibility of boys and girls has declined significantly, while rates of childhood obesity and overweightness have risen.

In 2007/2009, a higher percentage of boys and girls aged 15 to 19 were in the 'needs improvement' category for flexibility and muscular strength compared with 1981. In addition, the percentage of youth in the high-risk waist circumference category more than tripled for both sexes. Among boys aged 15 to 19, the proportion classified as overweight or obese rose from 14% to 31%. Among girls, it increased from 14% to 25%.

Table 5.a
Population under 25, by age group and sex, 2010

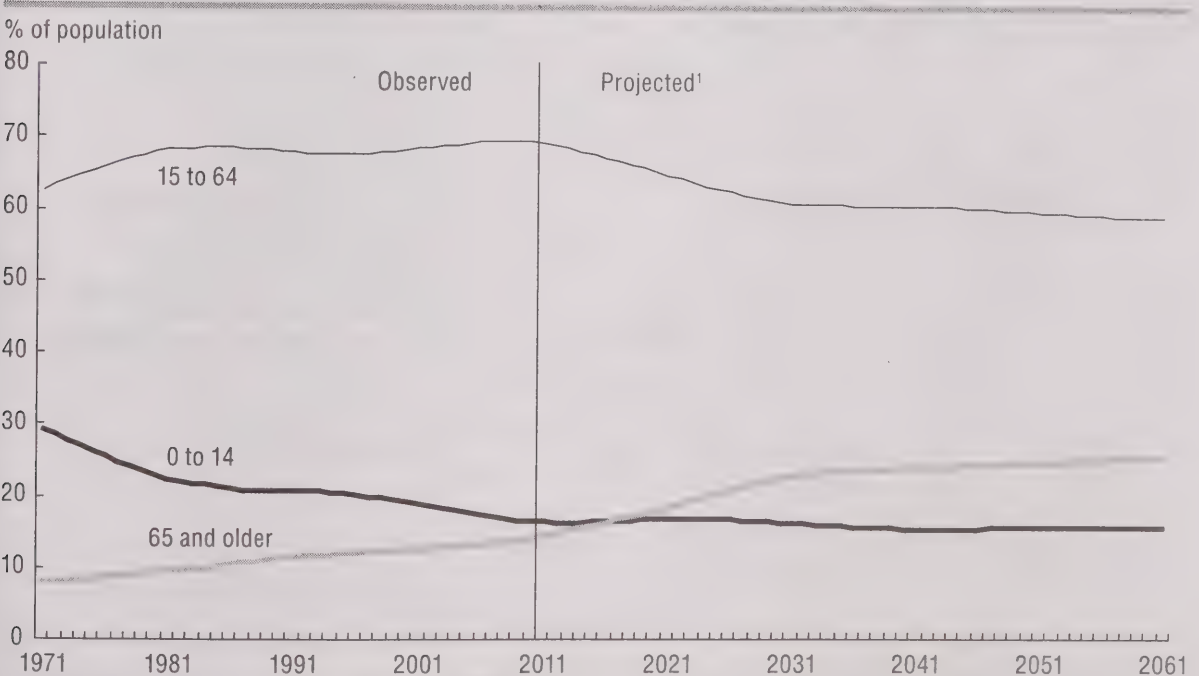
	Males ^a	Females ^a
	number	
Total	5,238,707	4,969,650
0 to 4 years	963,446	914,714
5 to 9 years	928,386	874,880
10 to 14 years	992,060	943,184
15 to 19 years	1,140,059	1,086,760
20 to 24 years	1,214,756	1,150,112

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

At age 12, children are now taller and heavier than in 1981, and their body composition is less healthy. In 2007/2009, a 12-year-old boy was, on average, about 5 cm taller than his 1981 counterpart and weighed 6.4 kg more. His waist circumference was 1.3 cm larger, and his body mass index (BMI) had risen by 1.1 kg/m².

A typical 12-year-old girl was 2.8 cm taller than her 1981 counterpart, and she weighed 4.9 kg more. Her waist circumference was 5.6 cm larger and her BMI had increased by 1.1 kg/m².

Chart 5.1
Population by age group, observed (1971 to 2010) and projected (2011 to 2061)



1. The M1 projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration and medium internal migration observed from 1981 to 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 052-0005.

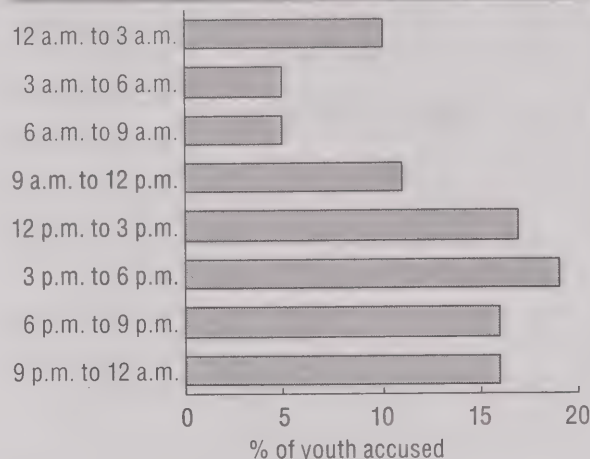
Youth crime peaks during after-school hours

After school is a peak time for youth crime. In 2008, 20% of police-reported youth crime on weekdays took place from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Early afternoon (noon to 3 p.m.) was the most frequent time for youth drug offences. Midnight to 3 a.m. was the most common period for youth traffic violations.

On weekends, youth crime climbed in the afternoon, remained consistent from the late afternoon until the late-night hours (midnight to 3 a.m.) and did not drop until the overnight period (3 a.m. to 6 a.m.). Most youth crime was distributed uniformly across the days of the week except for Sunday, which was the least likely day for criminal activity. Police-reported youth crime occurred least often during the winter months.

Late evening and nighttime crime was more prevalent among older teens: 13%

Chart 5.2
Non-violent youth crime, by time of day, 2008



Note: Youth aged 12 to 17.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

of teens aged 16 to 17 accused of a crime were involved in police-reported criminal activity that occurred between midnight and 3 a.m. compared with 4% of youth aged 12 to 13.

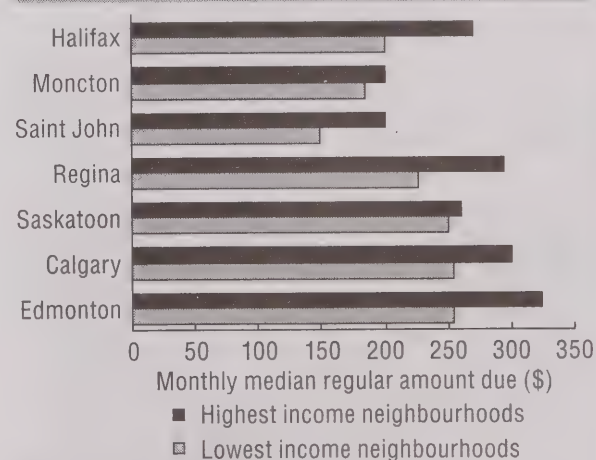
Lower child support payments to lowest-income neighbourhoods

For families living in the lowest-income neighbourhoods, child support payments are both lower and less likely to arrive compared with the support payments made to other families in their city.

In seven census metropolitan areas (CMAs), families with one child who lived in the lowest-income neighbourhoods in 2009 were due to receive a median monthly payment of \$238 per month, 21% less than the \$300 due to similar families living in the highest-income neighbourhoods.

Families living in the lowest-income neighbourhoods were also less likely to receive their child support payments than families living elsewhere in the CMA. In March 2009, 56% of families in the lowest-income neighbourhoods received their regular payment in full and 10%

Chart 5.3
Child support due March 2009

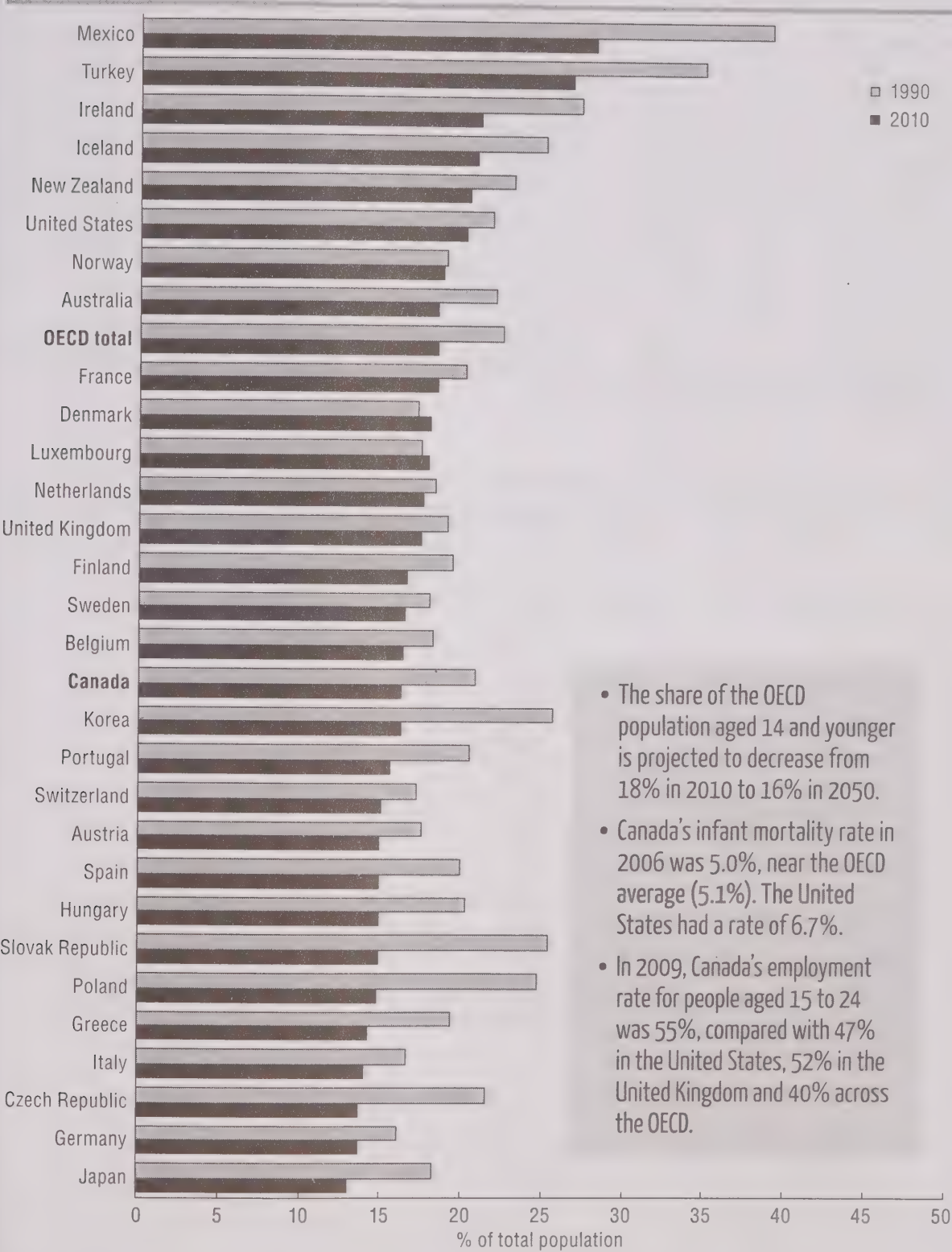


Note: One child beneficiary aged 19 and younger.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

received a partial payment. By contrast, 66% of families living in the highest-income neighbourhoods received their regular payment in full and 16% received a partial payment.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 5.4
Population aged 14 and younger



Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 5.1 Children and youth, by age group, selected years from 1975 to 2010

	1975		1980		1985	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Males, less than 25 years	5,402,696	23.3	5,316,869	21.7	5,133,019	19.9
Less than 1 year	180,887	0.8	187,565	0.8	190,960	0.7
1 to 4 years	727,914	3.1	731,564	3.0	757,429	2.9
5 to 9 years	989,755	4.3	930,485	3.8	931,570	3.6
10 to 14 years	1,204,861	5.2	1,009,002	4.1	942,149	3.6
15 to 19 years	1,195,731	5.2	1,235,028	5.0	1,035,290	4.0
20 to 24 years	1,103,548	4.8	1,223,225	5.0	1,275,621	4.9
Females, less than 25 years	5,194,700	22.4	5,100,625	20.8	4,888,535	18.9
Less than 1 year	171,299	0.7	177,637	0.7	180,399	0.7
1 to 4 years	690,961	3.0	695,001	2.8	719,034	2.8
5 to 9 years	943,977	4.1	882,093	3.6	884,379	3.4
10 to 14 years	1,150,206	5.0	959,634	3.9	898,657	3.5
15 to 19 years	1,152,126	5.0	1,185,597	4.8	980,729	3.8
20 to 24 years	1,086,131	4.7	1,200,663	4.9	1,225,337	4.7

Note: Percentage of the total population of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

Table 5.2 Children and youth, by age group and by province and territory, 2010

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	%				
Males, less than 25 years	15.4	13.9	15.3	14.2	14.3
Less than 1 year	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
1 to 4 years	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
5 to 9 years	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5
10 to 14 years	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.8
15 to 19 years	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.2
20 to 24 years	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3
Females, less than 25 years	14.6	13.2	14.8	13.8	13.5
Less than 1 year	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
1 to 4 years	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9
5 to 9 years	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4
10 to 14 years	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6
15 to 19 years	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.1
20 to 24 years	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.1

Note: Percentage of the total population of Canada, the province or the territory.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

1990		1995		2000		2005		2010	
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
5,010,596	18.1	5,102,929	17.4	5,149,114	16.8	5,180,831	16.1	5,238,707	15.4
206,727	0.7	196,045	0.7	173,608	0.6	174,355	0.5	195,223	0.6
782,217	2.8	821,529	2.8	742,657	2.4	704,133	2.2	768,223	2.3
987,239	3.6	1,020,229	3.5	1,043,643	3.4	954,664	3.0	928,386	2.7
961,743	3.5	1,024,939	3.5	1,053,038	3.4	1,086,751	3.4	992,060	2.9
994,954	3.6	1,018,765	3.5	1,077,435	3.5	1,119,237	3.5	1,140,059	3.3
1,077,716	3.9	1,021,422	3.5	1,058,733	3.5	1,141,691	3.5	1,214,756	3.6
4,778,056	17.3	4,861,251	16.6	4,898,528	16.0	4,925,871	15.3	4,969,650	14.6
196,887	0.7	185,651	0.6	165,198	0.5	164,859	0.5	185,408	0.5
745,456	2.7	781,656	2.7	709,417	2.3	666,403	2.1	729,306	2.1
936,252	3.4	971,748	3.3	993,221	3.2	909,865	2.8	874,880	2.6
913,191	3.3	972,711	3.3	1,002,726	3.3	1,037,575	3.2	943,184	2.8
943,535	3.4	962,420	3.3	1,018,420	3.3	1,056,844	3.3	1,086,760	3.2
1,042,735	3.8	987,065	3.4	1,009,546	3.3	1,090,325	3.4	1,150,112	3.4

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
%								
14.5	15.6	17.1	17.2	16.8	14.8	16.0	19.7	26.3
0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.3
2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.4	3.3	4.5
2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.4	5.4
2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.4	5.3
3.2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.5	5.0
3.2	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.9
13.8	14.8	16.2	16.3	15.7	13.8	14.8	18.8	24.4
0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1
2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.9	4.1
2.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.8	4.9
2.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.4	5.0
3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.0	4.8
3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.5

Table 5.3 Youth accused of a crime, by location and type of violation, 2008

	Private residence	Commercial establishment	Outdoor public space	School	Non-commercial building	Public transportation facility
	% of accused youth					
All youth violations	32	23	23	13	8	1
Violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	34	8	25	23	7	2
Homicide and attempted murder	37	3	53	4	1	2
Sexual assault	58	3	12	21	5	1
Assault (Levels 1 to 3) ¹	33	7	26	25	8	1
Robbery	6	19	57	8	2	7
Criminal harassment	58	4	9	26	2	0.4
Uttering threats	44	6	11	30	8	1
Other violent violations	37	10	29	14	8	2
Non-violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	35	40	14	7	4	0.5
Break and enter	64	22	0.1	9	5	0.1
Have stolen goods	20	44	29	5	2	0.4
Theft \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	36	36	14	10	3	0.4
Shoplifting	1	97	1	0	1	0
Mischief	47	13	22	11	6	0.8
Other non-violent violations	39	22	30	5	3	1
Non-property-related <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	32	10	28	9	20	1
Possession of weapons	17	11	43	23	2	3
Disturbing the peace	33	14	37	11	4	1
Failure to comply with conditions	37	8	25	4	25	1
Other administration of justice violations	24	8	17	4	45	1
Other non-property-related violations	33	13	34	14	5	2
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	9	3	86	1	1	0
Federal statute violations	18	7	39	23	11	1
Drugs	12	7	45	31	4	1
Other federal statute violations	35	7	24	6	28	1

Notes: Excludes 4% of offences where the location was unknown.

Includes youth cleared by charge and youth cleared otherwise (e.g., application of extrajudicial measures).

Population aged 17 and younger.

Includes the 4% of accused youth who were under the age of 12.

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

Table 5.4 Child and spousal support cases, by age of payor and arrears status, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Total cases	65,190	66,855	78,620	76,850	89,920
15 to 24 years	1,120	1,080	1,250	1,160	1,355
25 to 34 years	13,915	13,540	15,800	15,305	17,465
35 to 44 years	26,995	27,145	31,670	30,710	35,760
45 to 54 years	17,420	18,495	22,180	22,090	26,270
55 to 64 years	3,780	4,150	5,135	5,365	6,500
65 years and older	750	830	1,015	1,045	1,255
Unknown age of payor	1,210	1,615	1,570	1,175	1,315
Total cases, arrears owing	44,440	43,660	50,565	48,835	55,470
15 to 24 years	840	805	905	840	940
25 to 34 years	10,050	9,505	10,945	10,450	11,735
35 to 44 years	18,370	17,760	20,550	19,635	22,195
45 to 54 years	11,630	11,780	13,795	13,710	15,845
55 to 64 years	2,460	2,530	3,115	3,250	3,775
65 years and older	380	385	445	465	520
Unknown age of payor	710	895	810	485	460
Total cases, no arrears	20,605	23,100	27,980	27,930	34,365
15 to 24 years	270	270	335	315	410
25 to 34 years	3,830	4,015	4,835	4,830	5,715
35 to 44 years	8,595	9,365	11,095	11,050	13,535
45 to 54 years	5,775	6,705	8,380	8,370	10,410
55 to 64 years	1,320	1,620	2,020	2,115	2,725
65 years and older	370	445	570	580	730
Unknown age of payor	445	680	745	670	840
Total cases, unknown arrears status	145	95	75	85	85
15 to 24 years	10	5	10	5	5
25 to 34 years	35	20	20	25	15
35 to 44 years	30	20	25	25	30
45 to 54 years	15	10	5	10	15
55 to 64 years	0	0	0	0	0
65 years and older	0	0	0	0	5
Unknown age of payor	55	40	15	20	15

Notes: This table includes only the jurisdictions that report data to the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs.

Nova Scotia, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories have reported data every year since 2006. Prince Edward Island began reporting data in 2007, New Brunswick in 2008, Saskatchewan in 2009 and Newfoundland and Labrador in 2010.

Child and spousal support cases are limited to those enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Programs.

Results do not reflect all support cases in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 259-0007.

Table 5.5 Deaths and death rates of children and youth, by age group, 1997, 2002 and 2007

	1997		2002		2007	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Less than 1 year	1,928	5.5	1,762	5.4	1,881	5.1
Males	1,076	6.0	980	5.8	1,043	5.5
Females	852	5.0	782	4.9	838	4.7
1 to 4 years	455	0.3	319	0.2	271	0.2
Males	250	0.3	168	0.2	155	0.2
Females	205	0.3	151	0.2	116	0.2
5 to 9 years	316	0.2	231	0.1	210	0.1
Males	176	0.2	137	0.1	102	0.1
Females	140	0.1	94	0.1	108	0.1
10 to 14 years	400	0.2	332	0.2	273	0.1
Males	246	0.2	194	0.2	161	0.2
Females	154	0.2	138	0.1	112	0.1
15 to 19 years	1,155	0.6	978	0.5	956	0.4
Males	824	0.8	673	0.6	670	0.6
Females	331	0.3	305	0.3	286	0.3

Note: Rate per 1,000 population. For "less than 1 year," mortality rate calculation uses live births in calendar year instead of the under one year of age population estimate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0504.

Table 5.6 Leading causes of death of children and youth, by age group, 2005 to 2007

	2005		2006		2007	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Less than 1 year						
Perinatal conditions	1,037	303.1	1,002	282.6	1,107	300.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	447	130.6	409	115.3	408	110.9
Sudden infant death syndrome ¹	112	32.7	106	29.9	113	30.7
1 to 4 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	74	5.4	70	5.1	73	5.2
Malignant neoplasms	28	2.1	39	2.9	36	2.6
Congenital conditions	36	2.6	30	2.2	30	2.2
5 to 9 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	64	3.4	54	2.9	62	3.4
Malignant neoplasms	45	2.4	44	2.4	50	2.8
Congenital conditions	13	0.7	15	0.8	17	0.9
10 to 14 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	95	4.5	82	3.9	84	4.1
Malignant neoplasms	43	2.0	38	1.8	45	2.2
Suicide (intentional self-harm)	43	2.0	31	1.5	33	1.6
15 to 19 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	458	21.3	466	21.5	405	18.1
Suicide (intentional self-harm)	213	9.9	152	7.0	185	8.3
Malignant neoplasms	61	2.8	62	2.9	64	2.9

Note: Age-specific mortality rate per 100,000 population.

1. The rate is the number of deaths of infants aged less than one year during a given year per 100,000 live births in the same year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 102-0551 and 102-0562.

Table 5.7 Selected health indicators of children and youth, by sex, 2009

	Both sexes		Females		Males	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Diabetes		F F		F F		F F
Asthma	396,258	11.8	190,231	11.6	206,027	11.9
High blood pressure	21,502 ^E	0.6 ^E	8,067 ^E	0.5 ^E	13,435 ^E	0.8 ^E
Pain or discomfort by severity, moderate or severe	74,509	2.2	44,016	2.7	30,493	1.8
Pain or discomfort that prevents activities	98,101	2.9	61,164	3.7	36,937	2.1
Participation and activity limitation, sometimes or often	466,233	13.8	258,916	15.8	207,317	12.0
Current smoker, daily or occasional	371,279	11.0	160,961	9.8	210,318	12.2
5 or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year	470,470	14.0	183,085	11.2	287,385	16.8
Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day	1,549,599	49.2	809,812	52.4	739,788	46.1
Physical activity during leisure time, moderately active or active	2,327,844	71.0	1,036,043	64.6	1,291,801	77.2
Physical activity during leisure time, inactive	950,071	29.0	568,291	35.4	381,780	22.8
Body mass index, self-reported, youth aged 12 to 17, overweight or obese ¹	449,945	19.7	175,716	15.5	274,229	23.9
Has a regular medical doctor	2,835,626	84.8	1,395,814	85.7	1,439,812	84.0
Contact with a medical doctor in the past 12 months	2,400,612	72.1	1,233,878	76.1	1,166,734	68.3
Influenza immunization, less than one year ago	719,891	23.0	330,373	21.7	389,518	24.2
Wears a helmet when riding a bicycle, always	723,340	30.6	345,075	33.3	378,266	28.4
Injuries in the past 12 months, sought medical attention	495,544	14.7	209,438	12.7	286,106	16.6

Note: Percentages are of the total youth population aged 12 to 19.

1. Body mass index (BMI) is calculated by dividing the respondent's body weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres) squared.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.8 Alcohol consumption among children and youth, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2007	2008	2009	2005	2007	2008	2009
	% of males				% of females			
Canada	17.3	16.4	16.9	16.8	11.3	10.9	10.3	11.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	20.4	31.6 ^E	15.1 ^E	28.4 ^E	13.8 ^E	12.8 ^E	14.0 ^E	12.5 ^E
Prince Edward Island	20.8 ^E	25.5 ^E	F	F	12.9 ^E	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	18.2 ^E	19.2 ^E	20.2 ^E	15.7 ^E	11.9 ^E	7.9 ^E	14.4 ^E	6.5 ^E
New Brunswick	24.0	21.1 ^E	13.1 ^E	13.0 ^E	11.4 ^E	16.3 ^E	F	16.1 ^E
Quebec	18.0	16.4	21.3	19.2	12.0	11.0	8.8 ^E	12.3
Ontario	16.2	13.2	13.9	13.2	10.0	8.3	9.3	10.3
Manitoba	16.9 ^E	18.3 ^E	24.1 ^E	16.8 ^E	15.0 ^E	13.2 ^E	16.9 ^E	F
Saskatchewan	26.3	22.7 ^E	25.4	32.7	14.6	19.8 ^E	16.5 ^E	9.1 ^E
Alberta	16.5	23.2	18.9	19.4	12.4	14.4 ^E	14.5 ^E	12.4 ^E
British Columbia	16.1	14.8	12.7	17.2	10.8	12.0 ^E	8.2 ^E	12.8 ^E
Yukon	21.7 ^E	F	23.2 ^E	F	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	F	F	F	F	17.1 ^E	F	F	F
Nunavut (10 largest communities)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Note: Population aged 12 to 19.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.9 Current daily or occasional smokers among children and youth, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2007	2008	2009	2005	2007	2008	2009
	% of males				% of females			
Canada	12.0	12.4	12.6	12.2	12.3	11.6	10.1	9.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	18.2 ^E	22.5 ^E	12.0 ^E	23.8 ^E	17.2 ^E	9.8 ^E	F	15.3 ^E
Prince Edward Island	10.6 ^E	22.2 ^E	F	F	11.7 ^E	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	10.7 ^E	F	14.0 ^E	11.4 ^E	8.4 ^E	F	11.2 ^E	8.5 ^E
New Brunswick	11.4 ^E	14.0 ^E	10.3 ^E	F	8.2 ^E	F	13.2 ^E	9.1 ^E
Quebec	15.1	14.1	17.4	15.5	18.3	17.3	12.9	15.1
Ontario	11.0	11.1	9.1	9.5	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.1
Manitoba	10.5 ^E	11.1 ^E	21.3 ^E	13.4 ^E	9.4 ^E	8.8 ^E	13.5 ^E	F
Saskatchewan	12.8	13.2 ^E	22.3 ^E	24.0 ^E	13.4	15.6 ^E	20.2 ^E	5.5 ^E
Alberta	10.7	14.1 ^E	13.1 ^E	12.6 ^E	11.1	9.2 ^E	9.3 ^E	12.7 ^E
British Columbia	9.9	11.1 ^E	9.5 ^E	10.7 ^E	10.0	11.9 ^E	9.1 ^E	6.5 ^E
Yukon	12.6 ^E	F	F	F	18.1 ^E	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	19.8 ^E	F	F	35.5 ^E	15.3 ^E	33.9 ^E	F	F
Nunavut (10 largest communities)	36.5	45.1 ^E	37.9 ^E	F	50.9	43.2 ^E	43.0 ^E	49.4 ^E

Note: Population aged 12 to 19.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.10 Asthma among children and youth, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2007	2008	2009	2005	2007	2008	2009
	% of males				% of females			
Canada	11.9	10.5	11.3	11.9	11.5	12.6	11.2	11.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	17.4	9.3 ^E	17.7 ^E	22.1 ^E	17.5 ^E	F	10.4 ^E	18.0 ^E
Prince Edward Island	9.4 ^E	F	23.7 ^E	F	16.3 ^E	15.2 ^E	F	F
Nova Scotia	17.0 ^E	17.7 ^E	14.2 ^E	14.3 ^E	13.3 ^E	26.8 ^E	13.3 ^E	16.0 ^E
New Brunswick	17.2	8.0 ^E	9.3 ^E	12.9 ^E	12.9 ^E	12.6 ^E	9.2 ^E	11.1 ^E
Quebec	11.4	9.2 ^E	11.7	11.5	13.0	10.8	10.6 ^E	10.8 ^E
Ontario	11.6	10.1	12.1	9.8	10.7	11.3	12.1	10.9
Manitoba	13.0	F	F	13.1 ^E	10.7 ^E	16.1 ^E	18.7 ^E	15.8 ^E
Saskatchewan	15.5	16.9 ^E	13.7 ^E	16.5 ^E	12.9	12.7 ^E	14.1 ^E	11.2 ^E
Alberta	12.0	15.2 ^E	12.5 ^E	18.2	10.4	19.6	9.9 ^E	14.1 ^E
British Columbia	9.7	8.3 ^E	5.9 ^E	10.9 ^E	10.7	9.8 ^E	7.6 ^E	10.4 ^E
Yukon	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Nunavut (10 largest communities)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Note: Population aged 12 to 19.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.11 Leisure-time physical activity among children and youth, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2007	2008	2009	2005	2007	2008	2009
	% of males				% of females			
Canada	76.9	75.3	77.2	77.2	65.1	65.6	60.9	64.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	81.5	87.7	77.8	72.0	65.5	77.0	64.5	64.5
Prince Edward Island	71.5	78.6	81.4	70.5	66.1	65.2	68.5	68.8
Nova Scotia	81.7	79.1	78.4	80.5	62.4	63.0	57.8	60.6
New Brunswick	73.8	84.7	72.1	76.7	62.8	69.3	64.1	75.0
Quebec	77.4	77.4	75.9	75.7	58.3	59.8	53.1	61.1
Ontario	77.3	74.8	78.5	75.9	67.1	63.9	60.7	61.6
Manitoba	75.5	66.4	72.6	82.5	59.8	72.8	63.3	73.0
Saskatchewan	73.5	72.1	75.0	72.8	66.8	68.2	58.4	68.9
Alberta	73.7	70.2	78.0	78.9	68.5	74.6	68.1	71.9
British Columbia	77.8	76.8	76.9	82.3	70.1	69.9	68.7	69.4
Yukon	74.8	85.5	77.5	72.4	83.3	75.8	81.2	83.5
Northwest Territories	77.0	68.4	54.9 ^E	78.2	76.2	75.7	65.9	49.3 ^E
Nunavut (10 largest communities)	71.7	F	77.7	86.7	62.9	F	70.1	63.6 ^E

Note: Population aged 12 to 19 who are active or moderately active during leisure time.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.12 Overweight or obese children and youth, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2007	2008	2009	2005	2007	2008	2009
	% of males				% of females			
Canada	23.8	23.4	23.9	23.9	14.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	32.2	43.9 ^E	39.4	28.2 ^E	18.5 ^E	29.4 ^E	29.4 ^E	29.2 ^E
Prince Edward Island	34.2	29.8 ^E	37.3 ^E	25.8 ^E	10.5 ^E	F	F	F
Nova Scotia	25.9	20.0 ^E	20.7 ^E	29.0 ^E	22.6	15.4 ^E	14.4 ^E	27.7 ^E
New Brunswick	29.7	36.8	28.5 ^E	27.3 ^E	23.8	12.6 ^E	18.3 ^E	29.1 ^E
Quebec	21.0	20.2	17.0	18.3	11.9	13.9	11.7 ^E	11.3 ^E
Ontario	23.9	25.8	23.8	23.9	14.5	13.3	16.6	17.8
Manitoba	25.8	26.2 ^E	32.1 ^E	24.1 ^E	15.6 ^E	15.4 ^E	14.6 ^E	15.5 ^E
Saskatchewan	25.0	23.8	33.6	25.2 ^E	15.1	19.7 ^E	10.2 ^E	9.6 ^E
Alberta	24.2	22.0	29.1	34.4	14.5	10.0 ^E	11.9 ^E	12.5 ^E
British Columbia	23.5	17.4 ^E	25.2	22.6 ^E	14.1	11.4 ^E	13.4 ^E	12.8 ^E
Yukon	26.7 ^E	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	28.3 ^E	F	F	F	19.8 ^E	F	F	F
Nunavut (10 largest communities)	41.3	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Notes: Population aged 12 to 17.

Based on self-reported body mass index, calculated by dividing the respondent's body weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres) squared.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.13 Families with children aged 0 to 17, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number of families				
Couple families					
1 child	1,655,180	1,677,420	1,692,300	1,685,890	1,699,810
2 children	1,649,720	1,639,430	1,690,680	1,696,350	1,703,280
3 or more children	763,110	722,340	739,960	744,360	744,500
Lone-parent families					
1 child	845,790	877,400	848,660	840,060	845,870
2 children	412,290	412,090	387,650	385,520	383,460
3 or more children	186,070	166,450	155,020	153,730	154,150
Low-income couple families					
1 child	179,220	157,710	176,670	172,130	176,270
2 children	175,670	149,160	160,990	157,740	160,760
3 or more children	145,430	119,560	124,200	124,240	126,490
Low-income lone-parent families					
1 child	296,860	321,190	288,980	285,370	285,140
2 children	177,990	181,380	155,690	155,110	152,740
3 or more children	115,700	99,900	89,240	88,920	89,150
	before-tax median income (\$)				
Couple families					
1 child	71,900	75,400	77,600	81,240	84,390
2 children	78,300	82,900	87,200	91,560	95,290
3 or more children	73,200	78,500	82,600	86,000	88,950
Lone-parent families					
1 child	30,100	30,300	32,900	34,580	36,050
2 children	30,100	30,500	34,100	35,610	37,150
3 or more children	26,200	27,800	30,800	32,280	33,540
Low-income couple families					
1 child	15,900	17,900	17,000	18,010	18,780
2 children	20,400	22,200	22,000	23,370	24,260
3 or more children	26,400	28,100	28,800	30,590	31,860
Low-income lone-parent families					
1 child	12,800	12,700	13,900	14,320	14,820
2 children	16,000	15,900	17,900	18,680	19,330
3 or more children	19,400	20,100	22,500	23,590	24,510

Note: Families are composed of couples (married or common law, including same-sex couples) living in the same dwelling with or without children, and single parents (male or female) living with one or more children.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0015.

Table 5.14 Labour force characteristics, population aged 15 to 24, by age group and sex, 2000 and 2010

	2000			2010		
	Full-time students	Part-time students	Non-students	Full-time students	Part-time students	Non-students
	thousands					
Males 15 to 19 years	813.5	32.1	205.2	871.2	33.7	202.4
Labour force	314.2	23.4	168.0	317.8	22.7	161.3
Employment full time	12.1	6.8	101.4	10.7	4.5	90.9
Employment part time	250.5	11.2	32.5	233.8	11.6	34.7
Unemployment	51.6	5.4	34.1	73.3	6.6	35.8
	%					
Participation rate	38.6	72.9	81.9	36.5	67.4	79.7
Employment rate	32.3	56.1	65.3	28.1	47.8	62.1
Unemployment rate	16.4	23.1	20.3	23.1	29.1	22.2
	thousands					
Males 20 to 24 years	314.7	42.1	673.5	386.6	52.6	731.2
Labour force	136.1	35.9	624.5	174.0	40.1	670.0
Employment full time	16.8	22.9	504.7	24.4	19.0	497.7
Employment part time	107.8	9.2	42.6	134.9	13.9	69.4
Unemployment	11.5	3.7	77.2	14.7	7.2	102.9
	%					
Participation rate	43.2	85.3	92.7	45.0	76.2	91.6
Employment rate	39.6	76.5	81.3	41.2	62.5	77.6
Unemployment rate	8.4	10.3	12.4	8.4	18.0	15.4
	thousands					
Females 15 to 19 years	808.5	31.6	156.0	878.1	31.7	149.9
Labour force	343.4	23.0	117.3	395.8	23.3	114.6
Employment full time	9.2	6.7	57.7	6.8	5.2	48.3
Employment part time	284.4	13.1	40.6	323.5	14.6	45.6
Unemployment	49.8	3.3	19.0	65.5	3.5	20.6
	%					
Participation rate	42.5	72.8	75.2	45.1	73.5	76.5
Employment rate	36.3	62.3	63.1	37.6	62.5	62.7
Unemployment rate	14.5	14.3	16.2	16.5	15.0	18.0
	thousands					
Females 20 to 24 years	346.4	54.0	590.5	450.6	66.3	605.9
Labour force	174.0	46.2	485.6	240.5	56.3	512.6
Employment full time	14.6	26.9	349.2	18.4	26.6	358.1
Employment part time	149.2	16.7	91.0	207.9	23.8	105.9
Unemployment	10.1	2.6	45.4	14.2	5.9	48.6
	%					
Participation rate	50.2	85.6	82.2	53.4	84.9	84.6
Employment rate	47.3	80.7	74.5	50.2	76.0	76.6
Unemployment rate	5.8	5.6	9.3	5.9	10.5	9.5

Note: Labour market activity during school months.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0095.

Construction is a major industry in Canada, employing more than 1.2 million men and women. In 2010, 7.1% of employed Canadians aged 15 and older worked in the construction industry, an increase of 50.8% since 2000, when 806,900 people worked in construction.

Historically, employment in construction has been more sensitive to the ups and downs of the economy, and this held true in 2009 and 2010. In 2009, during the 2008–2009 recession, overall employment decreased 1.6%, while employment in construction fell 5.7%. In 2010, when the economy saw signs of improvement, employment in all industries grew 1.4%, while employment in construction advanced 4.9%.

Construction is an important contributor to the economy. In 2010, Canada's construction industries—residential, non-residential and engineering, repair and other construction services—accounted for 6.0% of Canada's GDP, contributing \$73.8 billion. From 2000 to 2010, construction GDP increased 42.7%, whereas GDP for all industries increased 20.2%.

Among the three component industries, engineering, repair and other construction services contributes the largest share to construction GDP. In 2010, it accounted for 54.0% of construction GDP, or \$39.9 billion. Residential building construction contributed \$23.4 billion, while non-residential building construction contributed \$10.8 billion.

Value of building permits up

After decreasing 13.3% in 2009, the value of building permits rose in 2010 to reach \$72.4 billion—a gain of 18.7%. From 2000 to 2010, the value of building permits rose 96.1%, peaking in 2007 at \$74.4 billion.

Industrial building permits gained the most ground in 2010, increasing 32.6% to \$5.1 billion. Residential building permits also advanced, increasing 25.2%.

Residential building permits reached a value of \$43.5 billion and accounted for 60.0% of all building permits.

From 2009 to 2010, the value of building permits increased 10.0% in non-residential and 10.9% in the commercial sector, whereas they declined 1.6% in the institutional and governmental sector.

Mixed year for housing market

In 2010, Canada's housing market underwent a mixed year. New housing prices increased 2.2% from 2009; however, average annual home resale prices were up 5.8%. In 2010, the volume of resales reached 446,577, down 3.9% from 2009, and 14.2% below the peak year of 2007.

In 2010, Newfoundland and Labrador recorded the fastest provincial increases as new housing prices rose 5.9% and resale prices advanced 14.0%.

Elsewhere in the Atlantic region, new housing prices fell 1.6% in Prince Edward Island, while Nova Scotia posted a 0.9% gain and New Brunswick saw a 1.6% increase. Resale prices rose 0.8% in Prince Edward Island, 4.8% in Nova Scotia and 1.5% in New Brunswick.

In 2010, both new housing prices and resale prices increased in Quebec. New housing prices increased 3.0% and resale prices gained 7.1%. In Ontario, new

To learn more about

Apartment Building Construction Price Index, building materials, building permits, capital and repair expenditures, capital expenditures for construction, construction employment, Construction Union Wage Rate Index, housing starts, investment in non-residential buildings, New Housing Price Index

visit www.statcan.gc.ca

housing prices increased 2.4%, while resale prices rose 7.5%.

In the Prairies, Manitoba posted a 4.8% increase in new housing prices in 2010, while prices increased 3.9% in Saskatchewan and 0.5% in Alberta. Home resale prices rose 10.3% in Manitoba and 4.0% in Saskatchewan, while they increased 3.1% in Alberta, following two consecutive annual declines.

In 2010, new housing prices were up 2.6% in British Columbia, while home resale prices rose 8.5%, reaching a record high average annual price of \$505,200.

Less investment in non-residential construction

In 2010, investment in non-residential construction totalled \$28.4 billion in 2002 constant dollars, a 0.6% drop from 2009. Investment in industrial buildings dropped 3.6% and commercial buildings fell 2.6%, while institutional and governmental buildings increased 4.3%.

Provincially, Nova Scotia (14.5%), and New Brunswick (12.2%) had the largest

Table 6.a
Annual GDP growth of the construction industry

	2006 to 2007	2009 to 2010
	% change	
Construction	4.1	8.1
Residential building construction	0.5	12.1
Non-residential building construction	2.4	1.2
Engineering, repair and other construction activities	7.1	5.0

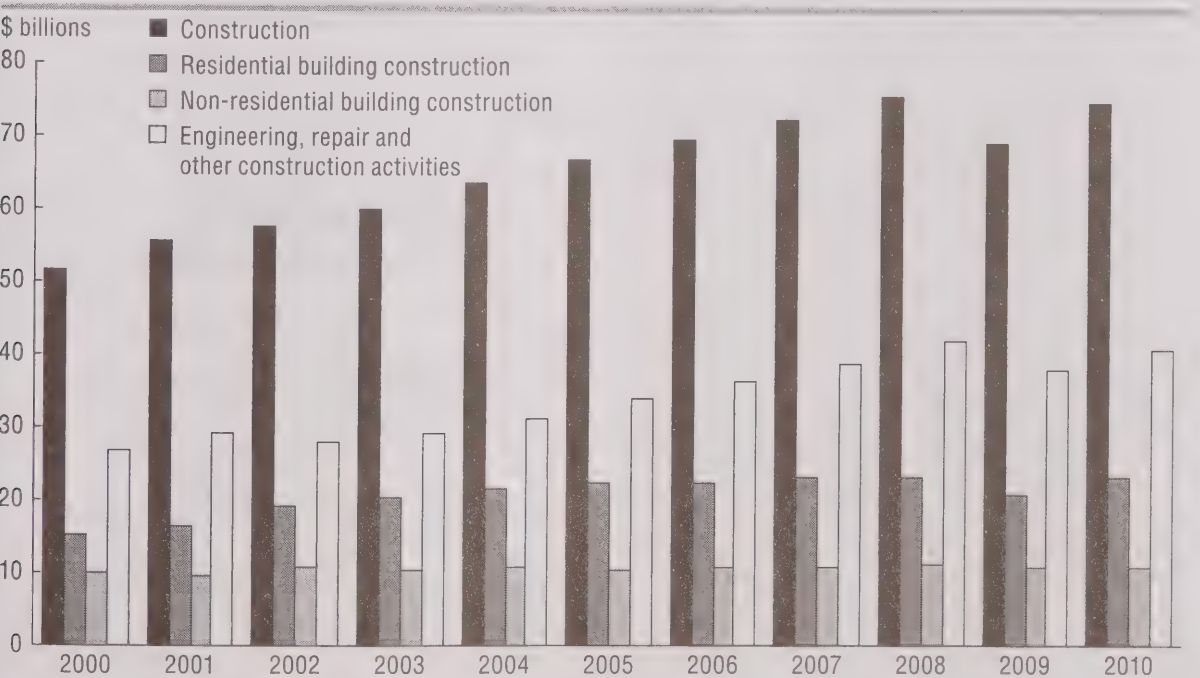
Note: The GDP data are in 2002 chained dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

gains in non-residential investment, while the largest decreases were in Prince Edward Island (25.2%) and Alberta (8.1%).

From 2000 to 2010, investment in non-residential building construction rose 17.7% from \$24.1 billion to \$28.4 billion, after peaking at \$29.1 billion in 2008. During this period, investment in industrial building construction declined 51.9%, whereas investment in commercial buildings climbed 32.7%. Investment in institutional and governmental construction grew 58.5%, the greatest growth in non-residential construction over the decade.

Chart 6.1
GDP, by construction industry



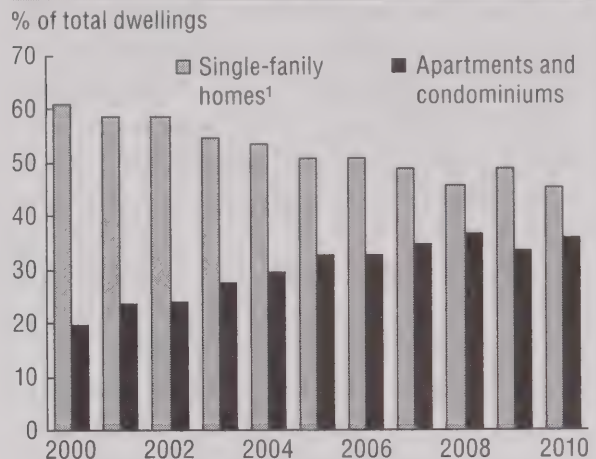
Canadian cities are growing

Canadian cities are not only growing out, they're growing up. Builders are adapting to land shortages and to the evolving lifestyles of Canadians by building more apartments and condominiums, maximizing the use of available space.

During the 2000s, a growing share of construction was devoted to apartments and condominiums. In 2000, they accounted for 20.1% of residential construction. By 2008, 37.0% of residential construction was dedicated to apartments and condominiums. However, this trend reversed slightly in 2009 and 2010, slipping to 33.5% and 35.7%, respectively.

The growing share of apartments and condominiums is more obvious in Canada's largest cities. In 1991, 90% of all condominiums were located in the country's 25 largest cities. Today, the largest cities continue to see the greatest growth in high-density residential construction. In 2010, the

Chart 6.2
Building permits



1. Includes mobile homes.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0001.

share of residential construction accounted for by apartments and condominiums was 55.6% in Montréal and 49.9% in Toronto. Apartment and condominium development in Vancouver increased to 50.7%, well above the national average (35.7%).

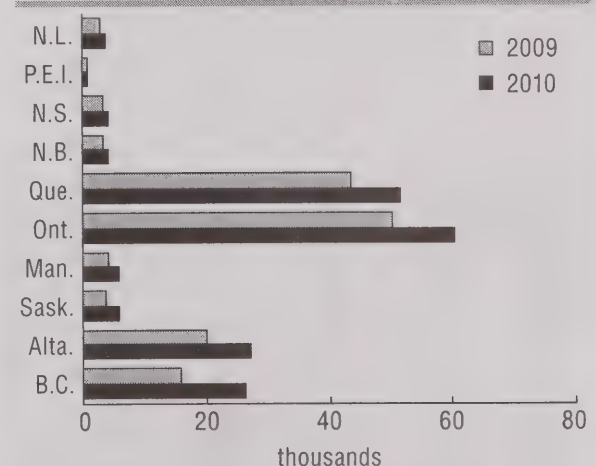
More homes being built

Canada's housing market grew in 2010. Municipalities issued building permits for 203,170 residential units, an increase of 22.9% from 2009. Despite the increase, this was 15.9% below the decade's 2004 peak, when municipalities issued 241,471 residential building permits.

The number of housing starts also increased in 2010. Nationally, construction began on 189,930 homes and apartments, a 27.4% increase from 2009 and the greatest year-to-year increase since 1983.

With the exception of Prince Edward Island, where housing starts dropped 13.8%, housing starts were up provincially. In Western Canada, British Columbia (64.7%) and Saskatchewan (52.8%) saw the greatest gains. In Atlantic Canada, Nova Scotia (25.3%) experienced the most

Chart 6.3
Housing starts, by province



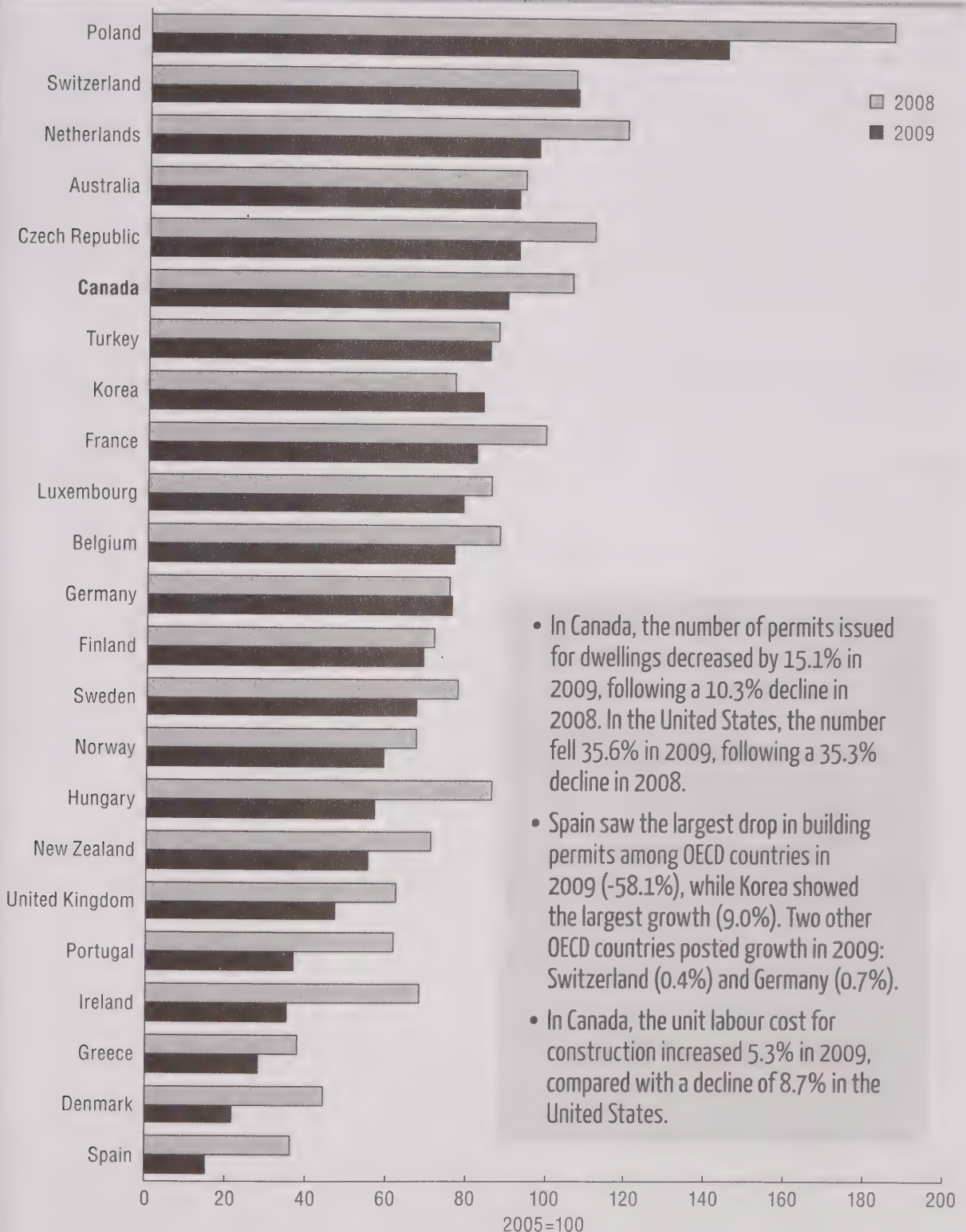
Sources: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 027-0008.

growth in housing starts. Canada's most populated provinces, Ontario (20.0%) and Quebec (18.3%), also saw increases in housing starts.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 6.4

Building permits issued for dwellings, by selected country



Source: Data based on OECD (2011), OECD.StatExtracts, *Permits issued for dwellings*.

Table 6.1 Housing starts, by province, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	number					
Canada	124,713	147,040	137,439	149,968	151,653	162,733
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,034	1,696	1,450	1,371	1,459	1,788
Prince Edward Island	554	470	524	616	710	675
Nova Scotia	4,059	3,813	3,137	4,250	4,432	4,092
New Brunswick	2,722	2,702	2,447	2,776	3,079	3,462
Quebec	23,220	25,896	23,138	25,742	24,695	27,682
Ontario	43,062	54,072	53,830	67,235	71,521	73,282
Manitoba	2,318	2,612	2,895	3,133	2,560	2,963
Saskatchewan	2,438	2,757	2,965	3,089	2,513	2,381
Alberta	16,665	23,671	27,122	25,447	26,266	29,174
British Columbia	27,641	29,351	19,931	16,309	14,418	17,234

Sources: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 027-0009.

Table 6.2 Value of building permits, by province and territory, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions					
Canada	26,155.4	30,838.2	33,340.8	35,736.1	36,950.1	40,856.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	224.1	213.6	252.7	296.8	282.9	298.3
Prince Edward Island	95.8	110.0	116.1	140.9	98.8	217.2
Nova Scotia	689.0	630.7	637.1	907.2	878.5	699.9
New Brunswick	441.1	459.0	481.0	481.2	484.6	535.1
Quebec	4,938.0	5,133.2	5,897.4	5,939.6	6,272.0	7,571.1
Ontario	9,597.6	12,888.7	13,839.8	16,732.5	17,556.5	19,069.3
Manitoba	592.3	689.6	1,031.8	879.4	853.9	739.2
Saskatchewan	543.0	626.8	672.9	721.6	609.0	703.3
Alberta	2,883.1	4,446.3	5,552.2	4,801.9	5,296.4	5,911.7
British Columbia	6,053.1	5,543.8	4,739.6	4,695.5	4,492.0	4,954.8
Yukon	51.8	49.6	39.9	48.8	55.5	49.8
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	46.6	46.9	80.2	90.6	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	23.0	76.0
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	47.2	30.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0003.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
number								
205,034	218,426	233,431	225,481	227,395	228,343	211,056	149,081	189,930
2,419	2,692	2,870	2,498	2,234	2,649	3,261	3,057	3,606
775	814	919	862	738	750	712	877	756
4,970	5,096	4,717	4,775	4,896	4,750	3,982	3,438	4,309
3,862	4,489	3,947	3,959	4,085	4,242	4,274	3,521	4,101
42,452	50,289	58,448	50,910	47,877	48,553	47,901	43,403	51,363
83,597	85,180	85,114	78,795	73,417	68,123	75,076	50,370	60,433
3,617	4,206	4,440	4,731	5,028	5,738	5,537	4,174	5,888
2,963	3,315	3,781	3,437	3,715	6,007	6,828	3,866	5,907
38,754	36,171	36,270	40,847	48,962	48,336	29,164	20,298	27,088
21,625	26,174	32,925	34,667	36,443	39,195	34,321	16,077	26,479

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
47,262.1	50,772.0	55,578.6	60,750.7	66,265.8	74,379.7	70,437.4	61,049.4	72,445.5
383.3	421.0	501.2	494.1	538.4	660.1	802.5	766.4	1,205.2
146.2	178.1	223.8	244.0	207.0	163.8	216.9	178.6	259.9
877.3	1,014.1	1,125.8	1,188.0	1,291.4	1,288.9	1,326.7	1,368.7	1,633.8
663.8	696.3	797.3	829.0	933.3	965.2	1,113.8	1,148.2	1,133.3
8,628.4	10,090.9	11,629.6	11,288.0	11,878.3	12,973.4	13,806.7	12,929.7	14,842.3
22,281.4	23,235.2	23,905.3	24,129.6	23,292.2	26,710.4	25,414.6	21,880.5	28,138.6
888.9	1,065.0	1,150.4	1,128.5	1,378.8	1,480.1	1,636.7	1,560.7	1,757.4
708.6	772.6	770.0	905.7	1,138.6	1,646.4	2,185.8	1,890.3	2,077.0
6,846.5	6,667.2	7,327.1	10,201.7	13,875.7	15,729.7	13,141.2	11,276.9	11,425.4
5,659.4	6,394.2	7,938.7	10,182.9	11,541.5	12,544.7	10,577.2	7,629.9	9,723.8
31.3	52.6	75.9	77.3	95.6	79.6	70.0	157.6	130.0
..
91.6	86.2	105.3	68.7	37.7	74.0	87.4	164.7	74.4
55.4	98.6	28.1	13.2	57.4	63.5	58.0	97.2	44.4

Table 6.3 New Housing Price Index, by city, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	2007=100					
St. John's	91.8	95.2	100.0	119.6	133.3	141.2
Charlottetown	96.6	98.7	100.0	101.4	102.3	100.7
Halifax	90.6	94.5	100.0	107.9	109.1	110.1
Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton	95.9	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.8	107.5
Québec	91.4	96.2	100.0	105.3	112.6	116.2
Montréal	92.0	95.9	100.0	104.9	107.4	110.7
Ottawa-Gatineau	95.3	98.3	100.0	103.8	105.3	109.5
Toronto and Oshawa	93.8	97.4	100.0	103.6	103.4	106.1
Hamilton	90.7	95.7	100.0	102.8	101.7	103.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	91.8	96.1	100.0	104.3	103.7	104.5
London	91.8	96.6	100.0	103.5	105.0	107.9
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	94.6	98.5	100.0	102.4	103.0	104.3
Windsor	102.2	102.1	100.0	100.4	100.5	99.7
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	94.3	95.9	100.0	105.5	106.2	105.7
Winnipeg	81.7	89.4	100.0	110.2	113.0	118.4
Regina	75.4	81.8	100.0	126.2	133.3	140.2
Saskatoon	66.1	72.0	100.0	120.6	111.4	114.6
Calgary	60.0	86.1	100.0	100.6	93.9	95.6
Edmonton	58.8	75.7	100.0	101.0	89.7	89.0
Vancouver	87.4	93.3	100.0	102.3	95.8	99.0
Victoria	95.8	99.5	100.0	99.9	92.1	89.5

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0046 and Catalogue no. 62-007-X.

Table 6.4 Residential values, by type of investment, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ thousands					
Residential investment	74,474,886	81,770,582	89,676,765	91,816,626	80,801,723	93,531,405
New dwellings, all types	36,373,931	39,660,086	43,074,640	43,241,225	32,785,641	39,518,350
Singles	23,245,920	25,348,138	27,251,067	24,826,778	18,709,097	25,289,069
Doubles	1,787,174	1,922,320	2,256,515	2,186,436	1,827,024	2,209,567
Row	3,131,847	3,111,589	3,432,905	3,597,175	2,545,440	3,171,732
Apartments	8,208,990	9,278,039	10,134,153	12,630,836	9,704,080	8,847,982
Conversions	331,873	416,612	382,973	597,621	489,122	672,243
Total acquisition costs	7,046,022	7,590,569	8,201,142	8,252,441	6,853,098	8,402,515
Renovations	30,271,000	33,692,000	37,567,000	39,183,000	40,279,000	44,557,000
Cottages	245,191	212,821	204,913	265,200	193,517	179,106
Mobiles	206,869	198,494	246,097	277,139	201,345	202,191

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0013.

Table 6.5 Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ millions				
All census metropolitan areas	26,001.7	28,585.8	32,253.0	31,622.0	30,861.8
St. John's	149.1	147.5	171.6	193.1	190.0
Halifax	395.5	322.1	338.5	378.7	399.0
Moncton	80.2	168.7	184.6	169.1	200.6
Saint John	89.3	117.5	123.6	183.7	176.9
Saguenay	125.5	149.2	158.6	248.5	208.2
Québec	686.4	750.1	1,059.1	1,053.8	864.0
Sherbrooke	167.5	163.8	175.6	184.8	216.9
Trois-Rivières	124.9	194.1	200.4	198.4	178.6
Montréal	3,061.7	3,369.7	3,613.0	3,247.1	3,318.3
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,643.5	1,595.3	1,416.3	1,476.4	1,580.2
Kingston	123.7	188.8	300.5	264.9	194.5
Peterborough	52.6	55.9	80.3	105.7	126.2
Oshawa	420.0	368.2	385.3	408.9	399.4
Toronto	6,720.9	6,655.5	7,876.4	7,152.1	6,985.6
Hamilton	695.8	544.1	836.1	931.9	915.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	323.0	271.7	264.5	252.8	414.8
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	571.0	541.5	658.7	773.4	1,001.8
Brantford	65.5	147.9	83.0	120.2	140.8
Guelph	125.6	194.1	161.2	150.2	212.8
London	490.5	511.2	652.7	580.2	528.6
Windsor	376.5	336.5	261.5	213.9	355.5
Barrie	150.2	235.3	290.2	495.0	388.7
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	140.9	227.9	256.2	219.9	254.7
Thunder Bay	117.8	83.6	98.7	128.8	94.9
Winnipeg	658.1	569.4	538.0	591.0	576.0
Regina	244.4	271.6	272.3	339.6	394.6
Saskatoon	401.9	353.2	553.3	705.4	623.8
Calgary	2,580.7	4,240.0	4,890.0	4,330.3	3,871.6
Edmonton	1,624.6	1,765.3	2,212.7	2,782.9	2,648.3
Kelowna	105.6	218.5	301.8	337.3	460.9
Abbotsford–Mission	241.6	244.4	225.6	151.6	89.2
Vancouver	2,868.7	3,213.2	3,253.5	2,779.8	2,340.0
Victoria	378.6	370.0	359.1	472.5	511.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0016.

Table 6.6 Capital expenditures for construction, by industry, 2007 to 2011

	Actual			Preliminary	Intentions
	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹	2011 ²
	\$ millions				
Canada	214,226.8	235,282.2	205,373.9	232,104.3	240,557.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,832.1	1,860.0	1,894.7	1,836.0	1,923.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	48,316.4	52,637.1	32,386.6	37,810.9	43,893.3
Utilities	14,025.4	15,521.2	17,480.6	17,789.5	18,317.7
Construction	671.2	740.8	683.3	735.8	769.4
Manufacturing	3,192.6	2,749.5	2,347.8	2,641.7	3,113.9
Wholesale trade	1,486.3	1,641.7	1,538.5	1,196.7	1,462.0
Retail trade	4,886.2	5,177.2	4,131.1	3,573.9	3,791.4
Transportation and warehousing	6,201.9	10,316.4	10,061.3	9,850.3	12,212.9
Information and cultural industries	2,127.4	2,200.2	2,550.2	4,019.8	3,894.4
Finance and insurance	914.9	1,108.2	1,534.9	1,442.9	1,612.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	4,584.5	5,760.6	5,057.2	4,662.2	4,234.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	442.1	805.9	518.4	598.0	572.0
Management of companies and enterprises	26.5	54.8	72.1	54.9	68.2
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	453.4	557.3	465.1	449.1	566.9
Educational services	5,441.8	5,539.6	6,053.2	8,126.1	6,435.2
Health care and social assistance	4,222.4	5,198.5	5,581.0	6,373.9	5,476.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,123.1	1,480.2	857.5	792.0	759.9
Accommodation and food services	1,853.2	2,278.3	2,732.6	2,053.0	1,970.2
Housing	89,117.7	92,116.7	80,801.7	93,316.5	94,689.2
Public administration	22,813.9	26,966.8	28,057.4	34,292.3	34,312.0
Other services (excluding public administration)	493.6	571.3	568.6	488.7	482.3

Notes: The Capital Expenditures Survey collects data on the intentions for capital investment and the expenditures for the previous two years.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. Data reflect the preliminary actuals for capital expenditures for 2010.

2. Data reflect the intentions for capital expenditures for 2011.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 029-0005.

Table 6.7 Production of building materials, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands				
Dry sawn lumber, cubic metres	80,870.4	72,042.6	57,250.1	45,248.5	53,311.1
Asphalt shingles, all sizes, bundles	44,590.3	41,143.2	44,270.7	44,175.8	40,633.9
Cement, tonnes	14,335.5	15,077.6	13,672.4	10,985.1	12,431.1
Steel pipe and tubing, tonnes	2,948.5	2,614.7	2,537.8	1,595.3	2,301.6

Note: Standard Classification of Goods (SCG).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 303-0009, 303-0046, 303-0052 and 303-0060.

Table 6.8 Payroll employment in construction, by province and territory, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number					
Canada	694,384	736,571	785,844	829,700	794,366	822,096
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,313	9,333	10,013	11,062	11,894	12,518
Prince Edward Island	4,214	4,172	4,224	4,295	4,640	3,959
Nova Scotia	17,636	18,893	20,188	20,916	21,194	22,493
New Brunswick	15,535	16,401	16,923	18,766	19,059	19,218
Quebec	145,758	145,908	148,119	158,346	162,925	168,664
Ontario	235,345	246,906	260,174	273,211	259,090	270,694
Manitoba	21,251	22,782	24,705	25,840	25,432	25,945
Saskatchewan	19,115	20,793	23,683	25,095	25,274	25,592
Alberta	126,677	140,134	155,226	161,836	146,900	155,068
British Columbia	96,039	107,891	119,009	126,516	114,449	114,094
Yukon	858	1,062	1,007	960	922	x
Northwest Territories	2,018	1,757	2,010	2,222	1,937	1,968
Nunavut	625	538	564	634	649	x

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 6.9 Maintenance and repair expenditures in housing, by province, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	\$ millions					
Canada	9,908	10,849	11,760	12,607	13,330	13,637
Newfoundland and Labrador	171	184	202	209	219	228
Prince Edward Island	36	38	42	43	45	46
Nova Scotia	351	382	427	437	465	477
New Brunswick	270	297	318	348	365	376
Quebec	2,487	2,739	2,957	3,183	3,386	3,466
Ontario	3,975	4,340	4,670	5,002	5,256	5,382
Manitoba	305	336	362	383	416	424
Saskatchewan	267	294	318	328	351	359
Alberta	921	1,006	1,105	1,200	1,258	1,276
British Columbia	1,110	1,216	1,341	1,454	1,549	1,583

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0009.

In 2009, 7.4 million Canadians aged 15 and older in the 10 provinces said they were a victim of a criminal incident in the preceding 12 months. This self-reported rate was essentially unchanged from 2004.

Police-reported crime

For eight types of crime—sexual assault, robbery, physical assault, break and enter, theft of motor vehicles or parts, theft of household property, vandalism and theft of personal property—the proportion of incidents Canadians reported to police declined from 34% in 2004 to 31% in 2009.

From 2008 to 2009, both the volume and severity of all crime reported to police fell, continuing the downward trend of the past decade. The crime rate, a measure of the volume of police-reported crime across Canada, was 7.2 crimes per 100 people in 2009, a drop from 7.5 in 2008 and 8.5 in 1999.

Nearly 2.2 million crimes were reported to police nationwide in 2009, about 43,000 fewer crimes than in 2008. Three property crimes accounted for most of this drop: 5,000 fewer break-ins, 10,000 fewer mischief offences and 17,000 fewer motor vehicle thefts.

Break-ins reported to police have been steadily declining since peaking in the early 1990s. The 2009 rate was 4% lower than in 2008 and 42% lower than a decade earlier. In 2009, the motor vehicle theft rate was 15% lower than the year before and 40% lower than a decade earlier. On average, 300 vehicles were reported stolen each day in 2009.

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is a measure of the seriousness of police-reported crime. In 2009, it fell 4% from 2008 and stood 22% lower than in 1999. The only increases in crime severity were in Manitoba and Nunavut. For the past decade, the seriousness of police-reported crime has been highest in the territories and western provinces.

Among Canada's 33 census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Regina reported the highest CSI, followed by Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Kelowna. Canada's largest CMA, Toronto, reported the third-lowest CSI, with only Guelph and Québec reporting lower levels.

Youth crime severity has generally been declining since 2001, as has the number of crimes committed by young people aged 12 to 17. However, both the volume and severity of youth violent crime were around 10% higher in 2009 than 10 years earlier. In 2008, about 23% of police-reported youth violent crime took place on school property.

Slight decline in violent crime

Police-reported violent crime is declining, but to a lesser extent than overall crime. Both the police-reported violent CSI and the violent crime rate declined slightly in 2009, down 1%. The violent CSI dropped for a third consecutive year, and was 6% lower than in 1999.

Violent crimes, which range in seriousness from harassing phone calls to homicide, accounted for about 1 in 5 crimes in 2009. Police reported 443,000 violent crimes in 2009; about 2 in 5 were minor assaults. Rates fell for many violent crimes, including serious assault, sexual assault and robbery.

To learn more about

civil courts, correctional services, crime by type of violation, Crime Severity Index, *Criminal Code*, criminal courts, dating violence, family violence, gangs, hate crimes, homicides, legal aid, police officers, police-reported crime, police resources in Canada, probation, sentences, victim services, victimization

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However, some violent crimes increased. There were 806 attempted murders in 2009, 85 more than in 2008. Increases were also reported in the rate of extortion, firearms offences and criminal harassment.

There were 610 homicides in 2009, about the same as the previous year. The homicide rate has been relatively stable for the past decade and well below the peak seen in the mid-1970s. Manitoba reported the highest homicide rate among the provinces for a third consecutive year.

Violent victimization highest among youth

In 2009, younger Canadians were more likely than older Canadians to indicate that they had been victims of a violent crime within the previous 12 months. For example, people aged 15 to 24 were almost 15 times more likely to have been a victim of crime compared with people aged 65 and older.

Rates of violent victimization were also found to be higher among single people, people in common-law relationships and

Table 7.a
Violent crimes

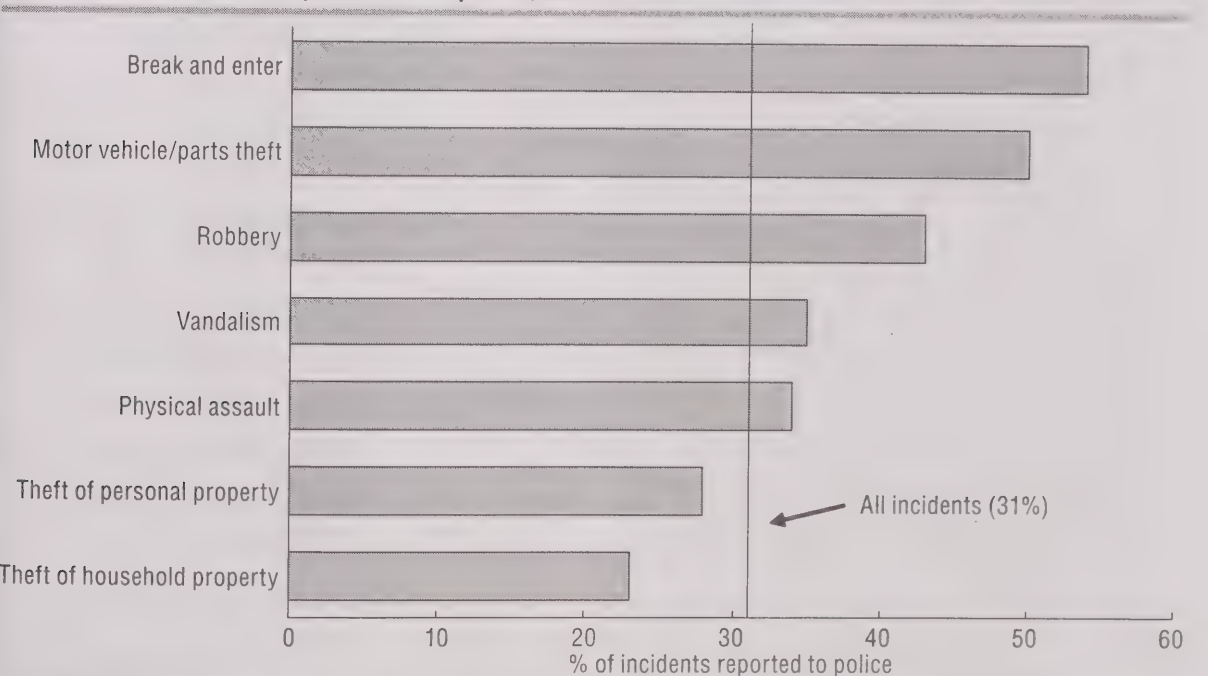
	1999	2009
	rate per 100,000 population	
Violent Criminal Code violations	1,440.1	1,313.8
Homicide	1.8	1.8
Attempted murder	2.3	2.4
Sexual assault (Levels 1 to 3)	78.5	62.0
Assault (Levels 1 to 3) ¹	728.0	707.4
Assault of a police officer	23.8	28.9
Uttering threats	278.9	232.4
Robbery	107.2	95.6
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	6.5	13.2
Criminal harassment	61.2	59.3

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051.

people who identified as an Aboriginal person. Other characteristics associated with increased rates of violent victimization in 2009 included: self-identifying as homosexual, having some form of activity limitation and participating in evening activities outside of the home.

Chart 7.1
Victimization incidents reported to the police, 2009



Notes: Self-reported incidents except sexual assault, spousal sexual assault and spousal physical assault. Excludes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

Knives most common weapon in violent crime

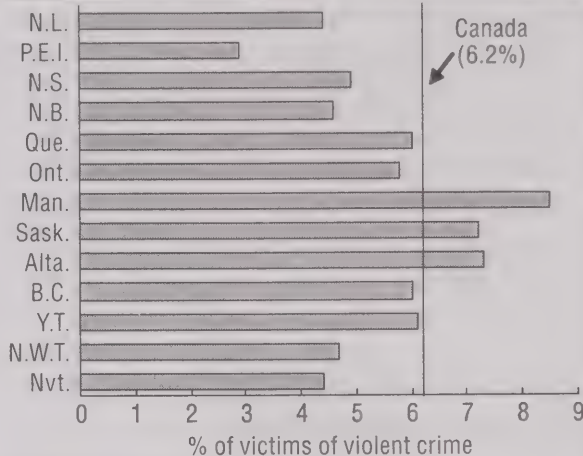
Most crimes in Canada do not involve violence. When they do, most are committed with physical force or threats (76%) rather than a weapon (18%). When a weapon is used, a knife is the most common choice.

Half of those accused of violent crimes with a knife in 2008 were young people aged 12 to 24.

In 2008, police reported 23,500 victims of violent crime committed with a knife or another piercing or cutting instrument. That number represents 6% of all victims of violent crime. Violent crimes involving a club or blunt instrument accounted for 3%, and a firearm, 2%.

The rate of violent crime committed with a knife has remained stable since 1999. While the number of such crimes is low, they are most often homicides and

Chart 7.2
Violent crime committed with knives, by province and territory, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

attempted murders—approximately 1 out of 3 in 2008.

Knife-related violence was highest in the Prairie provinces, particularly in the cities of Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton.

Rising rates of dating violence

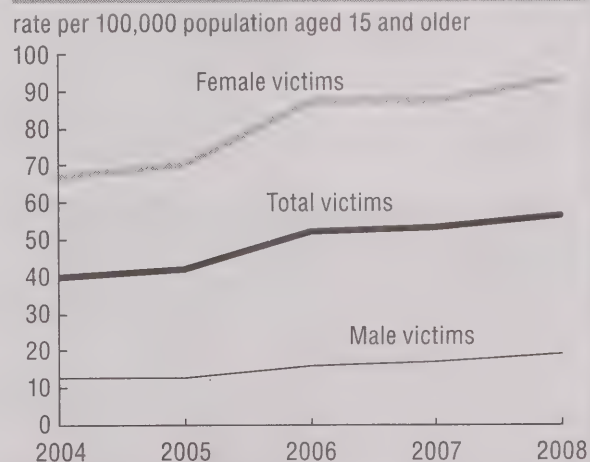
Rates of police-reported dating violence increased steadily from 2004 to 2008 for both women (40%) and men (47%). In 2008, rates were highest for women aged 30 to 34 and men aged 35 to 39. A former partner committed 57% of the incidents and 45% occurred in the victim's home.

Women account for most of the victims of police-reported dating violence—8 out of 10 in 2008. About 1% of female victims and 10% of male victims of dating violence involved same-sex relationships.

There were 22,798 incidents of police-reported dating violence in 2008, accounting for 7% of total violent crimes.

Half of all victims experienced common assault. Other offences included criminal harassment, uttering threats, major assault, and indecent and harassing phone calls.

Chart 7.3
Dating violence

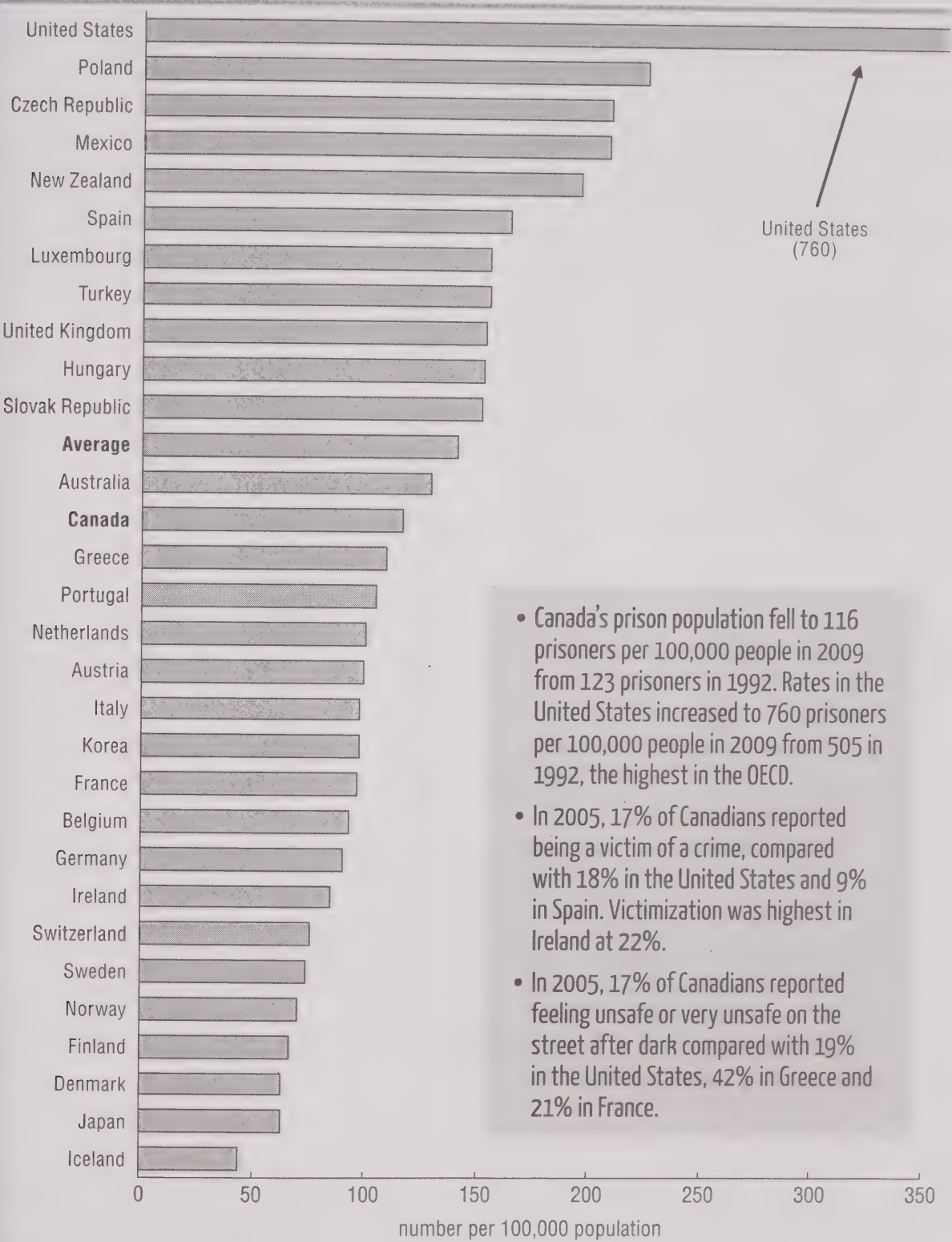


Note: Excludes incidents where the victim's sex was unknown.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

Police charges were laid in 71% of incidents against female victims, compared with 57% of incidents against male victims.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 7.4
Prison population, 2009



- Canada's prison population fell to 116 prisoners per 100,000 people in 2009 from 123 prisoners in 1992. Rates in the United States increased to 760 prisoners per 100,000 people in 2009 from 505 in 1992, the highest in the OECD.
- In 2005, 17% of Canadians reported being a victim of a crime, compared with 18% in the United States and 9% in Spain. Victimization was highest in Ireland at 22%.
- In 2005, 17% of Canadians reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe on the street after dark compared with 19% in the United States, 42% in Greece and 21% in France.

Note: 2009 or latest available.
Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 7.1 Crimes, by type of violation, and by province and territory, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	rate per 100,000 population				
All violations	7,223.8	7,340.2	7,057.5	7,730.9	6,394.3
<i>Criminal Code</i> violations (excluding traffic)	6,405.8	6,473.1	6,263.1	6,932.0	5,626.8
Violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	1,313.8	1,497.7	1,263.3	1,653.8	1,541.2
Homicide	1.8	0.2	..	1.6	1.6
Attempted murder	2.4	..	..	4.1	1.3
Sexual assault (Levels 1 to 3)	62.0	..	..	74.7	74.6
Sexual violations against children	7.8	9.4	11.4	4.9	12.5
Assault (Levels 1 to 3) ¹	707.4	835.1	597.9	841.6	833.5
Assault of a police officer	28.9	23.8	13.5	33.9	32.8
Uttering threats	232.4	356.4	329.1	388.5	341.7
Robbery	95.6	22.6	13.5	62.3	26.3
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	13.2	10.0	2.8	12.3	7.2
Criminal harassment	59.3	44.4	82.3	52.0	80.5
Other violent violations ²	102.0	126.6	169.5	177.5	128.8
Non-violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	4,080.9	4,023.8	4,301.9	4,179.7	3,346.0
Break and enter	609.7	566.1	507.2	542.5	463.0
Possession of stolen property	90.4	25.2	58.9	238.9	55.8
Theft of motor vehicle	320.6	89.6	111.4	139.7	171.9
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	46.2	32.0	25.5	26.1	36.8
Theft under \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	1,630.7	1,213.2	1,969.7	1,567.2	1,292.1
Fraud	267.4	216.5	217.0	276.0	222.6
Mischief	1,075.2	1,841.5	1,389.5	1,345.1	1,042.9
Other non-violent violations ³	1,050.7	991.3	720.7	1,142.7	800.6
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations ⁴	434.4	440.0	586.6	412.3	425.8
Impaired driving	262.7	338.8	463.9	334.9	323.7
Other traffic violations	171.7	101.2	122.7	77.4	102.1
Federal statute violations	383.6	427.2	207.8	386.6	341.7
Drugs ⁵	289.5	238.6	151.8	291.8	257.0
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	33.0	26.9	13.5	30.5	24.0
Other federal statute violations	61.1	161.7	42.6	64.3	60.7

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

2. Includes abduction, extortion, threatening or harassing phone calls, other assaults (unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults), other offences causing death, other violent offences and use of firearms (discharging a firearm with intent, using a firearm in commission of offence and pointing a firearm).

3. Includes arson, counterfeiting, weapons violations, child pornography, prostitution, disturbing the peace, administration of justice violations and other non-violent *Criminal Code* violations.

4. Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm or death; driving a motor vehicle while prohibited; and failure to stop or remain.

5. Includes possession, trafficking, production and distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
rate per 100,000 population								
5,845.7	5,269.7	10,517.8	14,345.0	9,514.6	10,207.0	25,332.1	45,848.2	39,887.5
5,015.9	4,703.8	9,800.2	12,694.2	8,539.8	9,005.9	23,159.9	42,079.7	37,759.1
1,087.0	1,005.7	2,152.5	2,507.8	1,513.0	1,665.7	4,157.1	8,586.8	9,355.9
1.1	1.4	4.7	3.5	2.6	2.7	5.9	4.6	18.6
2.7	2.3	2.1	2.8	1.8	2.5	8.9	4.6	24.9
54.9	54.5	104.7	114.3	61.0	59.9	205.0	..	655.6
11.3	4.1	5.2	13.6	6.6	11.9	5.9	6.9	34.2
547.4	513.6	1,279.5	1,599.3	884.1	879.4	2,736.8	5,835.8	6,559.4
33.7	21.2	46.6	49.2	34.4	25.7	83.2	158.8	170.9
220.9	144.8	334.9	372.8	250.4	346.0	716.1	1,190.2	1,146.6
86.3	93.4	197.8	119.9	100.5	111.2	26.7	29.9	71.5
11.7	13.4	19.2	14.6	17.1	9.6	71.3	89.8	136.7
55.8	71.7	21.9	51.5	49.3	47.7	38.6	126.6	77.7
57.8	84.9	136.0	165.9	104.7	168.7	258.5	709.0	456.8
3,387.7	3,170.4	5,919.8	7,161.0	5,335.6	5,534.9	9,086.9	19,724.2	16,825.7
744.5	433.5	860.1	941.4	628.6	754.7	760.7	1,650.6	1,973.1
39.9	101.5	58.5	119.0	135.4	94.2	98.1	78.3	111.9
351.5	207.9	534.2	517.0	494.8	440.3	386.3	536.4	593.5
53.2	36.5	36.8	43.3	62.2	59.8	56.5	57.6	55.9
1,301.7	1,441.6	1,681.4	1,932.8	2,003.7	2,471.2	2,124.6	2,269.9	1,214.9
211.9	268.1	219.1	279.8	340.9	324.9	380.4	310.8	155.4
632.4	659.6	2,451.1	3,255.6	1,624.6	1,338.9	5,238.8	14,744.8	12,643.3
589.4	549.3	1,806.4	3,097.5	1,735.1	1,856.3	9,957.5	13,844.7	11,655.2
528.8	260.5	392.6	988.4	623.0	480.4	1,381.8	1,864.7	1,124.8
210.7	138.7	303.3	610.5	477.2	383.8	1,179.7	1,540.1	947.7
318.1	121.8	89.3	377.9	145.8	96.6	202.1	324.6	177.1
301.1	305.4	325.1	662.3	351.9	720.8	790.4	1,903.8	1,003.6
255.7	232.5	225.6	263.6	282.4	544.2	612.1	1,326.0	826.5
14.9	33.6	44.0	159.7	25.5	36.2	35.7	400.6	111.9
30.5	39.3	55.4	239.1	43.9	140.4	142.6	177.3	65.3

Table 7.2 Crime statistics, by detailed violations, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	rate per 100,000 population					
All violations	8,391.3	8,090.3	8,002.5	7,696.9	7,457.0	7,223.8
<i>Criminal Code</i> violations (excluding traffic)	7,599.6	7,325.0	7,244.0	6,898.3	6,615.1	6,405.8
Violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	1,404.2	1,388.9	1,386.5	1,352.0	1,331.1	1,313.8
Homicide	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Attempted murder	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4
Sexual assault (Levels 1 to 3)	72.1	73.0	68.3	65.1	64.4	62.0
Sexual violations against children	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.7	4.3	7.8
Assault (Levels 1 to 3) ¹	733.4	734.0	738.7	725.9	718.4	707.4
Assault of a police officer	28.5	29.6	29.5	30.0	29.4	28.9
Uttering threats	264.4	254.1	241.6	237.5	237.2	232.4
Robbery	97.0	100.6	106.3	103.8	97.1	95.6
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	10.8	12.1	13.8	14.2	14.0	13.2
Criminal harassment	76.0	70.4	63.9	55.2	55.7	59.3
Other violent violations ²	117.7	110.5	119.4	114.6	106.4	102.0
Non-violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	5,123.1	4,883.9	4,808.2	4,518.7	4,247.5	4,080.9
Break and enter	863.7	810.6	771.6	703.0	633.4	609.7
Possession of stolen property	111.9	106.9	110.5	101.4	93.9	90.4
Theft of motor vehicle	532.2	496.2	487.0	442.5	376.8	320.6
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	53.1	53.3	52.5	52.9	50.3	46.2
Theft under \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	2,110.2	1,980.7	1,896.5	1,761.4	1,659.2	1,630.7
Fraud	305.1	295.8	286.0	269.6	274.1	267.4
Mischief	1,106.8	1,099.9	1,163.6	1,148.4	1,119.4	1,075.2
Other non-violent violations ³	1,112.5	1,092.8	1,089.9	1,067.1	1,076.7	1,050.7
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations ⁴	379.5	378.2	375.9	401.7	435.7	434.4
Impaired driving	251.5	243.0	233.7	241.1	254.1	262.7
Other traffic violations	127.9	135.1	142.2	160.6	181.6	171.7
Federal statute violations	412.2	387.1	382.6	396.9	406.2	383.6
Drugs ⁵	305.7	290.5	295.2	307.3	306.9	289.5
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	56.5	36.8	30.6	30.7	32.7	33.0
Other federal statute violations	50.0	59.9	56.8	58.9	66.6	61.1

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.
2. Includes abduction, extortion, threatening or harassing phone calls, other assaults (unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults), other offences causing death, other violent offences and use of firearms (discharging a firearm with intent, using a firearm in commission of offence and pointing a firearm).
3. Includes arson, counterfeiting, weapons violations, child pornography, prostitution, disturbing the peace, administration of justice violations and other non-violent *Criminal Code* violations.
4. Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm or death; driving a motor vehicle while prohibited; and failure to stop or remain.
5. Includes possession, trafficking, production and distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051.

Table 7.3 Homicides, by province and territory, 2007 to 2009

	2007		2008		2009	
	number	rate per 100,000 population	number	rate per 100,000 population	number	rate per 100,000 population
Canada	594	1.8	611	1.8	610	1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	0.6	5	1.0	1	0.2
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	2	1.4	0	0.0
Nova Scotia	13	1.4	12	1.3	15	1.6
New Brunswick	8	1.1	3	0.4	12	1.6
Quebec	90	1.2	92	1.2	88	1.1
Ontario	202	1.6	176	1.4	178	1.4
Manitoba	61	5.1	54	4.5	57	4.7
Saskatchewan	30	3.0	30	3.0	36	3.5
Alberta	88	2.5	110	3.1	95	2.6
British Columbia	88	2.0	117	2.7	118	2.7
Yukon	2	6.1	3	9.0	2	5.9
Northwest Territories	2	4.6	3	6.9	2	4.6
Nunavut	7	22.4	4	12.7	6	18.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0001.

Table 7.4 Homicides, by method, 2007 to 2009

	2007		2008		2009	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Shooting	188	31.6	200	32.7	179	29.3
Stabbing	190	32.0	200	32.7	210	34.4
Beating	116	19.5	122	20.0	116	19.0
Strangulation	51	8.6	45	7.4	43	7.0
Fire (burns/suffocation)	4	0.7	7	1.1	12	2.0
Other methods ¹	19	3.2	20	3.3	28	4.6
Not known	26	4.4	17	2.8	22	3.6

Note: Only one method is scored per victim.

1. Includes poisoning, exposure, shaken baby syndrome, deaths caused by vehicles, and heart attacks.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0002.

Table 7.5 Solved homicides, by accused-victim relationship, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
Total	479	503	467	425	424	454
Spouse ¹	75	75	78	62	62	65
Parent	36	22	32	21	23	34
Other family relationship	52	65	57	52	56	53
Other intimate relationship	24	17	16	19	27	23
Acquaintance	173	160	145	135	148	154
Criminal relationship ²	44	74	61	64	37	42
Stranger	73	87	74	70	70	82
Relationship unknown	2	3	4	2	1	1

Note: Accused data have been revised according to updates provided by police services.

1. Comprises current and former legally married, common-law, and same-sex couples.

2. Includes male and female prostitutes, drug dealers and their clients, loansharks and gang members.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0006.

Table 7.6 Homicides, by census metropolitan area, 1999 and 2009

	1999		2009	
	number	rate per 100,000 population	number	rate per 100,000 population
Population of 500,000 or more				
Toronto	61	1.3	90	1.6
Montréal	71	2.1	44	1.2
Vancouver	57	2.8	61	2.6
Calgary	13	1.4	24	2.0
Edmonton	20	2.1	30	2.6
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	12	1.5	10	1.1
Winnipeg	15	2.2	32	4.2
Québec	10	1.4	2	0.3
Hamilton	16	2.5	9	1.3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2	0.5	4	0.8
London	5	1.1	3	0.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	7	1.7	5	1.1
Population from 250,000 to 499,999				
Halifax	7	2.0	12	3.0
Oshawa	2	0.7	3	0.8
Victoria	9	2.9	3	0.9
Windsor	7	2.3	5	1.5
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part	5	1.9	2	0.7
Saskatoon	4	1.7	6	2.3
Regina	2	1.0	4	1.9
Barrie	..	..	1	0.5
Population from 0 to 249,999				
St. John's	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sherbrooke	2	1.4	1	0.5
Kelowna	..	..	3	1.7
Abbotsford–Mission	..	..	9	5.2
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	4	2.5	4	2.4
Kingston	..	..	4	2.5
Trois-Rivières	0	0.0	3	2.0
Saguenay	2	1.2	5	3.4
Brantford	..	..	2	1.4
Moncton	..	..	2	1.5
Guelph	..	..	1	0.8
Peterborough	..	..	1	0.8
Thunder Bay	4	3.1	6	5.0
Saint John	1	0.7	0	0.0
Population under 100,000	200	1.8	219	2.1

Note: "Homicides" includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0004.

Table 7.7 Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	2006=100					
St. John's	98.7	97.4	92.6	101.1	86.8	90.6
Halifax	135.3	129.4	123.1	105.5	96.0	97.2
Moncton	..	..	95.6	84.0	72.9	75.8
Saint John	85.0	85.1	94.3	105.2	102.9	96.4
Saguenay	61.1	53.3	58.4	66.3	68.3	76.7
Québec	69.7	71.2	73.1	65.8	63.6	61.0
Sherbrooke	83.3	75.5	80.6	74.5	76.5	70.7
Trois-Rivières	71.9	72.6	74.0	68.6	77.9	80.1
Montréal	102.6	103.2	103.6	94.4	91.1	89.6
Ottawa-Gatineau	82.5	84.6	82.5	76.8	70.1	68.8
Kingston	83.7	84.1	79.2	70.6	68.0	65.6
Peterborough	..	..	79.9	61.8	66.3	65.1
Toronto	69.2	68.5	70.9	68.1	64.4	61.9
Hamilton	82.1	84.6	83.9	83.0	77.0	73.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	80.1	84.5	85.1	80.2	80.0	75.9
Kitchener	84.5	78.9	79.7	71.2	68.8	73.7
Brantford	..	..	114.3	111.0	104.4	106.0
Guelph	..	..	59.9	59.2	57.6	59.2
London	91.3	94.0	102.6	88.9	84.4	87.5
Windsor	102.3	87.5	89.9	81.9	75.1	71.1
Barrie	..	..	77.9	67.7	63.7	64.3
Sudbury	82.2	82.5	89.6	79.1	73.6	80.9
Thunder Bay	111.0	112.1	111.0	110.2	106.7	110.3
Winnipeg	171.2	164.4	166.0	152.7	124.4	127.2
Regina	230.4	207.5	196.6	186.7	164.1	143.7
Saskatoon	192.0	184.9	165.3	158.1	138.7	132.1
Calgary	99.7	98.6	96.3	91.6	84.6	78.4
Edmonton	146.1	143.3	129.8	129.0	123.2	115.1
Kelowna	..	..	142.1	129.4	126.2	121.2
Abbotsford-Mission	167.4	151.0	143.6	145.1	142.6	111.4
Vancouver	155.3	143.5	138.8	131.1	118.8	109.6
Victoria	117.2	109.4	116.9	107.3	102.1	92.2

Note: Excludes Oshawa.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0052.

Table 7.8 Youth Crime Severity Index, by province and territory, 1999 to 2009

	1999	2000	2001	2002
	2006=100			
Canada	100.6	104.5	107.6	102.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	94.1	107.0	115.4	105.8
Prince Edward Island	53.3	68.5	82.6	65.7
Nova Scotia	100.9	107.7	115.1	121.5
New Brunswick	94.6	91.1	91.3	84.7
Quebec	77.5	69.8	70.2	66.6
Ontario	86.8	92.5	92.6	86.0
Manitoba	164.4	180.3	184.5	184.4
Saskatchewan	196.8	236.5	264.8	239.4
Alberta	121.6	133.7	137.1	135.4
British Columbia	111.2	108.0	113.3	106.5
Yukon	250.0	331.0	327.8	339.9
Northwest Territories	399.1	336.2	419.2	503.1
Nunavut	279.9	223.5	360.9	557.5

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0052.

Table 7.9 Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by province and territory, 1999 to 2009

	1999	2000	2001	2002
	2006=100			
Canada	111.2	106.7	105.3	104.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	69.2	70.1	69.1	71.4
Prince Edward Island	79.0	76.3	75.4	85.2
Nova Scotia	104.6	95.3	92.5	93.9
New Brunswick	90.0	84.8	83.4	84.6
Quebec	104.3	101.8	96.6	93.5
Ontario	92.3	89.0	86.5	84.5
Manitoba	152.6	149.5	152.5	148.3
Saskatchewan	167.3	169.4	176.4	175.7
Alberta	118.8	111.3	114.8	116.3
British Columbia	155.8	144.7	146.6	148.1
Yukon	230.4	267.7	248.8	263.9
Northwest Territories	255.4	251.9	260.4	297.2
Nunavut	218.8	250.3	288.9	318.5

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0052.

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2006=100						
106.6	101.4	98.0	100.0	100.5	95.2	93.7
111.2	107.7	97.8	104.1	103.1	102.3	82.3
72.4	60.1	66.4	102.4	68.9	69.8	71.5
129.5	113.9	120.9	130.5	137.9	132.2	120.1
86.9	91.2	94.6	89.4	93.5	100.3	112.3
72.8	68.5	66.9	63.4	59.7	62.5	64.4
92.9	91.8	93.1	96.4	96.7	89.2	87.8
177.7	184.6	156.6	183.5	206.4	177.2	192.5
281.0	267.9	269.9	266.2	296.7	257.0	239.8
134.9	117.3	106.5	109.3	110.0	110.9	100.2
96.2	87.4	79.1	81.0	74.7	71.4	70.8
297.2	248.7	263.4	269.3	294.1	251.3	291.6
480.3	557.4	567.0	509.6	464.9	459.5	428.0
612.9	577.9	421.2	396.9	411.4	379.3	445.7

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2006=100						
106.8	104.1	101.3	100.0	95.2	90.4	87.2
74.4	79.3	78.6	73.2	75.7	71.8	72.1
91.0	82.0	76.8	71.8	63.9	68.3	65.5
101.4	106.7	102.1	101.1	91.9	84.1	83.9
87.8	87.9	79.5	74.2	70.8	71.7	70.7
92.9	90.3	89.9	91.0	84.8	83.2	82.0
83.2	78.2	77.0	78.6	74.3	70.7	68.9
161.3	163.4	156.7	155.9	150.2	129.0	131.1
199.5	192.3	181.4	170.6	165.0	153.1	149.4
124.8	124.1	121.9	115.6	114.5	112.0	104.7
154.7	153.4	146.3	139.8	131.9	120.9	110.3
258.7	245.5	199.4	180.4	186.1	182.4	179.9
339.4	353.4	343.4	315.9	334.5	340.1	323.3
360.8	372.2	327.2	280.1	317.3	329.3	336.9

Table 7.10 Adult criminal court cases, by type of decision, 2008/2009

	Total decisions	Guilty	Acquitted	Stay	Other
		number			
Total cases	392,907	260,649	12,446	114,978	4,834
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	344,017	228,555	11,313	99,951	4,198
<i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic offences)	287,176	183,114	9,063	91,295	3,704
Crimes against the person	94,004	50,478	5,954	36,107	1,465
Homicide	268	128	17	117	6
Attempted murder	163	36	11	102	14
Robbery	4,350	2,923	117	1,253	57
Sexual assault	4,054	1,773	387	1,812	82
Other sexual offences	2,004	1,401	88	482	33
Major assault ¹	21,213	11,858	1,439	7,586	330
Common assault ²	37,237	19,372	1,793	15,665	407
Uttering threats	18,368	9,869	1,615	6,563	321
Criminal harassment	3,163	1,659	235	1,155	114
Other crimes against the person	3,184	1,459	252	1,372	101
Property crimes	91,923	61,187	1,496	28,334	906
Theft	38,467	26,562	359	11,238	308
Break and enter	11,465	8,222	386	2,702	155
Fraud	14,416	9,790	193	4,200	233
Mischief	13,849	8,423	302	5,027	97
Possession of stolen property	11,768	6,748	230	4,701	89
Other property crimes	1,958	1,442	26	466	24
Administration of justice	82,573	60,077	1,128	20,284	1,084
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	18,676	11,372	485	6,570	249
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	56,841	45,441	2,250	8,656	494
Impaired driving	45,068	36,233	2,029	6,451	355
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	11,773	9,208	221	2,205	139
Other federal statute offences	48,890	32,094	1,133	15,027	636
Drug possession	15,574	8,106	59	7,313	96
Drug trafficking	12,587	7,230	152	5,093	112
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	1,222	942	4	269	7
Residual federal statute offences	19,507	15,816	918	2,352	421

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0045.

Table 7.11 Adult criminal court cases, by type of sentence, 2008/2009

	Total guilty cases	Prison	Conditional sentence	Probation	Fine	Restitution	Other sentences
	number						
Total offences	260,649	89,553	11,514	117,090	78,282	7,029	132,092
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	228,555	80,544	8,967	106,374	64,781	6,941	118,694
<i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic offences)	183,114	72,992	8,089	99,379	29,564	6,754	85,459
Crimes against the person	50,478	16,299	2,767	37,976	3,918	641	33,337
Homicide	128	97	2	14	0	0	87
Attempted murder	36	29	0	3	1	0	16
Robbery	2,923	2,220	229	1,484	23	101	1,534
Sexual assault	1,773	956	270	1,211	46	6	829
Other sexual offences	1,401	865	75	1,031	84	2	662
Major assault ¹	11,858	5,052	1,114	8,349	939	214	6,980
Common assault ²	19,372	2,822	562	15,522	1,726	224	15,174
Uttering threats	9,869	3,154	344	7,808	927	64	6,046
Criminal harassment	1,659	437	79	1,491	95	14	1,239
Other crimes against the person	1,459	667	92	1,063	77	16	770
Property crimes	61,187	24,623	3,530	35,150	8,922	5,720	26,193
Theft	26,562	10,723	1,223	13,815	4,837	1,556	10,877
Break and enter	8,222	4,718	742	5,309	339	600	2,812
Fraud	9,790	3,338	1,007	6,349	1,131	1,591	4,398
Mischief	8,423	1,668	174	5,812	1,338	1,663	5,379
Possession of stolen property	6,748	3,274	288	3,092	1,160	271	2,353
Other property crimes	1,442	902	96	773	117	39	374
Administration of justice	60,077	27,963	1,354	20,101	14,295	304	19,962
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	11,372	4,107	438	6,152	2,429	89	5,967
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	45,441	7,552	878	6,995	35,217	187	33,235
Impaired driving	36,233	3,437	315	3,963	31,620	72	27,960
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	9,208	4,115	563	3,032	3,597	115	5,275
Other federal statute offences	32,094	9,009	2,547	10,716	13,501	88	13,398
Drug possession	8,106	1,190	122	2,634	4,208	15	4,581
Drug trafficking	7,230	3,335	2,306	2,284	568	30	5,084
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	942	300	17	338	281	4	329
Residual federal statute offences	15,816	4,184	102	5,460	8,444	39	3,404

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0046.

Table 7.12 Youth court, sentenced cases, by outcome, 2008/2009

	Total guilty cases	Custody	Conditional sentence	Deferred custody and supervision
	number			
Total offences	34,434	5,307	33	1,304
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	27,495	4,237	28	1,054
<i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic offences)	26,596	4,166	26	1,035
Crimes against the person	9,027	1,574	11	543
Homicide	31	10	0	0
Attempted murder	6	4	0	0
Robbery	1,671	592	2	215
Sexual assault	534	86	0	37
Other sexual offences	228	22	0	14
Major assault ¹	2,343	463	4	173
Common assault ²	2,548	156	4	42
Uttering threats	1,386	193	1	44
Criminal harassment	73	2	0	3
Other crimes against the person	207	46	0	15
Property crimes	11,682	1,422	8	315
Theft	4,141	429	6	80
Break and enter	3,170	506	1	121
Fraud	434	36	0	9
Mischief	2,094	178	0	49
Possession of stolen property	1,472	206	1	46
Other property crimes	371	67	0	10
Administration of justice	4,175	931	5	100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	1,712	239	2	77
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	899	71	2	19
Impaired driving	516	2	0	3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	383	69	2	16
Other federal statutes	6,939	1,070	5	250
Drug possession	1,117	22	2	3
Drug trafficking	839	73	0	47
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	4,838	965	2	200
Residual federal statute offences	145	10	1	0

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0050.

Intensive support and supervision	Probation	Attendance at non-residential program	Fine	Community service	Reprimand	Other sentences
number						
470	20,747	198	1,929	8,314	610	12,611
390	17,421	142	1,234	6,433	465	10,477
385	17,040	141	838	6,275	464	9,795
184	6,259	37	100	1,947	111	4,222
0	4	0	0	1	0	15
0	2	0	0	1	0	5
67	1,274	7	4	403	6	1,084
7	403	1	3	87	5	202
11	169	0	0	29	0	64
55	1,683	12	27	528	10	1,034
22	1,537	12	49	538	72	1,241
14	979	4	14	293	12	444
3	49	0	2	17	1	35
5	159	1	1	50	5	98
134	7,663	62	397	3,152	163	3,808
41	2,474	28	225	1,124	93	1,473
47	2,386	6	29	872	6	854
5	286	5	16	134	4	175
15	1,260	7	71	536	42	778
12	984	14	51	380	17	433
14	273	2	5	106	1	95
33	1,922	34	287	714	178	951
34	1,196	8	54	462	12	814
5	381	1	396	158	1	682
0	135	0	349	73	1	459
5	246	1	47	85	0	223
80	3,326	56	695	1,881	145	2,134
1	537	0	154	299	26	690
10	658	7	17	303	3	549
69	2,096	49	478	1,265	115	877
0	35	0	46	14	1	18

Table 7.13 Youth court, by type of decision, 2008/2009

	Total decisions	Guilty	Acquitted	Stay	Withdrawn or dismissed	Other decisions
	number					
Total offences	58,379	34,434	666	10,848	12,046	385
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	47,890	27,495	592	9,441	10,040	322
<i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic offences)	46,763	26,596	561	9,389	9,901	316
Crimes against the person	15,457	9,027	377	2,654	3,309	90
Homicide	59	31	0	10	11	7
Attempted murder	17	6	2	4	5	0
Robbery	2,723	1,671	48	299	693	12
Sexual assault	947	534	58	107	239	9
Other sexual offences	318	228	11	44	32	3
Major assault ¹	3,688	2,343	95	579	653	18
Common assault ²	4,746	2,548	78	1,029	1,067	24
Uttering threats	2,444	1,386	66	498	479	15
Criminal harassment	146	73	6	27	40	0
Other crimes against the person	369	207	13	57	90	2
Property crimes	22,001	11,682	119	5,472	4,614	114
Theft	8,182	4,141	31	2,301	1,677	32
Break and enter	4,799	3,170	27	726	856	20
Fraud	805	434	5	196	165	5
Mischief	4,304	2,094	36	1,115	1,040	19
Possession of stolen property	3,226	1,472	15	994	714	31
Other property crimes	685	371	5	140	162	7
Administration of justice	6,284	4,175	24	660	1,348	77
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	3,021	1,712	41	603	630	35
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	1,127	899	31	52	139	6
Impaired driving	610	516	18	25	48	3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	517	383	13	27	91	3
Other federal statute offences	10,489	6,939	74	1,407	2,006	63
Drug possession	2,912	1,117	10	839	937	9
Drug trafficking	1,444	839	38	237	327	3
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	5,880	4,838	23	306	669	44
Residual federal statute offences	253	145	3	25	73	7

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0049.

Table 7.14 Adult correctional population, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	number				
Canada					
Total custodial admissions	211,970	245,978	254,252	262,299	262,067
Sentenced, custodial admissions	67,063	83,928	85,022	85,558	86,717
Remand, custodial admissions	115,385	143,014	150,048	154,844	153,774
Other statuses, custodial admissions	29,522	19,036	19,182	21,897	21,576
	%				
Sentenced admissions of females	10	11	12	12	11
Sentenced admissions of Aboriginal people	19	24	24	24	26
	number				
Total community admissions	108,543	111,401	110,067	110,764	112,034
Probation, community admissions	80,439	83,044	83,074	83,660	84,281
Conditional sentence, community admissions	18,997	18,768	17,674	17,890	18,404
Conditional release, community admissions	9,107	9,589	9,319	9,214	9,349
Provinces and territories					
Total custodial admissions	204,011	237,718	245,630	253,705	253,744
Sentenced, custodial admissions	62,480	79,086	79,862	80,495	81,806
Remand, custodial admissions	115,385	143,014	150,048	154,844	153,774
Other statuses, custodial admissions	26,146	15,618	15,720	18,366	18,164
	%				
Sentenced admissions of females	10	11	12	12	12
Sentenced admissions of Aboriginal people	19	24	24	24	27
	number				
Total community admissions	101,205	103,729	102,527	102,931	104,018
Probation, community admissions	80,439	83,044	83,074	83,660	84,281
Conditional sentence, community admissions	18,997	18,768	17,674	17,890	18,404
Conditional release, community admissions	1,769	1,917	1,779	1,381	1,333
Federal jurisdictions					
Total custodial admissions	7,959	8,260	8,622	8,594	8,323
Sentenced, custodial admissions	4,583	4,842	5,160	5,063	4,911
Remand, custodial admissions	...	...	...	...	...
Other statuses, custodial admissions	3,376	3,418	3,462	3,531	3,412
	%				
Sentenced admissions of females	5	6	6	6	6
Sentenced admissions of Aboriginal people	18	19	19	18	18
	number				
Total community admissions	7,338	7,672	7,540	7,833	8,016
Probation, community admissions	...	...	...	...	...
Conditional sentence, community admissions	...	...	...	...	...
Conditional release, community admissions	7,338	7,672	7,540	7,833	8,016

Note: Data are for fiscal year from April 1 to March 31.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 251-0001.

Table 7.15 Police officers, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number				
Canada	62,461	64,134	65,283	67,425	69,299
Newfoundland and Labrador	799	838	884	917	939
Prince Edward Island	220	227	231	234	238
Nova Scotia	1,667	1,758	1,864	1,877	1,912
New Brunswick	1,291	1,326	1,355	1,364	1,398
Quebec	15,099	15,233	15,403	15,532	15,586
Ontario	23,759	24,450	24,945	25,558	26,361
Manitoba	2,313	2,409	2,419	2,497	2,549
Saskatchewan	2,030	2,046	2,124	2,135	2,302
Alberta	5,604	5,703	5,734	6,199	6,602
British Columbia	7,678	8,075	8,134	8,809	9,044
Yukon	116	119	117	122	121
Northwest Territories	171	175	178	196	202
Nunavut	122	123	119	125	132
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy	1,592	1,652	1,776	1,860	1,913

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 254-0002.

Table 7.16 Adult correctional services, operating expenditures for provincial, territorial and federal programs, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	\$ thousands				
Canada	2,904,569	3,024,810	3,315,228	3,518,242	3,854,374
Provinces and territories	1,382,748	1,448,512	1,527,981	1,647,002	1,780,935
Newfoundland and Labrador	20,278	21,294	21,809	23,414	27,949
Prince Edward Island	..	..	..	6,827	7,381
Nova Scotia	31,157	36,325	35,734	37,385	42,811
New Brunswick	19,612	21,004	23,838	25,430	26,862
Quebec	293,579	285,060	305,484	326,883	340,763
Ontario	562,993	603,251	626,196	668,249	710,921
Manitoba	78,319	87,395	90,495	98,986	116,493
Saskatchewan	65,329	68,900	74,249	82,896	90,700
Alberta	113,813	118,184	140,356	140,153	157,250
British Columbia	154,612	161,512	176,308	204,046	227,774
Yukon	8,272	8,782	9,339	9,520	9,462
Northwest Territories	22,423	22,322	24,175	23,214	22,569
Nunavut	12,361	14,483	..	..	..
Federal jurisdiction ¹	1,521,821	1,576,298	1,787,247	1,871,240	2,073,439

Notes: Operating expenditures are in current dollars.

Includes sums of custodial services, community supervision services, headquarters and central services, and parole boards where applicable.

Data are for fiscal year from April 1 to March 31.

1. Includes both Correctional Service Canada and the National Parole Board, but excludes CORCAN, the special operating agency that employs federal inmates.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 251-0007.

Table 7.17 Child and spousal support, by payment compliance, 2005/2006 to 2009/2010

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
	number				
Total payment due in March of the fiscal year					
Cases in compliance	65,195	66,850	78,625	76,850	89,920
Full compliance	32,395	30,020	35,555	38,160	46,565
Partial compliance	7,560	5,680	7,235	7,785	8,820
Non-compliance	20,760	24,800	26,770	21,935	22,900
No payment due	4,480	6,350	9,065	8,970	11,505
Unknown compliance	0	0	0	0	130
Regular payment due in March of the fiscal year					
Cases in compliance	65,195	66,850	78,630	76,855	89,905
Full compliance	33,540	30,730	36,080	37,745	46,065
Partial compliance	3,500	3,155	4,745	5,515	6,505
Non-compliance	17,485	20,195	22,195	17,795	18,730
No payment due	10,670	12,770	15,610	15,800	18,605
Unknown compliance	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: The Canada total includes only the jurisdictions that report data to the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs. Nova Scotia, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories have reported data every year since 2006. Prince Edward Island began reporting data in 2007, New Brunswick in 2008, Saskatchewan in 2009 and Newfoundland and Labrador in 2010. Child and spousal support cases are limited to those enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Programs. Results do not reflect all support cases in Canada.

Interjurisdictional support order-out cases are excluded. These are cases that the province or territory has sent to another jurisdiction for enforcement because the payor lives and/or has assets outside their borders.

Compliance is calculated at month end. Any adjustments to payments due or received that occur after the reference month are not incorporated.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 259-0004 and Catalogue no. 85-228-X.

Table 7.18 Child and spousal support, by type of beneficiary and amount due, 2009/2010

	Beneficiary				
	Total cases	Spouse only	Children only	Spouse and children	Unknown beneficiary
	number				
Total cases by regular amount due¹	89,925	2,990	72,630	2,525	11,780
\$0	18,610	255	7,165	365	10,825
\$1 to \$100	5,350	230	5,000	70	50
\$101 to \$200	14,890	240	14,405	85	160
\$201 to \$400	25,415	485	24,370	235	325
\$401 to \$600	12,375	440	11,515	250	170
\$601 to \$1,000	8,520	590	7,350	420	160
Greater than \$1,000	4,765	750	2,825	1,100	90
Unknown dollar amount	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: The Canada total includes only the jurisdictions that report data to the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs. Child and spousal support cases are limited to those enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Programs. Results do not reflect all support cases in Canada.

Interjurisdictional support order-out cases are excluded. These are cases that the province or territory has sent to another jurisdiction for enforcement because the payor lives and/or has assets outside their borders.

As a result of rounding methodology, some small differences can be expected in the corresponding values between tables.

¹ This is the amount of regular payment due in March, the last month of the fiscal year. All adjustments to the amounts due that occur after March are not incorporated.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 259-0003 and Catalogue no. 85-228-X.

Spectator sports, event promoters, agents and managers, artists, entertainers and related industries took in combined operating revenues of \$5.9 billion in 2009, a 1.1% increase from 2008. Spectator sports, the largest industry group, accounted for 44% of the total.

In 2009, operating revenues for spectator sports reached \$2.6 billion, unchanged from 2008. Admissions to sports or racing events accounted for 38% of the total, receipts from gambling accounted for 22% and advertising, 11%. Salaries and wages were the largest expense, accounting for 44% of total expenses. Spectator sports paid employees almost \$1.1 billion in salaries and wages in 2009.

Promoters of performing artists and sports and similar events earned \$2.1 billion in operating revenues in 2009, a 3.7% increase from 2008. Their expenses were down 2.9%, with salaries and wages being the largest expense at \$477 million.

The profits of Canada's independent artists, writers and performers rose in 2009. Although their operating revenues decreased to \$862.9 million, their salaries and wages remained steady and total expenses declined 3.4% to \$593.5 million.

In 2009, agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers and other public figures took in \$314.6 million in operating revenues, and their operating profit margin increased from 7.4% in 2008 to 7.7%.

Conventional television fading

In 2009, public and private conventional television saw its steepest decline in a decade, as revenue fell 3.9% to \$3.4 billion. Revenues for private conventional broadcasters fell 7.7%—the largest annual drop in more than 30 years.

At the same time, pay and specialty television is on the verge of capturing half the revenues of the television industry. Pay and specialty television grew year-over-

year in 2009, with revenues increasing 6.0% to \$3.1 billion. Specialty television has been the most profitable sector of the television industry for three years. In 2009, it generated a 27% profit margin before interest and taxes, compared with a 5.7% loss for private conventional broadcasters—the first time in 30 years they were negative. In 2009, more than half of private conventional stations incurred losses before interest and taxes.

Performing arts

Support for Canada's performing arts remained strong in 2009, both at the box office and in the form of grants, subsidies and donations from various government and private sources.

In 2009, the operating revenues of for-profit and not-for-profit performing arts companies slowed to \$1.3 billion, down 3.7% from 2008. These were almost evenly split between the for-profit and not-for-profit sectors. Quebec and Ontario were the provinces with the largest operating revenues for the performing arts industries with \$521.8 million and \$469.1 million, respectively.

Nearly one-third of the \$1.3 billion in operating expenses consisted of employees' salaries, wages and benefits, an expense item that does not include fees paid to contract workers.

To learn more about

book publishers, federal government expenditures on culture, film production, Internet use, leisure activities, newspaper publishers, periodical publishing, radio broadcasting industry, sound recording industry, spectator sports, sports, television and video industry, trade in cultural goods and services

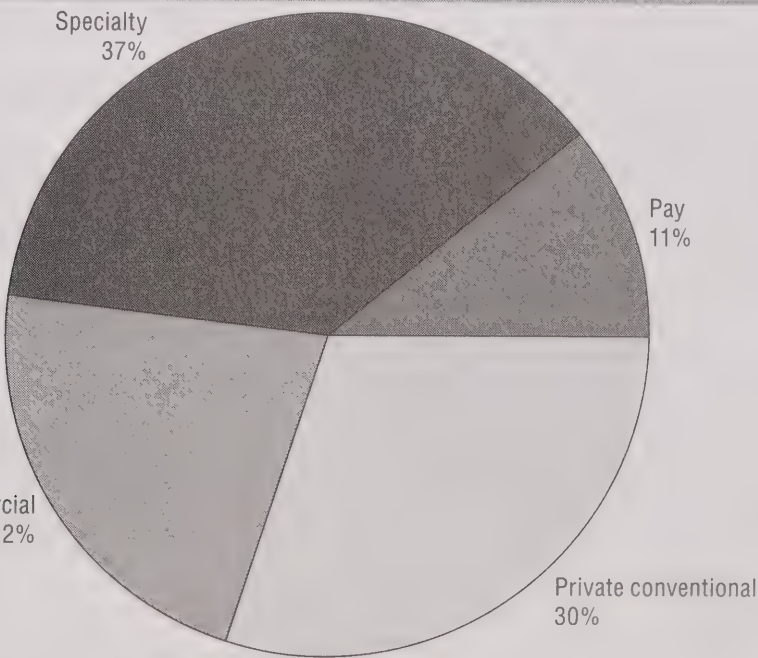
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Musical groups and artists—everything from orchestras to rock groups—took in 29% of the operating revenues, while theatre (except musical) companies earned 28%. The remaining 43% was split among musical theatre groups, including opera companies, as well as dance companies and a miscellaneous category that includes circuses and ice-skating shows.

The not-for profit performing arts industry attracted 13.7 million spectators in 2008, up 2.5% from 2006. Theatre (except musical) companies attracted 55% of spectators and the number of performances increased from 39,868 in 2006 to 42,870 in 2008. Canadians gathered in audiences of 318 people on average to see these performances in 2008. Sales of goods and services generated almost half of the not-for-profit companies' revenues while grants, subsidies, donations and fundraising generated the other half.

The profit margin of for-profit companies decreased from 13.2% in 2008 to 7.2% in 2009, while that of not-for-profit companies fell from 0.0% to -0.2%.

Chart 8.1
Market share, by type of television broadcaster, 2009



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 56-207-X.

Table 8.a
Government expenditures on culture

	2003/2004 ¹	2008/2009
	\$ thousands	
Federal	3,460,251	4,006,297
Provincial and territorial	2,129,800 ¹	3,041,216
Municipal ²	2,001,953	2,700,935

1. Excludes Nunavut.
2. Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0003 and Catalogue no. 87F0001X.

Funding priorities

The federal government's culture spending is concentrated on culture industries, which include broadcasting, the film and video industry, literary arts (book and periodical publishing) and the sound-recording industry. Spending on these industries represented 60% of total federal expenditures on culture in fiscal year 2008/2009. In the same fiscal year, provincial and territorial governments focused their culture spending on libraries (34%) and the heritage sector (29%). Municipal government priorities were also dominated by libraries, representing 69% of their total culture spending in 2008.

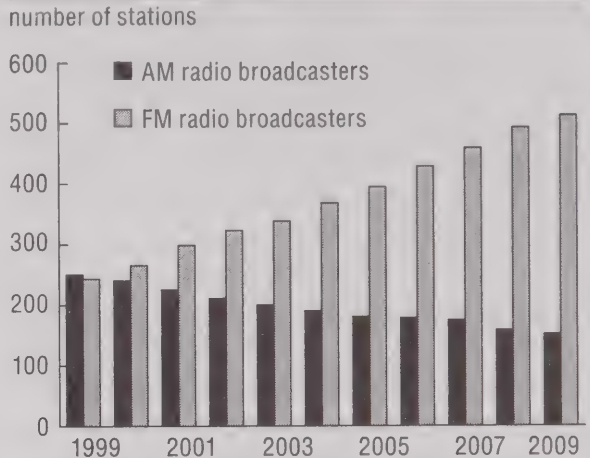
Less and less AM radio

Since the early 1990s, AM radio stations have been leaving the airways. By 2009, there remained 151 AM commercial stations (where advertising accounts for more than half of total revenue) across Canada, a drop from 180 stations in 2005.

Many AM stations have been transferred to FM, which is more popular and more profitable. There were 512 FM stations in 2009, an increase from 394 in 2005. FM radio generated 79% of the industry’s advertising revenues in 2008, compared with 65% in 1998.

Both AM and FM stations were affected by the 2008–2009 recession, but AM stations were hardest hit. In 2009, AM stations’ profits before interest and taxes totalled \$21.2 million, down 20% from 2008. Only 51% of AM stations showed a profit

Chart 8.2
Private AM and FM radio broadcasters



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 357-0003.

in 2009, compared with 58% in 2008. By contrast, the profits of FM stations grew to reach \$250.1 million and the proportion of profitable FM stations held steady at 68%.

Book sales dropping

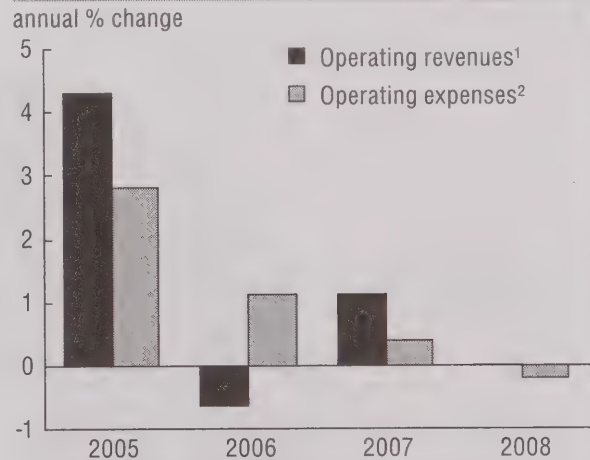
Canadians are spending less on books. In 2008, households spent, on average, \$106 on books, down from \$111 in 2005.

The change in buying habits may explain in part why the book publishing industry has been growing less rapidly than the overall economy. From 2005 to 2008, Canada’s GDP increased 5.9%, whereas the book publishing industry’s operating revenues increased 0.5%.

Growth for book publishers in Canada trailed that of their counterparts in the United States, who recorded an 8.5% increase in operating revenues during the same time frame.

In 2008, publishers of predominately French-language books experienced growth, as their operating revenues rose 18% from \$377.4 million in 2006 to \$445.5 million. By contrast, publishers of predominately English books saw a slight revenue drop to \$1.62 billion, from

Chart 8.3
Book publishers’ operating revenues and expenses



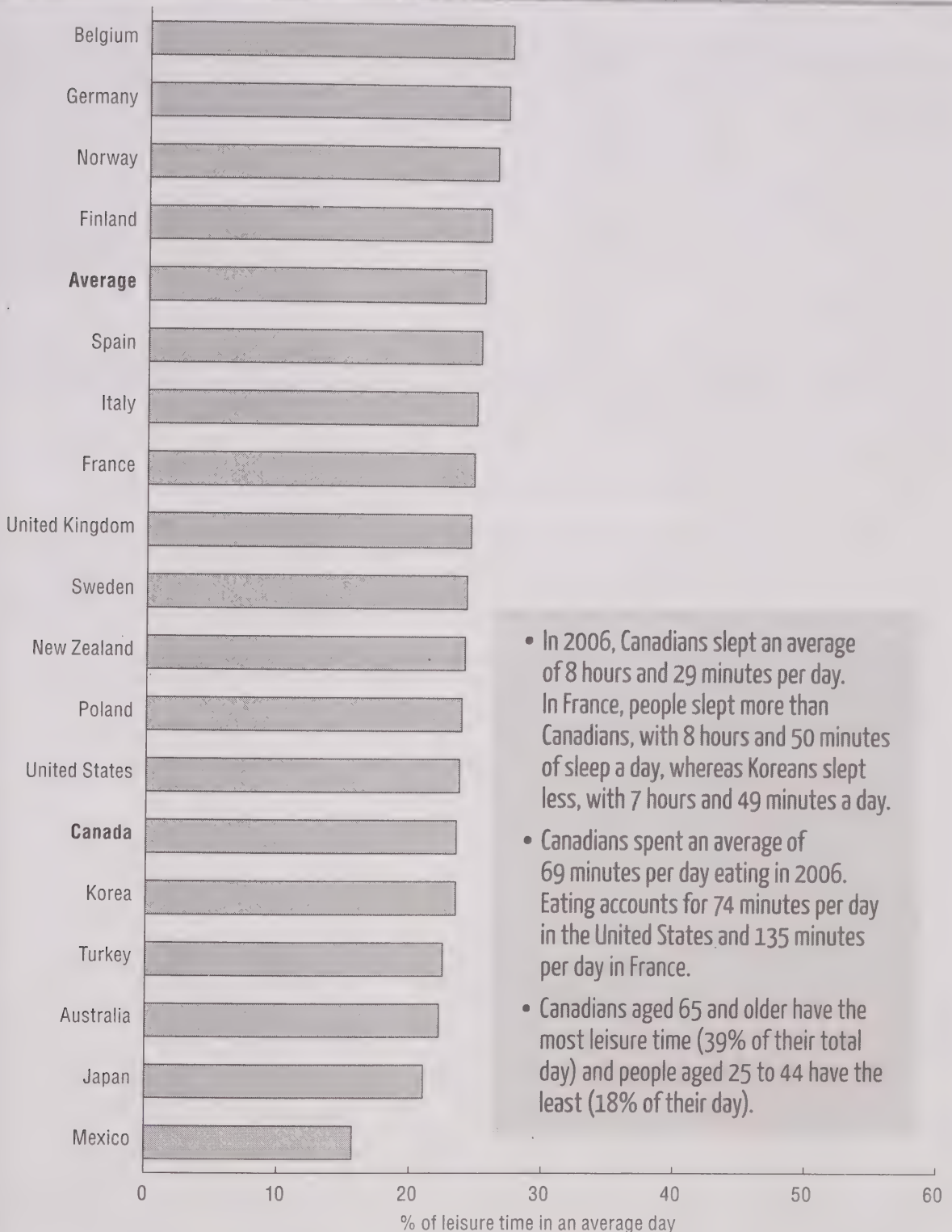
1. Excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.
2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0007.

\$1.64 billion in 2006. The largest operating revenue declines were in Alberta (26.3%) and British Columbia (34.1%).

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 8.4
Leisure time in an average day, by selected country, 2006



Note: 2006 or latest available.

Source: Data based on OECD (2009), *Society at a Glance 2009*.

Table 8.1 Federal government expenditures on culture, by culture activity and by province and territory, 2008/2009

	Canada ¹	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec
\$ thousands						
All culture activities	4,006,297	47,668	20,935	109,745	62,654	1,393,113
Heritage resources ³	1,138,178	20,237	9,346	53,068	17,255	421,100
Arts education ⁴	23,459	0	0	0	0	6,221
Literary arts	136,864	768	94	1,505	908	35,810
Performing arts	248,936	2,789	3,797	4,180	4,417	51,287
Visual arts and crafts	23,830	378	155	750	556	6,045
Film and video	329,509	1,117	88	5,254	1,135	127,644
Broadcasting ⁵	1,899,341	19,743	5,163	42,863	34,601	666,593
Sound recording	25,889	10	22	12	0	6,537
Multiculturalism	13,100	0	0	0	0	0
Multidisciplinary and other activities ⁶	167,190	2,627	2,269	2,113	3,782	71,877

1. Total expenditures at the national level exclude intramural (operating and capital) expenditures by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada directly related to training and employment development in the culture sector.

2. Includes national organizations, foreign countries and unallocated expenditures.

3. Includes spending on national libraries.

4. Refers to the fine, applied and performing arts rather than to strictly academic fields such as language, history or literature. Includes theatre, music, dance, painting, drama, photography and any other area of arts study reported by arts education institutions.

5. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation distributes its program costs by location of production activities. Station transmission and network distribution costs are related to the geographic location of the transmitter, except for landlines and satellite channels, which are paid by Ottawa, but transferred to Toronto and Montréal network centres. Payments to private station affiliates are charged to the responsible network centres and relate also to the province where these centres are located. Administration costs and capital expenditures are distributed according to the province where the administration function is located geographically and the location of capital assets.

6. Includes financial support given to cultural facilities, centres, festivals, municipalities, cultural exchange programs and arts organizations for various cultural activities. It also includes the unallocated general and administration expenditures related to numerous cultural activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0003.

Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Other national organizations and foreign countries ²
\$ thousands								
1,453,238	90,355	57,384	214,495	224,398	19,395	35,898	11,456	265,562
307,821	39,120	19,106	138,786	60,366	11,357	17,681	9,664	13,273
11,443	1,255	100	1,410	510	0	2,469	50	0
34,379	2,669	1,133	4,137	8,610	57	105	2	46,688
132,800	9,401	4,095	12,843	21,668	568	338	197	555
8,289	679	1,215	1,662	3,730	75	35	20	242
44,624	2,642	661	2,933	20,060	322	76	227	122,728
864,672	31,221	29,970	49,533	91,827	6,471	14,877	717	41,090
2,675	24	0	5	1,178	12	0	0	15,414
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,100
46,535	3,344	1,103	3,186	16,450	533	317	580	12,474

Table 8.2 Federal government expenditures on culture, by culture activity, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	\$ thousands		
All culture activities¹	3,722,643^r	3,744,583^r	4,006,297
Heritage resources ²	1,009,519 ^r	1,066,455 ^r	1,138,178
Arts education ³	19,344	21,939	23,459
Literary arts	135,259	135,642 ^r	136,864
Performing arts	226,502	240,698	248,936
Visual arts and crafts	22,294	24,606	23,830
Film and video	351,103	330,457	329,509
Broadcasting ⁴	1,758,860	1,727,738	1,899,341
Sound recording	24,421	24,998 ^r	25,889
Multiculturalism	16,743	19,440	13,100
Multidisciplinary and other culture activities ⁵	158,599	152,610	167,190

1. Total expenditures at the national level exclude intramural (operating and capital) expenditures by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada directly related to training and employment development in the culture sector.

2. Includes spending on national libraries.

3. Refers to the fine, applied, and performing arts rather than to strictly academic fields such as language, history or literature. Includes theatre, music, dance, painting, drama, photography and any other area of arts study reported by arts education institutions.

4. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation distributes its program costs by location of production activities. Station transmission and network distribution costs are related to the geographic location of the transmitter, except for land lines and satellite channels, which are paid by Ottawa, but transferred to Toronto and Montréal network centres. Payments to private station affiliates are charged to the responsible network centres and relate also to the province where these centres are located. Administration costs and capital expenditures are distributed according to the province where the administration function is located geographically and the location of capital assets.

5. Includes financial support given to cultural facilities, centres, festivals, municipalities, cultural exchange programs and arts organizations for various cultural activities. It also includes the unallocated general and administration expenditures related to numerous cultural activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0003.

Table 8.3 Payroll employment, by industry, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number				
Information and cultural industries	318,428	328,833	331,919	324,313	325,006
Publishing industries	86,560	90,900	93,286	88,330	88,290
Motion picture and sound recording industries	31,652	34,250	35,244	36,064	35,180
Broadcasting (except Internet)	40,568	42,169	43,198	42,214	43,304
Telecommunications	117,974	116,997	116,449	116,608	115,735
Data processing, hosting and related services	13,427	14,224	14,814	13,509	14,489
Other information services	28,248	30,293	28,929	27,589	28,008
Arts, entertainment and recreation	236,379	240,519	241,916	249,242	245,010
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries	49,127	51,791	51,567	52,166	49,754
Heritage institutions	15,749	16,243	16,019	22,476	22,783
Amusement, gambling and recreation industries	171,503	172,485	174,329	174,599	172,473

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, CANSIM table 281-0024 and Catalogue no. 72-002-X.

Table 8.4 Government expenditures on culture, by level of government and by province and territory, 2008/2009

	Gross expenditures	Federal government	Provincial and territorial governments	Municipal governments ¹
	\$ thousands			
Total expenditures	9,748,448²	4,006,297	3,041,216	2,700,935
Newfoundland and Labrador	133,183	47,668	70,385	15,130
Prince Edward Island	42,739	20,935	17,139	4,665
Nova Scotia	245,474	109,745	92,000	43,729
New Brunswick	164,714	62,654	79,134	22,926
Quebec	2,897,956	1,393,113	941,720	563,123
Ontario	3,502,048	1,453,238	886,731	1,162,079
Manitoba	291,511	90,355	140,135	61,021
Saskatchewan	284,379	57,384	133,937	93,058
Alberta	890,345	214,495	373,422	302,428
British Columbia	925,774	224,398	272,091	429,285
Yukon	38,304	19,395	18,165	744
Northwest Territories	46,989	35,898	8,716	2,375
Nunavut	19,468	11,456	7,640	372
Other ³	265,562	265,562		

1. Calculated on a calendar-year basis.

2. Includes intergovernmental transfers of about \$489 million.

3. Includes national organizations, foreign countries and unallocated expenditures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0001X.

Table 8.5 Newspaper publishing, operating statistics, 2003 to 2009

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
2003	4,864.6	4,132.3	1,687.8	15.1
2004	5,033.9	4,317.3	1,751.2	14.2
2005	5,207.4	4,515.2	1,762.7	13.3
2006	5,353.8	4,646.2	1,801.2	13.2
2007	5,394.5	4,713.5	1,827.8	12.6
2008	5,434.3	4,767.3	1,856.5	12.3
2009 ^p	4,899.6	4,414.2	1,761.6	9.9

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed and the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Quebec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. Salaries and wages do not include working owners' dividends or the remuneration of owners of unincorporated businesses; therefore, the relative level of salaries, wages and benefits will be lower in industries where those businesses contribute strongly to the average.

4. Derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue. Excludes corporation income tax paid by incorporated businesses and individual income tax paid by unincorporated businesses. Unincorporated businesses' operating profit margin includes unpaid remuneration to partners and proprietors, which is not recorded as salaries, wages and benefits. Thus, the profit estimate will be higher in industries where unincorporated proprietorships and partnerships contribute strongly to the average.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0003.

Table 8.6 Periodical publishing and book publishers, operating statistics, by province and region, 2009

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Periodical publishing				
Canada	2,172.9	2,050.4	634.4	5.6
Atlantic region	39.7	34.7	13.1	12.7
Quebec	490.8	452.6	102.0	7.8
Ontario	1,226.4	1,218.4	400.6	0.7
Prairies	247.6	193.0	64.8	22.0
British Columbia and the territories	168.5	151.7	53.9	10.0
Book publishers				
Canada	2,190.7	1,929.4	408.7	11.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.8	2.6	0.7	7.7
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	6.1	5.7	1.1	6.8
New Brunswick	5.2	5.0	1.9	4.2
Quebec	698.8	609.7	112.7	12.8
Ontario	1,364.4	1,197.3	263.3	12.2
Manitoba	6.0	5.7	1.4	4.9
Saskatchewan	x	x	x	x
Alberta	34.7	34.5	9.5	0.5
British Columbia	71.2	67.3	17.7	5.4

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed and the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Quebec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. Salaries and wages do not include working owners' dividends or the remuneration of owners of unincorporated business; therefore, the relative level of salaries, wages and benefits will be lower in industries where those businesses contribute strongly to the average.

4. Derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue. Excludes corporation income tax paid by incorporated businesses and individual income tax paid by unincorporated businesses. Unincorporated businesses' operating profit margin includes unpaid remuneration to partners and proprietors, which is not recorded as salaries, wages and benefits. Thus, the profit estimate will be higher in industries where unincorporated proprietorships and partnerships contribute strongly to the average.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0007 and 361-0010.

Table 8.7 Sound recording and music publishing, operating statistics, by region, 2009

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Canada				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	596.3	498.9	72.6	16.3
Music publishers	153.5	137.8	28.7	10.3
Sound recording studios	98.7	85.5	23.9	13.5
Other sound recording industries	10.2	7.9	2.8	23.1
Atlantic provinces				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	1.0	0.8	0.0	21.2
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	1.8	1.3	0.1	25.3
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
Quebec				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	110.8	103.9	16.5	6.2
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	22.3	19.1	5.4	14.4
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
Ontario				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	462.7	376.1	52.9	18.7
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	39.5	34.1	9.9	13.6
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
Prairie provinces				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	6.1	5.7	1.6	5.5
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	9.5	8.0	2.1	15.8
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F
British Columbia and the territories⁵				
Record production and integrated record production/distribution	15.8	12.4	1.5	22.0
Music publishers	.	.	.	.
Sound recording studios	25.6	22.8	6.4	10.8
Other sound recording industries	F	F	F	F

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

5. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0005.

Table 8.8 Spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related industries, operating statistics, 2009

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Spectator sports	2,602.2	2,486.3	1,060.0	4.5
Promoters (presenters) of performing arts, sports and similar events	2,139.6	1,946.4	477.0	9.0
Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers and other public figures	314.6	290.3	91.8	7.7
Independent artists, writers and performers	862.9	593.5	164.1	31.2

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Include employer contributions to pension, medical, life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0013.

Table 8.9 Heritage institutions, operating statistics, by industry, 2008 and 2009

	Operating revenue		Operating expenses		Salaries, wages and benefits		Operating profit margin	
	2008 ^a	2009 ^a	2008 ^a	2009 ^a	2008 ^a	2009 ^a	2008 ^a	2009 ^a
	\$ thousands						%	
For-profit establishments								
Art museums and galleries	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Museums	14,535	8,110	12,946	6,569	3,554	2,138	10.9	19.0
Historic and heritage sites	3,571	2,934	3,541	2,839	1,210	928	0.8	3.2
Zoos and botanical gardens	36,103	35,235	90,987	86,986	36,448	33,952	7.3	8.7
Not-for-profit establishments								
Art museums and galleries	265,623	280,950	265,860	284,206	111,375	123,282	-4.0	-1.2
Museums	581,257	604,544	561,556	583,152	251,035	269,959	3.4	3.5
Historic and heritage sites	84,357	81,734	85,006	79,903	39,534	38,281	-0.8	2.2
Zoos and botanical gardens	157,248	157,908	152,541	158,325	77,665	77,296	3.0	-0.3

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0002X.

Table 8.10 Heritage institutions, operating statistics, all industries, by province, 2008 and 2009

	Operating revenue		Operating expenses		Salaries, wages and benefits		Operating profit margin	
	2008*	2009	2008*	2009	2008*	2009	2008*	2009
	\$ thousands						%	
For-profit establishments								
Canada	116,451	106,640	107,771	96,930	41,224	37,804	7.5	9.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	805	761	743	591	220	217	7.7	22.3
Prince Edward Island	1,128	1,702	1,111	1,600	375	517	1.5	6.0
Nova Scotia	778	1,062	789	996	321	385	-1.4	6.2
New Brunswick	525	x	395	x	68	x	24.8	x
Quebec	14,372	10,748	12,305	11,432	5,778	2,986	14.4	-6.4
Ontario	57,803	52,408	55,499	45,030	16,160	14,437	4.0	14.1
Manitoba	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Saskatchewan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Alberta	2,416	2,040	2,328	1,917	780	613	3.6	6.0
British Columbia	38,273	37,104	34,309	34,627	17,403	17,572	10.4	6.7
Not-for-profit establishments								
Canada	1,078,484	1,125,135	1,064,963	1,105,588	479,609	509,818	1.3	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	14,570	15,357	14,233	14,881	6,807	6,784	2.3	3.1
Prince Edward Island	2,012	2,099	2,008	2,241	1,308	1,468	0.2	-6.8
Nova Scotia	23,496	24,166	25,120	26,092	12,859	13,183	-6.9	-7.7
New Brunswick	12,377	x	12,566	x	7,170	x	-1.5	x
Quebec	312,549	313,285	309,345	307,331	125,829	127,098	1.0	1.9
Ontario	426,090	463,373	417,049	457,431	194,552	218,625	2.1	1.3
Manitoba	25,737	19,690	25,371	19,727	12,740	8,949	1.4	-0.2
Saskatchewan	25,393	28,027	23,897	26,616	10,199	11,478	5.9	5.0
Alberta	111,075	113,129	111,733	109,515	52,066	54,339	-0.6	3.2
British Columbia	119,488	128,452	118,235	124,689	52,695	58,423	1.0	2.9

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.**Source:** Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0002X.

Table 8.11 Performing arts, operating statistics, by industry and type of establishment, 2009

	Operating revenue	Operating expenses	Salaries, wages and benefits	Operating profit margin
	\$ thousands			%
All establishments	1,330,884	1,282,368	406,209	3.6
Theatre (except musical) companies	367,957	359,286	135,423	2.4
Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre)	192,148	188,183	62,364	2.1
Dance companies	x	x	x	x
Musical groups and artists	385,109	342,246	74,892	11.1
Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary)	x	x	x	x
For-profit establishments	688,326	638,704	174,212	7.2
Theatre (except musical) companies	53,858	49,113	10,731	8.8
Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre)	115,109	110,346	38,597	4.1
Dance companies	x	x	x	x
Musical groups and artists	230,751	183,120	26,508	20.6
Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary)	x	x	x	x
Not-for-profit establishments	642,558	643,664	231,997	-0.2
Theatre (except musical) companies	314,099	310,173	124,692	1.2
Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre)	77,039	77,837	23,767	-1.0
Dance companies	x	x	x	x
Musical groups and artists	154,358	159,126	48,384	-3.1
Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary)	x	x	x	x

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0003X.

Table 8.12 Performing arts, operating statistics, all industries, by province, 2008 and 2009

	Operating revenue		Operating expenses		Salaries, wages and benefits		Operating profit margin	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
	\$ thousands						%	
For-profit establishments								
Canada	713,870	688,326	619,784	638,704	177,195	174,212	13.2	7.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,896	6,880	5,021	6,277	851	927	14.8	8.8
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	8,512	8,438	7,320	6,816	808	674	14.0	19.2
New Brunswick	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Quebec	322,323	345,831	305,361	340,309	105,020	107,305	5.3	1.6
Ontario	257,714	204,002	217,713	178,677	56,015	49,135	15.5	12.4
Manitoba	15,500	14,976	13,344	12,995	2,567	2,519	13.9	13.2
Saskatchewan	3,710	3,912	3,052	3,364	633	709	17.7	14.0
Alberta	29,624	31,023	24,944	27,075	5,993	6,151	15.8	12.7
British Columbia	65,887	69,645	38,749	59,742	4,077	5,936	41.2	14.2
Not-for-profit establishments								
Canada	667,755	642,558	667,881	643,665	234,487	231,997	0.0	-0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,481	4,176	3,661	4,081	1,672	2,006	-5.2	2.3
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	10,814	9,824	10,733	9,602	4,228	4,122	0.7	2.3
New Brunswick	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Quebec	164,658	175,997	160,090	176,805	46,030	58,665	2.8	-0.5
Ontario	281,951	265,168	284,961	264,419	112,384	103,832	-1.1	0.3
Manitoba	27,845	23,959	27,334	23,976	12,133	11,593	1.8	-0.1
Saskatchewan	10,480	9,770	9,862	9,568	4,381	4,232	5.9	2.1
Alberta	83,179	73,267	83,823	75,325	26,855	22,386	-0.8	-2.8
British Columbia	79,904	75,063	81,963	74,742	24,761	23,121	-2.6	0.4

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0003X.

Table 8.13 Film and video distribution, operating statistics, by region, 2007 to 2009

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Canada				
2007	1,848.5	1,554.5	99.6	15.9
2008	1,927.2	1,569.6	96.4	18.6
2009	1,975.5	1,569.7	84.0	20.5
Quebec				
2007	253.7	240.5	19.0	5.2
2008	253.5	244.9	19.3	3.4
2009	256.9	247.8	16.2	3.5
Ontario				
2007	1,544.5	1,266.1	79.6	18.0
2008	1,611.8	1,267.8	75.8	21.3
2009	1,692.4	1,295.8	67.0	23.4

Notes: Data for Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are suppressed for confidentiality.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).
2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.
3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.
4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0014.

Table 8.14 Motion picture theatres, operating statistics, by province, 2009

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Canada	1,518.4	1,337.5	207.6	11.9
Quebec	275.7	253.9	44.1	7.9
Ontario	618.0	569.5	87.9	7.8
Saskatchewan	42.6	32.4	5.0	23.9
Alberta	224.6	175.4	25.9	21.9
British Columbia	222.7	193.5	25.6	13.1

Notes: Data for the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are suppressed for confidentiality.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).
2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.
3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.
4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0012.

Table 8.15 Amusement parks and recreation industries, operating statistics, 2009

	Operating revenue ¹	Operating expenses ²	Salaries, wages and benefits ³	Operating profit margin ⁴
	\$ millions			%
Amusement parks and arcades	422.3	369.9	127.4	12.4
Other amusement and recreation industries	7,309.5	6,955.9	2,538.0	4.8
Golf courses and country clubs	2,496.5	2,404.3	937.7	3.7
Skiing facilities	923.1	864.7	345.6	6.3
Fitness and recreational sports centres	1,936.2	1,851.3	748.6	4.4
All other amusement and recreation industries	1,953.7	1,835.7	506.2	6.0

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0015.

Table 8.16 Amusement parks and recreation industries, selected operating expenses, 2009

	Amusement parks and arcades	Golf courses and country clubs	Skiing facilities	Fitness and recreational sports centres	All other amusement and recreation industries
	%				
Total operating expenses¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salaries, wages and benefits	35.4	39.6	38.6	41.8	28.3
Commissions paid to non-employees	x	F	1.2	F	F
Professional and business services fees	2.1	1.5	2.8	3.2	2.2
Subcontract expenses	F	F	F	2.3	2.0
Cost of goods sold	11.3	16.8	12.1	4.7	20.4
Office supplies	2.2	1.9	F	1.7	2.0
Rental and leasing	7.9	2.9	5.2	12.1	8.4
Repair and maintenance	6.9	10.6	8.7	7.4	9.6
Insurance	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.2	2.2
Advertising, marketing and promotions	5.1	1.3	2.8	3.5	2.2
Travel, meals and entertainment	F	F	F	F	1.3
Utilities and telecommunications expenses	3.3	3.1	4.0	5.4	4.2
Property and business taxes, licences and permits	3.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.1
Financial services fees	F	F	F	1.2	F
Amortization and depreciation of tangible and intangible assets	11.1	9.5	10.0	6.6	5.7
Other expenses	5.1	6.7	6.6	5.5	6.8

Notes: Preliminary data.

Based on the surveyed portion of the industry which represents approximately 90% of total industry revenue.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0021.

The Canadian economy in 2010 resumed several long-term growth trends that emerged over the past decade. This was most evident in commodity prices and the stock and foreign exchange markets, as well as in employment by industry and exports.

Commodity prices recovered about half the losses they incurred during the 2008–2009 recession, and that recovery was also felt in the currency and stock markets. The Canadian dollar's average for all of 2010, at 97.1 U.S. cents, was the highest since 1976. Prices on the Toronto Stock Exchange were on average higher than in 2008 and just shy of their 2007 peak. Foreign investors purchased a net \$17.3 billion of Canadian stocks in 2010.

The rise in the exchange rate and in commodity prices resulted in the largest annual increase ever in the terms of trade (the price of exports relative to the price of imports), up 5.8% in 2010. This recovery was reflected in real gross domestic income (a measure of purchasing power), growing 5.0%.

In 2010, construction (4.8%) and natural resources (3.5%) posted the fastest employment rebounds of any industry except for professional and related services. For construction, this capped a decade of leading all industries with 50.8% job growth; second was professional and related services, at 35.4%.

As the year progressed, the growth of government spending slowed and the economy transitioned to an expansion led by the private sector. Fourth-quarter exports posted their largest increase of the recovery, real business investment ended the year 14.0% ahead of its level a year earlier (with firms projecting growth continuing in 2011) and consumer spending rose steadily.

A rebound in economic growth

After contracting 2.6% in 2009, Canada's real GDP at basic prices rebounded 3.3%

in 2010. This increase surpassed the average growth rate for the five years preceding the 2008–2009 recession. All the major industries except utilities posted gains. The output of the goods-producing industries increased 4.9%, following a 9.0% decline in 2009, while the production of services (2.6%) grew at a much larger rate than in 2009 (0.3%).

The main contributors to GDP growth in 2010 were construction (8.1%), manufacturing (5.3%), wholesale trade (5.2%), and mining and oil and gas extraction (5.0%). Retail trade and the finance and insurance sector also showed strength, and most transportation industries benefitted from the economic rebound.

Contributors to GDP

Consumer spending as a share of nominal GDP showed stability—about 59% in 2009 and 58% in 2010—even as nominal GDP fluctuated widely because of a 2009 drop and 2010 recovery in exports and business investment.

Exports in both 2009 and 2010 hovered around 29% of nominal GDP, well below their pre-recession share of 35%, and far below their record high of nearly 46% in 2000. The last time exports were less than 30% of GDP was in 1992 (27%).

Excluding housing, business investment's share of Canada's GDP fell

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to 11% in 2010, the lowest since 1996. It was evenly split between structures and machinery and equipment. Investment in structures as a share of GDP remained at historically elevated levels, reflecting the impact of the energy industry. For machinery and equipment, a 5.5% share of GDP was the lowest since 1963.

The housing recovery in 2010 lifted the share of residential construction in GDP to 6.9%, just below its peak of 7.1% in 2007. New construction recovered to 3.0% of GDP in 2010 (from 2.7% in 2009), while renovations' share rose to a record 2.7%.

Net lending by sector

During the 2008–2009 recession, the government sector switched from being a net lender to being a borrower—nearly \$90 billion in both 2009 and 2010. Conversely, non-residents flipped from being net borrowers to being net lenders, as Canada switched from a trade surplus to a trade deficit. Much of this net lending by non-residents reflected significant purchases of government bonds.

Chart 9.1
Gross domestic product and final domestic demand

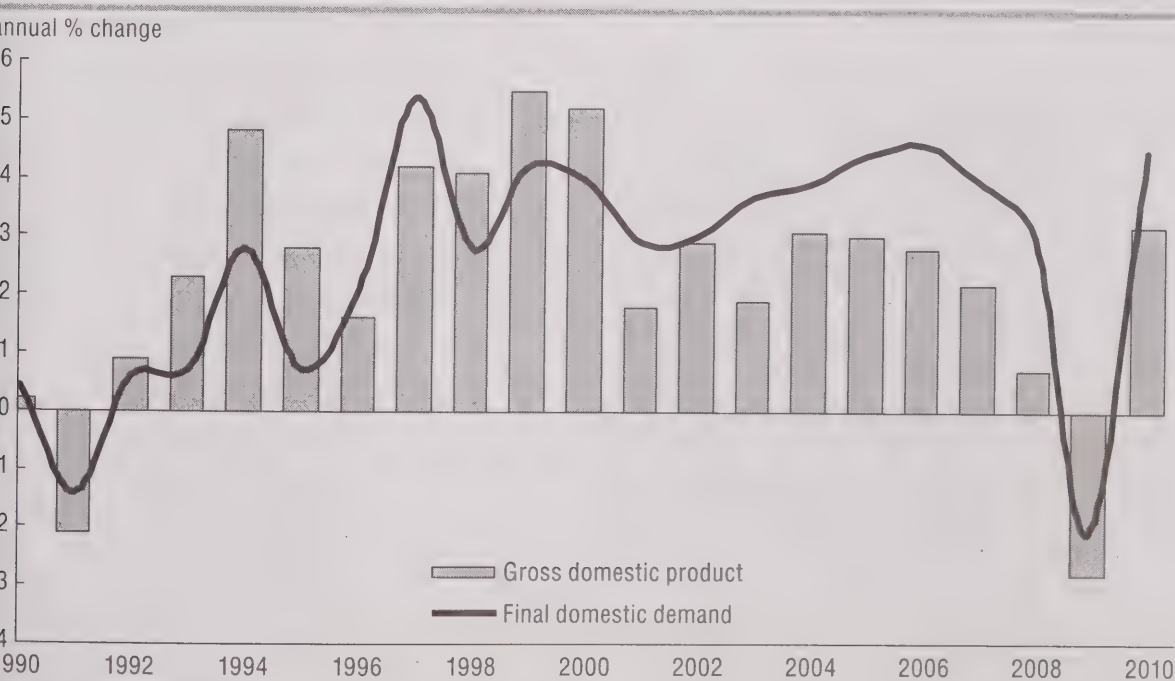


Table 9.a
International investment position

	2008	2009
	annual % change	
Total assets	23.3	-5.3
Canadian direct investment abroad	25.0	-7.5
Canadian portfolio investment	11.5	-10.3
Foreign bonds	-3.0	-15.0
Foreign stocks	23.3	-8.5
Foreign money market	-53.6	32.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0037.

Canada's change from trade surplus to trade deficit reflects several influences. The initial switch late in 2008 reflected the severe drop in exports as the recession affected prices for natural resources and the demand for automobiles.

The widening trade deficit in 2009 and 2010, however, reflected the stronger recovery of domestic spending in Canada than in its major trading partners in the developed world.

Net borrowing by households increased to \$31.6 billion in 2010, after declines in the previous two years. Mostly, this increase reflected the rebound in consumer spending.

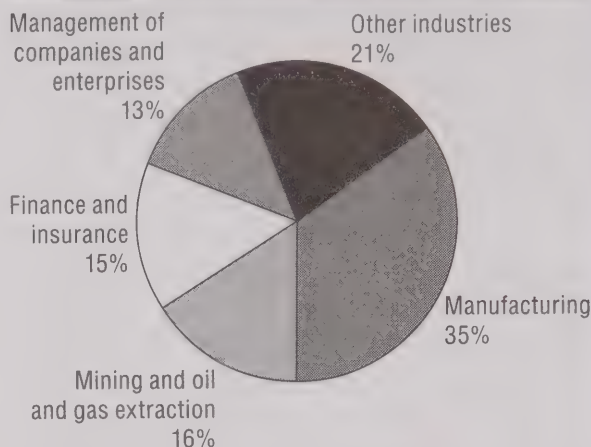
Foreign direct investment rising in the mining, oil and gas industry

The share of foreign direct investment in Canada going into the mining, oil and gas industry has grown from 12.8% in 2001 to 16.4% in 2010. Manufacturing remains the top industry for foreign direct investment, at 34.8% in 2010; however, that's down from 42.9% in 2001. Direct investment is when a company owns at least 10% of the voting equity in a foreign enterprise.

The stock of foreign direct investment in Canada totalled \$561.6 billion in 2010, up 2.6% from 2009, led by higher year-end positions with the United States, which rose 5.1% to \$306.1 billion. From all other countries combined, direct investment declined 0.3% to \$255.5 billion.

At 54.5%, U.S. investors' share of direct investment in Canada was up for the first time since 2004; it was 64.6% in 2001. At 9.2%, the Netherlands has been the

Chart 9.2
Foreign direct investment in Canada, 2010



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0052.

second-largest direct investor since 2008. The third-largest in 2010 was the United Kingdom, at 7.5%. The share coming from the Asia and Oceania region has grown from 4.5% in 2001 to 11.2% in 2010.

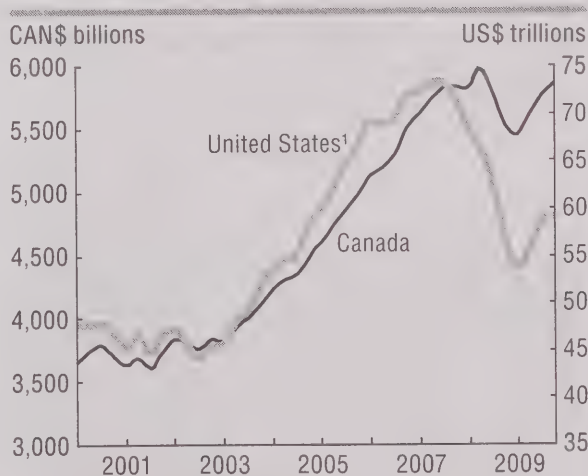
Healthy finances moved Canada into recovery more quickly

Canada and the United States were both hit by the 2008–2009 recession, but Canada's healthy finances at the onset of the downturn helped it endure and emerge into recovery more quickly.

Canada's national saving rate had climbed to 13.8% during the commodity boom before the recession. This reflected high saving rates by governments and corporations. By contrast, the U.S. national saving rate was below 1% when the recession began (and 3% by its end). As well, household balance sheets in Canada fell only 8.7%, and were not ravaged like those in the United States, where net worth fell 26.6% over nearly two years.

The recession was also shorter and milder in Canada partly because the flow of credit was not disrupted as it was in other G7 nations, and so the large pool of

Chart 9.3
Total household net worth

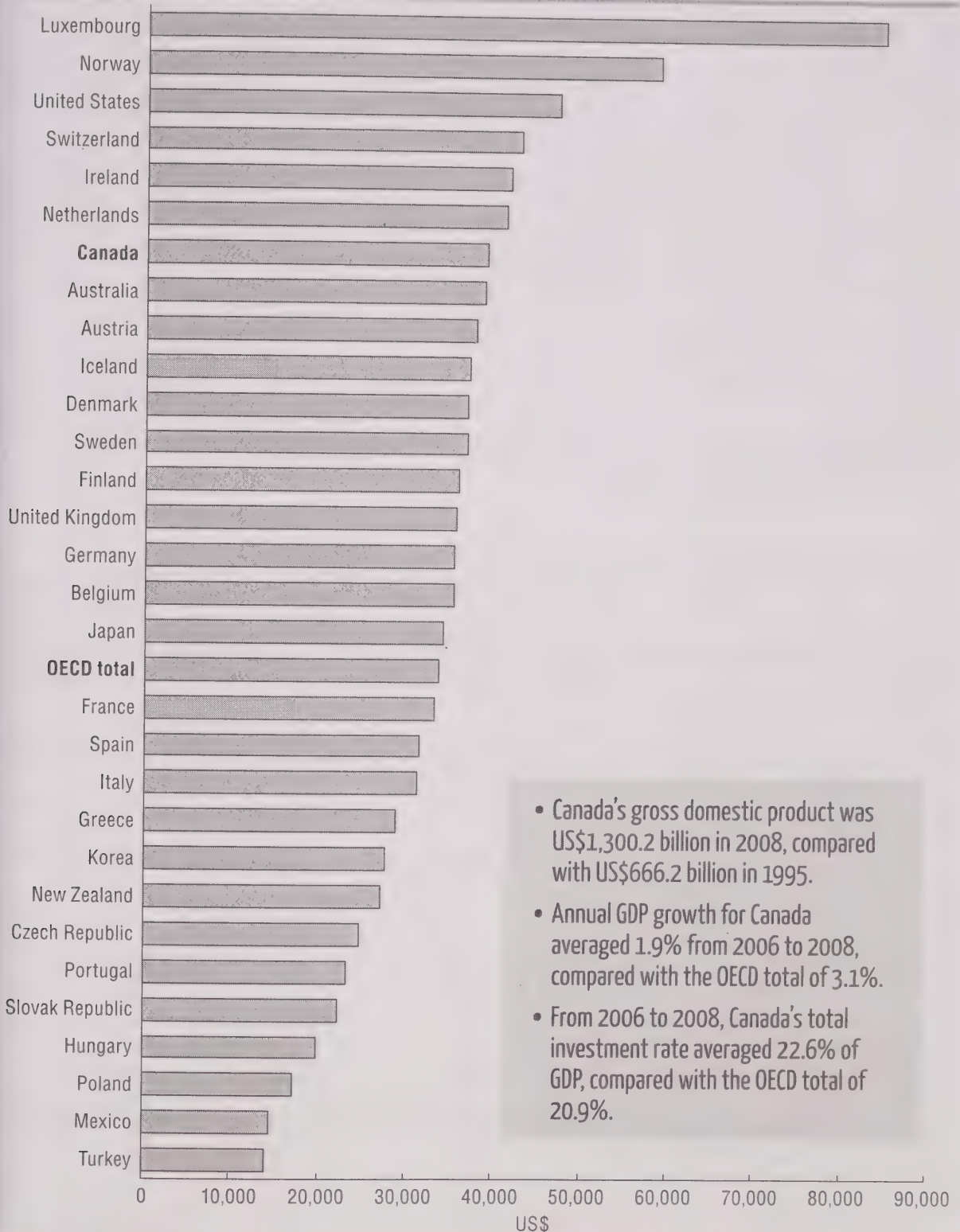


1. Adjusted to Canadian concepts.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-010-X.

savings was available to finance spending when income fell temporarily. This reflects the strong balance sheets and the absence of problems in major financial institutions such as those seen in the United States and Europe.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 9.4**Gross domestic product per capita, 2008**

- Canada's gross domestic product was US\$1,300.2 billion in 2008, compared with US\$666.2 billion in 1995.
- Annual GDP growth for Canada averaged 1.9% from 2006 to 2008, compared with the OECD total of 3.1%.
- From 2006 to 2008, Canada's total investment rate averaged 22.6% of GDP, compared with the OECD total of 20.9%.

Note: At current prices and purchasing power parity exchange rates.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 9.1 Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, by province and territory, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	\$ millions					
Canada	810,426	836,864	882,733	914,973	982,441	1,076,577
Newfoundland and Labrador	10,652	10,417	10,533	11,176	12,184	13,922
Prince Edward Island	2,662	2,823	2,800	2,981	3,159	3,366
Nova Scotia	19,296	19,512	20,368	21,401	23,059	24,658
New Brunswick	16,380	16,626	16,845	17,633	19,041	20,085
Quebec	177,331	180,526	188,424	196,258	210,809	224,928
Ontario	329,317	338,173	359,353	377,897	409,020	440,759
Manitoba	26,966	28,434	29,751	30,972	31,966	34,057
Saskatchewan	26,425	28,944	29,157	29,550	30,778	33,828
Alberta	92,036	98,634	107,048	107,439	117,080	144,789
British Columbia	105,670	108,865	114,383	115,641	120,921	131,333
Yukon	1,047	1,128	1,107	1,087	1,085	1,190
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	2,400	2,525	2,691	2,652	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	2,292	2,515
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	747	834
Outside Canada	244	257	273	286	300	313

Note: Dollar amounts in current prices.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Table 9.2 Gross domestic product, income-based, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions					
Gross domestic product at market prices	836,864	882,733	914,973	982,441	1,076,577	1,108,048
Net domestic product at basic prices	664,294	700,063	723,487	780,786	863,254	884,203
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	428,792	453,073	475,335	502,726	545,204	570,008
Corporation profits before taxes	80,335	87,932	86,132	110,769	135,978	127,073
Government business enterprise profits before taxes	6,143	6,653	7,080	8,401	11,329	10,787
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	50,477	48,881	47,134	47,249	55,302	52,579
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	3,825	1,663	1,724	1,819	1,243	1,675
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	49,278	54,663	57,936	61,466	64,944	68,857
Inventory valuation adjustment	-1,596	-623	-753	-2,317	-2,439	574
Taxes less subsidies on factors of production	47,040	47,821	48,899	50,673	51,693	52,650
Taxes less subsidies on products	61,126	66,025	68,439	72,747	76,647	75,871
Capital consumption allowances	110,818	116,574	122,659	128,999	137,425	147,536
Statistical discrepancy	626	71	388	-91	-749	438

Note: Dollar amounts in current prices.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0016.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
\$ millions								
1,108,048	1,152,905	1,213,175	1,290,906	1,373,845	1,450,405	1,529,589	1,599,608	1,527,258
14,179	16,457	18,119	19,407	21,960	26,064	29,249	31,671	24,970
3,431	3,701	3,798	3,983	4,096	4,315	4,543	4,650	4,750
25,909	27,082	28,851	29,853	31,199	31,644	33,031	34,041	34,283
20,684	21,169	22,366	23,672	24,716	25,847	27,044	27,376	27,497
231,624	241,448	250,752	262,761	272,049	282,505	295,928	302,748	303,747
453,701	477,763	493,081	516,106	537,383	560,576	583,946	584,460	578,183
35,157	36,559	37,451	39,748	41,681	45,173	48,920	51,048	50,973
33,127	34,343	36,653	40,796	43,996	45,604	50,863	65,425	56,553
151,274	150,594	170,113	189,743	219,810	238,886	255,787	291,577	247,184
133,514	138,193	145,642	157,675	169,664	182,251	192,117	197,728	191,006
1,259	1,254	1,292	1,394	1,497	1,634	1,812	1,934	2,026
..
2,972	3,033	3,692	4,320	4,267	4,282	4,598	4,997	4,124
876	951	991	1,074	1,137	1,226	1,343	1,521	1,506
341	358	374	374	390	398	408	432	456

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
1,152,905	1,213,175	1,290,906	1,373,845	1,450,405	1,529,589	1,603,418	1,528,985	1,624,608
912,615	967,051	1,033,888	1,104,878	1,169,911	1,233,670	1,299,791	1,216,467	1,296,816
593,307	621,003	657,249	695,093	743,392	784,885	818,563	814,707	849,618
135,229	144,501	168,219	186,585	197,286	200,943	223,001	149,087	180,723
11,661	12,604	12,815	15,293	14,805	15,493	15,697	14,986	15,559
46,693	49,989	54,020	61,421	66,404	71,589	82,640	64,401	70,039
1,101	1,439	2,897	1,210	-35	503	3,304	864	1,397
74,292	77,181	81,313	84,024	86,785	89,908	91,371	97,979	103,592
-3,584	4,262	-1,844	-730	-3,262	2,449	-5,371	3,241	1,927
53,916	56,072	59,219	61,982	64,536	67,900	70,586	71,202	73,961
84,139	84,380	89,603	93,302	96,052	98,816	94,190	92,862	98,667
155,567	161,817	167,823	176,246	185,201	196,346	209,257	219,445	229,331
584	-73	-408	-581	-759	757	180	211	-206

Table 9.3 Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions					
Gross domestic product at market prices	836,864	882,733	914,973	982,441	1,076,577	1,108,048
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	480,427	510,695	531,169	560,884	596,009	620,614
Durable goods	59,197	67,988	71,325	77,693	81,958	84,930
Semi-durable goods	42,766	44,939	47,262	49,548	52,115	54,565
Non-durable goods	118,697	123,143	126,253	132,959	143,264	150,305
Services	259,767	274,625	286,329	300,684	318,672	330,814
Government current expenditure on goods and services	171,161	171,756	179,317	186,054	200,084	211,706
Government gross fixed capital formation	20,587	20,104	20,046	23,039	24,524	27,287
Government inventories	-2	5	-27	-3	24	13
Business gross fixed capital formation	129,351	154,737	161,790	171,431	181,748	189,978
Residential structures	39,538	43,519	42,497	45,100	48,572	55,133
Non-residential structures and equipment	89,813	111,218	119,293	126,331	133,176	134,845
Non-residential structures	36,360	43,872	45,177	47,229	49,826	52,966
Machinery and equipment	53,453	67,346	74,116	79,102	83,350	81,879
Business investment in inventories	2,271	8,174	4,733	4,990	11,505	-4,740
Non-farm	1,577	9,174	5,409	4,951	11,355	-3,745
Farm	694	-1,000	-676	39	150	-995
Exports of goods and services	321,248	348,604	379,203	424,258	490,688	482,463
Goods	280,079	303,379	327,160	369,037	429,375	420,733
Services	41,169	45,225	52,043	55,221	61,313	61,730
Imports of goods and services	287,553	331,271	360,871	388,303	428,754	418,836
Goods	237,689	277,727	303,395	327,026	362,337	350,067
Services	49,864	53,544	57,476	61,277	66,417	68,769
Statistical discrepancy	-626	-71	-387	91	749	-437
Final domestic demand	801,526	857,292	892,322	941,408	1,002,365	1,049,585

Note: Dollar amounts in current prices.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0017.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
1,152,905	1,213,175	1,290,906	1,373,845	1,450,405	1,529,589	1,603,418	1,528,985	1,624,608
655,722	686,552	719,917	758,966	801,742	851,603	890,601	898,215	940,620
92,085	93,793	95,432	99,721	106,032	112,112	112,791	108,149	112,680
57,052	58,485	60,520	62,674	66,218	69,285	70,450	69,146	71,507
158,399	168,144	176,869	186,547	193,951	204,074	216,619	215,457	225,372
348,186	366,130	387,096	410,024	435,541	466,132	490,741	505,463	531,061
224,428	238,416	247,397	259,857	277,608	293,608	315,977	337,735	353,569
28,589	30,107	32,504	37,067	41,151	45,321	52,122	57,137	67,319
-45	15	21	27	-41	15	29	-3	-31
196,585	208,090	229,755	255,596	283,382	301,885	314,580	268,864	291,161
65,651	72,714	82,965	89,604	98,214	108,289	107,735	99,249	112,692
130,934	135,376	146,790	165,992	185,168	193,596	206,845	169,615	178,469
50,659	54,545	62,058	72,752	85,236	92,528	105,476	83,583	88,702
80,275	80,831	84,732	93,240	99,932	101,068	101,369	86,032	89,767
-2,674	4,305	5,238	10,587	9,403	8,251	5,867	-6,951	2,286
-1,094	2,982	3,848	9,932	10,130	9,370	3,649	-6,066	3,301
-1,580	1,323	1,390	655	-727	-1,119	2,218	-885	-1,015
479,185	462,473	495,980	519,435	524,075	534,718	563,075	439,527	478,132
414,034	399,122	429,006	450,214	453,953	463,123	488,756	369,345	404,839
65,151	63,351	66,974	69,221	70,122	71,595	74,319	70,182	73,293
428,301	416,856	440,314	468,270	487,674	505,055	538,654	465,328	508,653
356,728	342,711	363,155	387,843	404,347	415,683	443,778	374,082	413,833
71,573	74,145	77,159	80,427	83,327	89,372	94,876	91,246	94,820
-584	73	408	580	759	-757	-179	-211	205
1,105,324	1,163,165	1,229,573	1,311,486	1,403,883	1,492,417	1,573,280	1,561,951	1,652,669

Table 9.4 Gross domestic product at basic prices, by industry, 1998 to 2010

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	\$ millions chained 2002				
All industries¹	922,584	974,405	1,026,242	1,040,943	1,068,765
Goods-producing industries					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	24,471	26,193	26,268	24,674	23,293
Mining and oil and gas extraction	49,991	50,000	51,519	51,236	53,488
Utilities	28,554	28,982	29,050	27,384	28,883
Construction	46,928	49,053	51,757	55,542	57,775
Manufacturing	158,819	171,923	188,925	181,084	182,736
Services-producing industries					
Wholesale trade	46,221	49,396	52,519	53,438	55,226
Retail trade	47,210	49,437	52,579	55,234	58,483
Transportation and warehousing	43,905	46,603	48,921	50,176	50,066
Information and cultural industries	28,255	31,617	34,007	36,498	38,229
Finance and insurance, real estate and renting, and leasing and management of companies and enterprises	173,796	181,851	189,181	196,769	202,959
Professional, scientific and technical services	38,056	41,845	46,307	47,453	48,481
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	18,771	20,934	21,809	22,820	24,853
Educational services	49,000	50,162	50,394	50,675	51,593
Health care and social assistance	61,765	63,754	65,968	67,198	68,142
Arts, entertainment and recreation	8,928	9,333	9,718	10,142	10,398
Accommodation and food services	22,931	23,804	24,544	24,950	25,408
Public administration	54,909	56,674	57,968	59,705	61,523
Other services	21,886	23,335	24,627	26,101	27,230

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. Aggregates are not always equal to the sum of their components from 1981 to 2001. This is caused by changing the set of relative prices when a new base year is adopted.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions chained 2002							
1,091,378	1,124,999	1,158,680	1,191,403	1,218,979	1,226,809	1,194,541	1,234,382
25,478	27,669	28,404	27,958	27,570	28,034	26,280	26,633
54,979	55,672	55,941	57,271	57,776	55,993	51,476	54,042
29,057	28,993	30,527	30,150	31,598	31,236	29,914	29,820
59,871	63,453	66,725	69,462	72,330	75,596	69,256	74,893
181,349	184,814	187,901	185,527	181,348	170,350	151,120	159,149
57,767	59,990	63,662	66,839	70,107	70,350	66,024	69,444
60,515	62,666	64,841	68,822	71,733	73,789	73,518	76,226
50,270	52,169	55,235	56,829	57,708	57,978	56,018	58,432
38,631	40,813	42,039	43,583	44,568	45,372	45,314	45,596
207,544	215,074	222,677	232,289	240,577	245,223	250,938	257,487
50,797	52,099	53,873	57,030	59,246	60,622	60,417	60,755
25,722	27,363	28,555	29,539	30,799	31,180	30,096	30,541
52,566	53,764	55,292	57,008	58,413	60,191	61,302	62,625
70,324	71,589	72,735	74,468	76,715	78,909	81,090	82,948
10,365	10,791	10,651	10,826	11,087	11,074	11,160	11,255
24,881	25,656	25,982	26,141	26,531	27,245	26,723	27,377
63,314	64,085	65,115	67,452	69,136	71,226	73,216	74,892
27,894	28,729	29,633	30,514	31,442	32,100	31,976	32,470

Table 9.5 Canada's balance of international payments, 1997 to 2010

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions				
Current account					
Receipts	385,415	414,777	461,219	531,961	513,754
Goods and services	347,134	377,385	422,670	489,090	480,795
Goods	303,378	327,162	369,035	429,372	420,730
Services	43,755	50,223	53,636	59,718	60,065
Investment income	33,252	32,338	32,905	36,755	25,990
Transfers	5,029	5,054	5,644	6,116	6,968
Payments	396,812	426,140	458,649	502,692	488,649
Goods and services	330,346	359,947	387,298	427,836	417,945
Goods	277,727	303,399	327,026	362,337	350,071
Services	52,619	56,549	60,272	65,500	67,874
Investment income	62,133	61,965	66,518	69,863	65,320
Transfers	4,333	4,228	4,834	4,992	5,384
Balance	-11,397	-11,363	2,570	29,269	25,104
Goods and services	16,788	17,438	35,373	61,254	62,850
Goods	25,652	23,763	42,009	67,036	70,659
Services	-8,864	-6,325	-6,636	-5,782	-7,809
Investment income	-28,882	-29,627	-33,613	-33,109	-39,330
Transfers	697	826	810	1,124	1,584
Capital account, net flow	7,508	4,934	5,049	5,314	5,752
Financial account, net flow¹	8,256	-405	-17,531	-27,070	-21,375
Canadian assets, net flow	-62,546	-67,161	-41,946	-142,039	-113,930
Canadian direct investments abroad	-31,937	-50,957	-25,625	-66,352	-55,800
Canadian portfolio investments	-11,849	-22,497	-23,101	-63,927	-37,573
Foreign portfolio bonds	-6,642	-7,064	-2,477	-3,963	-1,920
Foreign portfolio stocks	-5,207	-15,433	-20,623	-59,965	-35,653
Foreign money market	..	..	..	..	..
Other Canadian investments	-18,760	6,292	6,780	-11,759	-20,556
Loans	-18,923	12,637	2,680	-5,126	-8,051
Deposits	-2,898	-6,225	10,592	3,973	-2,172
Official international reserves	3,389	-7,452	-8,818	-5,480	-3,353
Other assets	-328	7,332	2,326	-5,125	-6,980
Canadian liabilities, net flow	70,803	66,757	24,415	114,969	92,555
Foreign direct investments in Canada	15,958	33,828	36,762	99,198	42,844
Foreign portfolio investments	16,181	24,779	3,738	14,598	37,779
Canadian portfolio bonds	6,166	10,337	2,602	-21,458	41,002
Canadian portfolio stocks	7,645	14,311	14,346	35,232	4,125
Canadian money market	2,369	130	-13,209	824	-7,349
Other foreign investments	38,664	8,149	-16,086	1,173	11,932
Loans	1,873	3,181	6,641	3,396	-5,941
Deposits	34,106	3,375	-24,103	-962	23,716
Other liabilities	2,685	1,593	1,377	-1,261	-5,843
Statistical discrepancy	-4,367	6,833	9,912	-7,514	-9,481

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims to non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 376-0001 and 376-0002.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
514,913	496,899	539,637	575,612	598,428	619,352	642,271	501,880	547,141
477,522	460,903	494,387	517,809	522,338	532,924	561,238	437,636	476,086
414,039	399,122	429,006	450,210	453,952	463,120	488,754	369,343	404,834
63,483	61,781	65,381	67,599	68,386	69,804	72,484	68,292	71,252
30,502	29,253	38,095	49,768	66,528	76,931	70,453	55,528	61,794
6,890	6,743	7,155	8,035	9,563	9,497	10,580	8,716	9,261
495,135	482,250	509,800	549,710	577,938	606,580	636,995	547,116	598,005
427,434	416,011	439,575	467,492	486,866	504,277	537,825	464,508	507,844
356,727	342,710	363,158	387,838	404,345	415,683	443,777	374,081	413,833
70,707	73,302	76,417	79,654	82,521	88,593	94,048	90,427	94,011
60,799	59,284	62,399	72,685	80,049	90,800	87,655	71,156	78,230
6,902	6,955	7,825	9,533	11,023	11,504	11,514	11,452	11,932
19,778	14,649	29,837	25,902	20,490	12,772	5,276	-45,236	-50,864
50,088	44,892	54,811	50,317	35,472	28,648	23,413	-26,873	-31,757
57,311	56,413	65,848	62,372	49,606	47,437	44,977	-4,738	-8,999
-7,224	-11,521	-11,037	-12,055	-14,135	-18,790	-21,564	-22,135	-22,759
-30,297	-30,031	-24,304	-22,917	-13,521	-13,869	-17,202	-15,628	-16,436
-12	-212	-670	-1,498	-1,460	-2,007	-935	-2,736	-2,671
4,936	4,225	4,437	5,905	4,202	4,233	4,579	3,830	4,758
-22,144	-19,935	-37,246	-29,255	-26,969	-18,906	-6,550	41,920	44,949
-83,631	-67,724	-87,065	-110,460	-166,967	-177,021	-112,995	-106,918	-106,482
-42,015	-32,118	-56,395	-33,370	-52,423	-62,003	-85,143	-47,627	-39,749
-29,319	-19,054	-24,369	-53,455	-78,668	-48,426	11,653	-8,727	-14,535
-6,229	-7,974	-15,290	-29,488	-43,761	-28,902	14,354	9,030	1,379
-21,253	-7,699	-8,092	-21,878	-28,107	-30,946	-7,913	-15,911	-13,472
-1,837	-3,381	-987	-2,089	-6,800	11,422	5,212	-1,847	-2,442
-12,297	-16,553	-6,300	-23,635	-35,877	-66,592	-39,504	-50,563	-52,199
-8,587	7,614	3,444	7,325	-11,819	-10,860	-776	-17,442	-16,424
5,844	-19,286	-10,661	-15,817	-9,002	-42,198	-38,724	-19,246	-11,761
298	4,693	3,427	-1,653	-1,013	-4,644	-1,711	-11,618	-3,989
-9,851	-9,574	-2,510	-13,489	-14,043	-8,890	1,707	-2,257	-20,024
61,487	47,789	49,819	81,205	139,998	158,115	106,445	148,838	151,431
34,769	10,483	-579	31,132	68,395	123,148	61,010	24,469	24,119
18,599	19,714	54,550	13,136	31,089	-31,096	31,130	111,498	117,429
18,297	7,870	19,238	3,481	16,564	12,042	17,259	84,571	96,112
-1,531	13,491	35,742	9,133	10,814	-41,994	2,746	26,246	18,179
1,833	-1,646	-429	522	3,711	-1,143	11,125	681	3,138
8,119	17,592	-4,152	36,937	40,514	66,062	14,304	12,870	9,883
1,400	2,192	-2,032	5,992	19,635	12,617	5,016	-9,659	8,613
13,565	18,304	-531	28,951	20,389	48,566	10,495	13,878	125
-6,846	-2,904	-1,589	1,994	491	4,879	-1,206	8,651	1,145
-2,570	1,062	2,973	-2,552	2,277	1,901	-3,305	-513	1,158

Table 9.6 National balance sheet, market value, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions					
Assets	8,601,650	9,270,201	9,811,488	10,663,468	11,308,573	11,748,672
Non-financial assets	2,942,186	3,077,380	3,218,515	3,382,306	3,564,334	3,737,307
Residential structures	770,434	798,876	829,677	871,382	906,034	958,361
Non-residential structures	788,612	818,984	845,979	875,800	920,032	946,214
Machinery and equipment	295,130	316,413	343,059	362,083	387,713	408,142
Consumer durables	236,360	246,692	258,923	277,357	292,519	308,021
Inventories	151,010	158,782	170,248	179,202	194,775	190,419
Land	700,640	737,633	770,629	816,482	863,261	926,150
Net financial assets	-321,800	-297,027	-301,124	-207,985	-162,203	-144,178
Financial assets	5,659,464	6,192,821	6,592,973	7,281,162	7,744,239	8,011,365
Official reserves	28,204	25,705	35,920	41,463	47,801	53,327
Canadian currency and deposits	645,788	672,755	674,923	726,054	753,173	798,028
Foreign currency and deposits	80,699	83,313	93,760	106,853	68,843	86,488
Consumer credit	124,054	132,826	144,189	158,245	172,093	187,131
Loans	272,357	297,459	327,511	343,514	357,802	360,605
Mortgages	459,879	478,715	497,928	519,765	544,082	571,944
Short-term paper	198,356	198,619	206,149	246,069	246,556	261,887
Bonds	681,940	716,626	747,688	752,274	810,409	844,404
Savings bonds	43,347	40,944	39,535	38,704	36,768	36,499
Foreign investments	202,996	248,135	290,208	385,898	413,167	424,486
Shares	881,521	1,060,305	1,125,522	1,391,388	1,494,757	1,406,100
Corporate claims	576,758	645,998	734,715	748,271	868,874	976,178
Government claims	128,318	127,675	138,481	178,467	194,366	206,288
Life insurance and pensions	740,635	809,590	871,037	936,335	984,413	979,171
Trade accounts receivable	164,913	171,371	177,799	193,695	211,106	214,873
Other assets	473,046	523,729	527,143	552,871	576,797	640,455
Liabilities and net worth	8,601,650	9,270,201	9,811,488	10,663,468	11,308,573	11,748,672
Liabilities	5,981,264	6,489,848	6,894,097	7,489,147	7,906,442	8,155,543
Canadian currency and deposits	653,122	682,172	684,908	737,200	766,005	814,268
Foreign currency and deposits	94,066	110,575	120,232	124,102	93,582	110,309
Consumer credit	124,054	132,826	144,189	158,245	172,093	187,131
Loans	288,404	304,946	338,521	354,385	363,233	361,015
Mortgages	460,199	479,026	498,252	520,095	544,397	572,266
Short-term paper	236,479	238,853	247,036	273,535	274,310	283,012
Bonds	1,055,012	1,110,177	1,185,572	1,149,209	1,189,216	1,281,623
Savings bonds	43,347	40,944	39,535	38,704	36,768	36,499
Foreign investments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shares	1,329,587	1,540,149	1,653,050	2,003,387	2,189,841	2,117,604
Corporate claims	244,039	288,752	331,966	324,638	356,884	399,148
Government claims	128,318	127,675	138,481	178,467	194,366	206,288
Life insurance and pensions	740,635	809,590	871,037	936,335	984,413	979,171
Trade accounts payable	165,026	171,156	175,277	191,070	211,065	219,593
Other liabilities	462,323	493,951	505,576	538,479	567,037	624,115
Net worth	2,620,386	2,780,353	2,917,391	3,174,321	3,402,131	3,593,129

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 378-0049 and Catalogue no. 13-022-X.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
12,155,289	12,882,008	13,983,191	15,363,956	16,999,717	18,298,846	18,746,332	19,948,232	21,046,343
3,965,790	4,167,500	4,484,603	4,826,663	5,286,626	5,732,078	6,113,181	6,265,920	6,510,046
1,031,276	1,122,515	1,215,645	1,317,325	1,470,715	1,593,218	1,668,769	1,697,729	1,801,020
976,364	1,015,034	1,087,921	1,149,052	1,250,471	1,362,498	1,502,065	1,534,441	1,588,577
421,169	401,783	399,822	412,173	426,644	441,785	466,181	487,131	459,426
330,846	345,088	359,267	374,606	387,202	399,905	402,593	412,366	426,831
192,381	187,661	194,129	206,505	219,401	226,476	240,793	228,307	229,509
1,013,754	1,095,419	1,227,819	1,367,002	1,532,193	1,708,196	1,832,780	1,905,946	2,004,683
-196,611	-194,028	-175,306	-114,661	30,026	-32,780	-26,472	-80,914	-185,384
8,189,499	8,714,508	9,498,588	10,537,293	11,713,091	12,566,768	12,633,151	13,682,312	14,536,297
56,230	45,689	40,314	38,029	40,960	40,593	51,364	56,011	55,248
843,327	887,927	975,412	1,060,833	1,141,800	1,257,010	1,392,262	1,462,287	1,554,016
99,598	89,391	94,779	107,659	140,178	180,414	205,056	214,198	257,211
204,792	225,221	254,419	282,716	310,736	345,995	378,734	413,055	435,592
382,835	379,031	405,521	416,928	460,662	515,089	575,230	546,017	560,964
601,957	640,838	699,710	769,247	849,789	944,895	1,034,881	1,098,538	1,180,634
268,767	265,047	273,540	312,099	346,030	357,522	401,348	346,605	333,863
882,726	915,634	952,211	1,040,871	1,118,664	1,184,341	1,322,626	1,478,431	1,589,327
34,780	34,131	30,023	25,806	21,211	17,873	15,676	15,186	13,638
387,390	427,728	458,813	549,851	735,823	764,016	583,296	645,068	690,701
1,338,879	1,555,015	1,794,226	2,096,580	2,352,321	2,517,308	1,870,367	2,303,438	2,609,697
1,063,854	1,075,689	1,165,423	1,268,343	1,389,378	1,505,256	1,832,400	1,888,980	1,917,934
211,297	208,916	205,961	209,524	218,394	227,950	295,732	356,189	373,737
982,695	1,058,426	1,156,511	1,269,051	1,394,755	1,464,390	1,315,968	1,469,153	1,564,286
220,682	226,005	232,784	254,853	266,092	278,043	286,051	289,097	303,182
644,470	713,951	788,964	860,709	947,509	983,946	1,087,836	1,115,245	1,109,905
12,155,289	12,882,008	13,983,191	15,363,956	16,999,717	18,298,846	18,746,332	19,948,232	21,046,343
8,386,110	8,908,536	9,673,894	10,651,954	11,683,065	12,599,548	12,659,623	13,763,226	14,721,681
857,309	902,157	991,640	1,077,072	1,162,690	1,277,552	1,417,330	1,488,188	1,581,262
120,120	107,519	103,666	116,274	133,089	170,648	180,845	159,975	191,716
204,792	225,221	254,419	282,716	310,736	345,995	378,734	413,055	435,592
377,615	376,918	406,784	411,653	448,106	513,571	573,580	532,824	538,462
602,323	641,194	700,061	769,793	850,331	945,357	1,035,390	1,099,023	1,181,107
293,592	285,297	292,466	331,946	368,276	378,184	434,098	378,281	368,175
1,355,383	1,338,573	1,377,901	1,448,739	1,544,430	1,577,865	1,788,327	1,999,743	2,195,780
34,780	34,131	30,023	25,806	21,211	17,873	15,676	15,186	13,638
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,079,787	2,406,760	2,747,544	3,157,667	3,514,445	3,835,153	3,177,673	3,758,778	4,155,585
440,710	427,029	434,054	483,763	547,049	616,927	712,136	735,191	757,013
211,297	208,916	205,961	209,524	218,394	227,950	295,732	356,189	373,737
982,695	1,058,426	1,156,511	1,269,051	1,394,755	1,464,390	1,315,968	1,469,153	1,564,286
227,139	227,310	229,735	251,228	264,305	281,950	295,153	288,623	301,866
633,348	703,216	773,152	842,528	926,459	964,006	1,054,657	1,084,203	1,077,100
3,769,179	3,973,472	4,309,297	4,712,002	5,316,652	5,699,298	6,086,709	6,185,006	6,324,662

Table 9.7 Canada's international investment position, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions					
All assets	509,132	599,483	686,347	717,346	827,578	921,976
Canadian direct investments abroad	181,238	218,607	262,909	290,730	356,506	399,253
Canadian portfolio investments	108,273	130,366	157,405	179,774	209,212	239,762
Foreign bonds	21,263	26,586	33,254	30,734	35,640	38,870
Foreign stocks	87,010	103,780	124,151	149,040	173,572	200,892
Foreign money market	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Canadian investments	219,620	250,510	266,033	246,842	261,860	282,962
Loans	49,087	70,638	60,459	56,011	60,520	68,402
Allowances	-11,362	-10,327	-10,802	-10,945	-10,970	-11,851
Deposits	99,046	102,104	118,449	101,680	101,448	108,929
Official international reserves	28,204	25,705	35,921	41,463	47,801	53,327
Other assets	54,646	62,391	62,006	58,634	63,060	64,155
All liabilities	820,501	889,707	986,008	961,024	1,036,415	1,125,414
Foreign direct investments in Canada	182,126	194,277	219,389	252,563	319,116	340,429
Foreign portfolio investments	443,287	459,801	511,384	486,138	487,517	526,178
Canadian bonds	357,852	367,898	405,772	389,392	372,440	427,228
Canadian stocks	47,301	51,402	64,344	69,070	87,116	77,487
Canadian money market instruments	38,134	40,501	41,269	27,675	27,961	21,463
Other foreign investments	195,088	235,629	255,235	222,323	229,781	258,806
Loans	51,045	51,676	55,402	57,002	60,675	56,035
Deposits	126,836	165,357	180,685	144,757	147,751	181,055
Other liabilities	17,207	18,596	19,148	20,564	21,356	21,716
Net international investment position	-311,370	-290,224	-299,661	-243,677	-208,837	-203,437

Note: Data are as of December 31.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0037.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
979,184	921,148	952,790	996,411	1,181,703	1,211,875	1,494,641	1,461,121	1,474,640
435,494	412,217	448,546	452,195	518,839	513,140	642,026	621,181	616,689
270,775	253,788	265,411	292,213	371,358	384,214	426,306	400,802	394,272
45,392	45,809	58,560	82,332	124,029	150,275	144,981	134,958	128,782
216,307	197,025	195,773	196,825	227,364	226,427	277,837	261,214	258,766
9,076	10,953	11,079	13,055	19,966	7,511	3,488	4,629	6,725
272,915	255,143	238,832	252,003	291,507	314,521	426,309	439,139	463,679
71,731	50,695	49,468	45,924	72,823	77,825	93,509	103,480	109,560
-11,918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99,056	103,583	109,442	120,813	132,220	157,894	226,773	225,020	225,765
56,230	45,690	40,315	38,030	40,959	40,593	51,364	56,012	55,248
57,817	55,174	39,607	47,236	45,505	38,209	54,663	54,627	73,105
1,187,876	1,137,847	1,143,215	1,161,336	1,272,587	1,341,673	1,542,927	1,571,551	1,670,852
356,819	373,685	379,450	397,828	437,171	510,139	542,732	547,578	561,616
554,975	507,150	521,898	502,243	531,240	498,813	592,554	641,582	730,914
449,072	401,050	402,236	387,928	410,020	384,694	458,873	497,823	575,122
80,617	84,712	100,042	93,532	96,705	92,119	98,782	110,872	120,233
25,285	21,388	19,621	20,783	24,515	21,999	34,899	32,887	35,559
276,082	257,012	241,867	261,265	304,177	332,722	407,640	382,390	378,321
58,772	52,398	44,149	38,219	55,708	61,825	81,688	67,832	78,586
195,036	183,125	175,978	201,025	226,781	243,518	301,616	282,450	268,392
22,275	21,489	21,740	22,021	21,687	27,380	24,337	32,109	31,343
-208,692	-216,699	-190,425	-164,925	-90,884	-129,799	-48,285	-110,429	-196,212

Education, training and learning remain priorities for Canadians. In 2008, the first-time college graduation rate in Canada was 26%, well above the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average of 10%.

However, at the university level, the first-time bachelor's graduation rate was 34%, below the OECD average of 38%.

There continue to be clear benefits for university and college graduates. In 2008, the employment rate for Canadians aged 25 to 64 who had not completed high school was 58%, whereas the figure for college and university graduates was 83%. In addition, university graduates earned, on average, 75% more than high school or trade/vocational program graduates.

Not all Canadians decide to pursue formal education, however. In 2008, 20% of Canadians aged 15 to 19 were no longer enrolled in formal education. Provincially, the proportion of young people not in school varied from 14% in New Brunswick to 26% in Alberta.

Almost half (47%) of Canadians aged 18 to 64 participated in some type of education or training between July 2007 and June 2008.

Public school enrolment

Over 5.1 million students were enrolled in public schools in the academic year 2008/2009. This was down 4.9% from 2002/2003 and continued a downward trend seen every year since then.

With the exception of Alberta, all provinces experienced a decrease in their enrolment levels from 2007/2008 to 2008/2009. Prince Edward Island experienced the largest decrease, as enrolment dropped 2.3%. By comparison, enrolment in Alberta increased 0.9% in 2008/2009.

Despite declining enrolments, the number of educators (in full-time equivalents) continued to increase. In 2008/2009, there

were more than 339,000 educators in Canada, up 6.8% from 2002/2003.

Enrolment in second-language immersion programs in public elementary schools and secondary schools has increased steadily since 2002/2003. Nearly 318,000 students were enrolled in a second-language immersion program in 2008/2009, a 2.1% increase from a year earlier and a 13.3% increase since 2002/2003.

Enrolment also rose for children identified with special needs. Nearly 584,000 students were identified with special needs in 2008/2009, up 7.2% since 2002/2003.

Student–educator ratio

In 2008/2009, the student–educator ratio was 14.0 students per educator. The ratio was highest in Alberta (16.5 students per educator) and lowest in Yukon (10.1 students per educator). The student–educator ratio in Canada has decreased every year since 2002/2003.

During this period, the largest increases in the number of educators at the provincial level were in Ontario (12.1%), Saskatchewan (11.7%) and Alberta (11.1%). At the same time, enrolment fell 4.4% in Ontario and 9.2% in Saskatchewan, but rose 1.7% in Alberta.

In 2007/2008, 70.8% of the educators in Canadian public schools were women, an increase of 2.8% since 2001/2002.

To learn more about

adult education and training, college, drop-out rates, educational attainment, education indicators, Education Price Index, educators, enrolment and graduation, fields of study, literacy, outcomes of education, registered apprenticeship training, revenue and expenditures, school boards, students, teachers, tuition fees, university

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Education costs

The cost of education continues to rise. Total expenditure in public elementary and secondary schools averaged \$11,614 per student in 2008/2009, up 8.1% from 2007/2008 and up 40.9% from 2002/2003. In 2008/2009, total expenditure per student varied across the provinces and was highest in the territories. At the provincial level, total expenditure per student ranged from a high of \$12,765 in Alberta to a low of \$10,210 in Prince Edward Island. The Northwest Territories had the highest expenditure per student at \$22,278.

University tuition fees are continuing to rise. Full-time Canadian undergraduate students paid, on average, 4.0% more in tuition fees in 2010/2011 compared with one year earlier. That amounts to an average undergraduate tuition cost of \$5,138.

Tuition fees rose in all but three provinces. Fees remained unchanged in New Brunswick and in Newfoundland and Labrador but fell 4.5% in Nova Scotia. Undergraduate students in Ontario paid the highest tuition fees (\$6,307) followed

Table 10.a

Population that has completed a university or college education, top 10 OECD countries, 2007

	%
Canada	48
Japan	41
New Zealand	41
United States	40
Korea	35
Australia	34
Norway	34
Denmark	32
Iceland	32
United Kingdom	32

Note: Population aged 25 to 64.

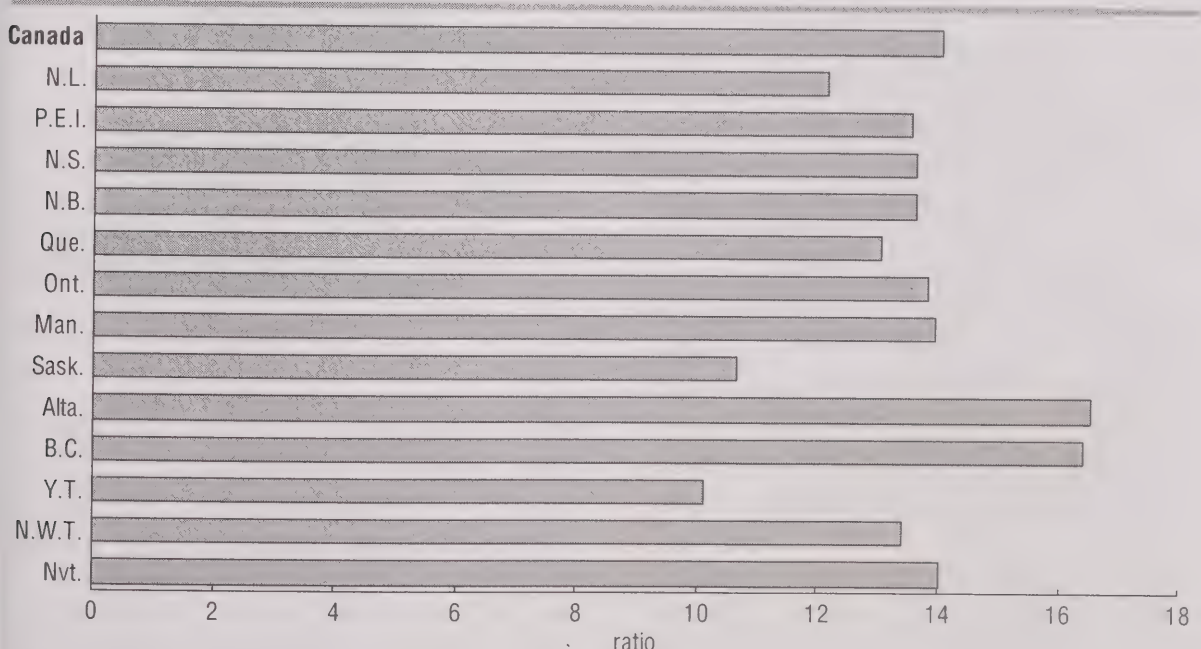
Source: Data based on OECD (2009), *Education at a Glance 2009*.

by undergraduate students in New Brunswick (\$5,516). Meanwhile, undergraduate students in Quebec (\$2,415) and Newfoundland and Labrador (\$2,624) continued to pay the lowest tuition fees.

Graduate students also faced tuition increases. On average, Canadian graduate students paid \$5,182 in tuition costs in 2010/2011, a 6.6% increase over 2009/2010. Fees for graduate students were up in six provinces, ranging from an increase of 1.6% in Alberta to 10.6% in Ontario.

Chart 10.1

Student-educator ratio in public elementary and secondary schools, 2008/2009



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-M.

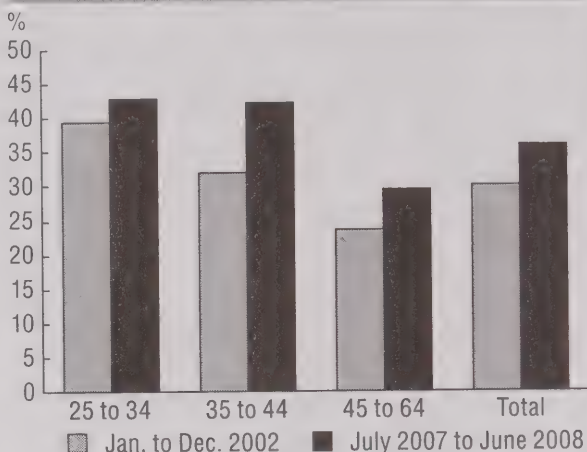
Education: a lifelong journey

More Canadians are updating their skills throughout their lives. In 2008, 36% of adults aged 25 to 64 participated in some form of job-related education or training, up from 30% in 2002.

Historically, younger workers are more likely to participate in job-related education or training. From 2002 to 2008, 43% of workers aged 25 to 34 undertook training. However, 42% of workers aged 35 to 44 had training, almost equalling the rate among younger workers for the first time. Workers aged 35 to 44 had the largest overall increase in participation rates.

In 2008, 91% of the job-related training activities taken by employees aged 25 to 64 were employer-sponsored, up from 88% in 2002. This growth was more pronounced among employed Canadians aged 35 to 44 and aged 45 to 64 than among younger employees aged 25 to

Chart 10.2
Participation in job-related education or training, by age group



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-M.

34. Employer support for employees aged 25 to 64 who participated in education programs decreased slightly over the six-year period, whereas employer support for training activities increased.

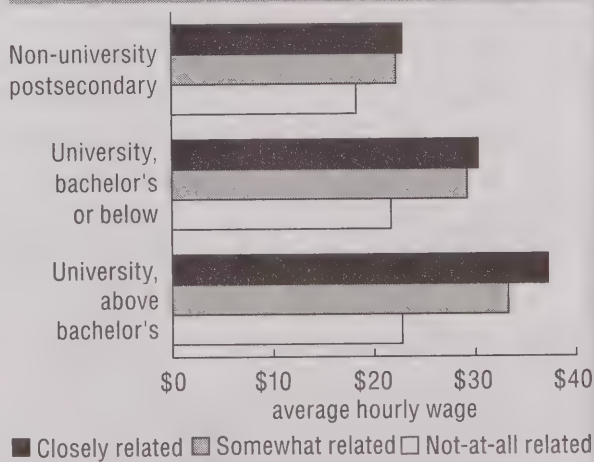
Matching jobs and education

Many people aged 25 to 54 are working at jobs mismatched to their education level. Among those with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree in 2006, 58% reported that they held a job closely related to their education and 19% had work somewhat related; 23% had a job not-at-all related.

The better the match, the better the wage. Those working in jobs closely related to their education level earned an average of \$27 per hour and those in somewhat related jobs earned \$26 per hour. The not-at-all related group earned \$20 per hour.

The higher the level of education, the more likely individuals would hold a job closely related to their education: 68% of university graduates above the bachelor's level worked in jobs closely related to their education, compared with 54% of non-

Chart 10.3
Hourly wage, by job-education match, 2006



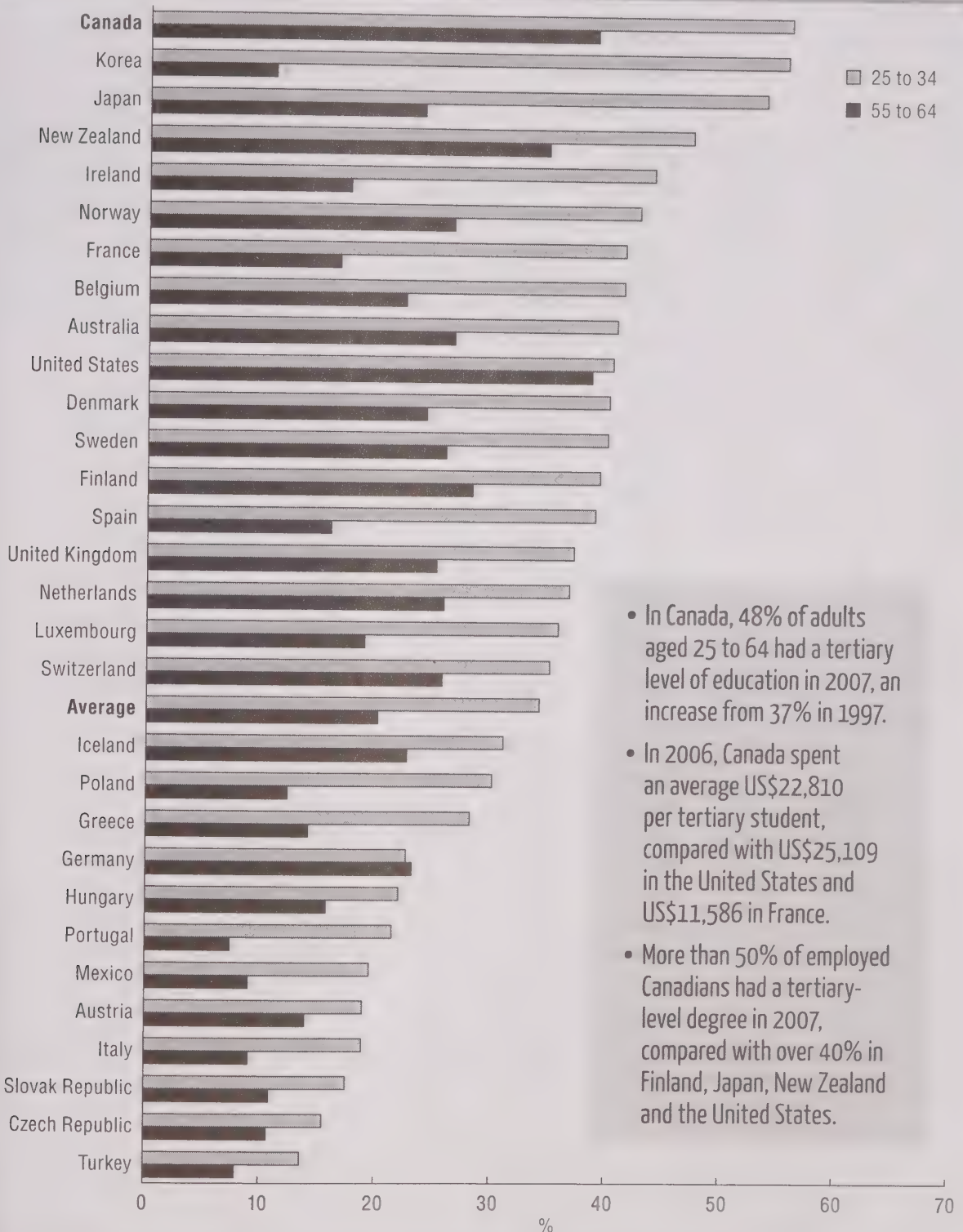
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

university postsecondary graduates. Those with a degree at or below the bachelor's level fell in-between, at 60%. Graduates from specialized programs also tended to work in jobs related to their education.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 10.4

Population that has attained tertiary education, by selected age group, 2007



- In Canada, 48% of adults aged 25 to 64 had a tertiary level of education in 2007, an increase from 37% in 1997.

- In 2006, Canada spent an average US\$22,810 per tertiary student, compared with US\$25,109 in the United States and US\$11,586 in France.

- More than 50% of employed Canadians had a tertiary-level degree in 2007, compared with over 40% in Finland, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

Note: Education leading to qualifications for advanced research and professions with high skill requirements, and for more occupationally-oriented paths that lead to direct labour market access. Includes college and university education.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 10.1 Educational attainment of working-age population, by sex, 2000 to 2010

	Working-age population	0 to 8 years of study		Some high school		High school graduate	
	thousands	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%
Both sexes							
2000	24,090	2,499	10.4	4,291	17.8	4,717	19.6
2001	24,439	2,370	9.7	4,274	17.5	4,740	19.4
2002	24,786	2,322	9.4	4,207	17.0	4,809	19.4
2003	25,099	2,264	9.0	4,022	16.0	4,808	19.2
2004	25,431	2,226	8.8	4,006	15.8	4,905	19.3
2005	25,780	2,167	8.4	3,945	15.3	5,119	19.9
2006	26,146	2,125	8.1	3,981	15.2	5,198	19.9
2007	26,520	2,030	7.7	3,895	14.7	5,233	19.7
2008	26,907	1,961	7.3	3,877	14.4	5,270	19.6
2009	27,298	1,894	6.9	3,850	14.1	5,448	20.0
2010	27,659	1,810	6.5	3,772	13.6	5,448	19.7
Males							
2000	11,840	1,179	10.0	2,159	18.2	2,209	18.7
2001	12,023	1,110	9.2	2,166	18.0	2,230	18.5
2002	12,198	1,092	8.9	2,134	17.5	2,259	18.5
2003	12,354	1,058	8.6	2,059	16.7	2,264	18.3
2004	12,517	1,034	8.3	2,052	16.4	2,318	18.5
2005	12,690	1,014	8.0	2,031	16.0	2,429	19.1
2006	12,872	984	7.6	2,036	15.8	2,490	19.3
2007	13,057	944	7.2	2,007	15.4	2,519	19.3
2008	13,250	908	6.9	2,013	15.2	2,536	19.1
2009	13,447	897	6.7	1,989	14.8	2,643	19.7
2010	13,625	862	6.3	1,958	14.4	2,643	19.4
Females							
2000	12,250	1,319	10.8	2,133	17.4	2,508	20.5
2001	12,416	1,260	10.1	2,108	17.0	2,510	20.2
2002	12,588	1,231	9.8	2,073	16.5	2,550	20.3
2003	12,745	1,206	9.5	1,963	15.4	2,544	20.0
2004	12,914	1,192	9.2	1,954	15.1	2,587	20.0
2005	13,090	1,153	8.8	1,914	14.6	2,690	20.5
2006	13,274	1,141	8.6	1,945	14.6	2,708	20.4
2007	13,463	1,086	8.1	1,888	14.0	2,714	20.2
2008	13,657	1,052	7.7	1,864	13.6	2,734	20.0
2009	13,851	997	7.2	1,861	13.4	2,805	20.3
2010	14,034	949	6.8	1,814	12.9	2,805	20.0

Note: Population aged 15 and older based on Labour Force Survey estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

Education, training and learning

Some postsecondary		Postsecondary certificate or diploma		All university degrees		Bachelor's degree		Above bachelor's degree	
thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%	thousands	%
2,275	9.4	6,581	27.3	3,726	15.5	2,509	10.4	1,217	5.1
2,241	9.2	6,912	28.3	3,902	16.0	2,658	10.9	1,244	5.1
2,272	9.2	7,119	28.7	4,056	16.4	2,786	11.2	1,270	5.1
2,448	9.8	7,257	28.9	4,300	17.1	2,964	11.8	1,336	5.3
2,474	9.7	7,449	29.3	4,371	17.2	3,056	12.0	1,315	5.2
2,216	8.6	7,673	29.8	4,661	18.1	3,205	12.4	1,455	5.6
2,112	8.1	7,807	29.9	4,922	18.8	3,422	13.1	1,501	5.7
2,160	8.1	8,074	30.4	5,128	19.3	3,566	13.4	1,561	5.9
2,285	8.5	8,187	30.4	5,329	19.8	3,645	13.5	1,683	6.3
2,267	8.3	8,351	30.6	5,489	20.1	3,776	13.8	1,713	6.3
2,293	8.3	8,546	30.9	5,789	20.9	3,986	14.4	1,803	6.5
1,107	9.3	3,257	27.5	1,930	16.3	1,210	10.2	720	6.1
1,089	9.1	3,404	28.3	2,024	16.8	1,295	10.8	730	6.1
1,115	9.1	3,503	28.7	2,095	17.2	1,351	11.1	744	6.1
1,187	9.6	3,585	29.0	2,201	17.8	1,428	11.6	774	6.3
1,228	9.8	3,672	29.3	2,214	17.7	1,458	11.6	756	6.0
1,103	8.7	3,777	29.8	2,335	18.4	1,510	11.9	825	6.5
1,058	8.2	3,847	29.9	2,456	19.1	1,604	12.5	852	6.6
1,070	8.2	3,967	30.4	2,550	19.5	1,672	12.8	877	6.7
1,147	8.7	4,028	30.4	2,619	19.8	1,699	12.8	919	6.9
1,108	8.2	4,122	30.7	2,688	20.0	1,755	13.1	933	6.9
1,142	8.4	4,212	30.9	2,808	20.6	1,828	13.4	980	7.2
1,168	9.5	3,325	27.1	1,797	14.7	1,299	10.6	497	4.1
1,152	9.3	3,508	28.3	1,878	15.1	1,364	11.0	514	4.1
1,157	9.2	3,616	28.7	1,961	15.6	1,435	11.4	526	4.2
1,261	9.9	3,672	28.8	2,099	16.5	1,537	12.1	563	4.4
1,247	9.7	3,777	29.2	2,158	16.7	1,599	12.4	559	4.3
1,113	8.5	3,896	29.8	2,326	17.8	1,695	12.9	631	4.8
1,055	7.9	3,960	29.8	2,467	18.6	1,818	13.7	649	4.9
1,090	8.1	4,108	30.5	2,578	19.1	1,894	14.1	684	5.1
1,138	8.3	4,159	30.5	2,710	19.8	1,946	14.2	764	5.6
1,159	8.4	4,229	30.5	2,801	20.2	2,021	14.6	780	5.6
1,151	8.2	4,334	30.9	2,981	21.2	2,158	15.4	823	5.9

Table 10.2 Enrolment in publicly funded elementary and secondary schools, by province and territory, 1997/1998 to 2008/2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia ¹	New Brunswick
	number				
1997/1998	5,352,185	101,768	24,397	162,359	131,586
1998/1999	5,357,244	97,557	24,146	160,011	129,131
1999/2000	5,372,733	94,118	24,089	158,205	127,003
2000/2001	5,350,719	90,233	23,153	155,873	124,942
2001/2002	5,360,375	86,971	22,843	153,450	122,792
2002/2003	5,352,040	84,337	23,242	150,599	120,600
2003/2004	5,293,261	81,511	22,905	148,514	118,869
2004/2005	5,255,616	79,483	22,393	145,396	117,145
2005/2006	5,213,457	76,806	21,948	142,304	114,820
2006/2007	5,169,516	74,345	21,365	138,661	112,013
2007/2008	5,116,727	72,109	20,813	135,303	110,288
2008/2009	5,088,789	70,641	20,324	133,134	108,407

1. Includes enrolment in vocational programs for youth and adults.

2. Includes enrolment in adult programs and vocational programs for youth and adults.

3. Excludes publicly funded hospitals and provincial schools, care, treatment and correctional facilities.

4. Until 2000/2001, includes enrolment in adult programs and professional training under the authority of the school boards or districts.

5. Includes enrolments in adult programs.

6. Starting in 1999/2000, Northwest Territories excludes Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-M.

Table 10.3 Graduates of publicly funded elementary and secondary schools, by province and territory, 1997/1998 to 2008/2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
1997/1998	208,692	7,365	1,735	10,387	8,754
1998/1999	209,334	6,896	1,628	10,151	8,798
1999/2000	304,664	7,002	1,798	9,914	8,912
2000/2001	305,445	6,382	1,717	9,775	8,552
2001/2002	311,070	6,079	1,667	9,846	8,574
2002/2003	329,221	5,960	1,753	10,387	8,291
2003/2004	310,519	5,650	1,734	10,483	7,996
2004/2005	313,899	5,521	1,695	10,407	8,200
2005/2006	310,474	5,276	1,736	10,298	8,299
2006/2007	320,438	5,465	1,746	10,440	7,977
2007/2008	330,932	5,411	1,771	10,570	8,030
2008/2009	341,744	5,106	1,764	10,296	8,095

1. Excludes publicly funded hospitals and provincial schools, care, treatment and correctional facilities.

2. Historical revisions exclude students who graduated from Adult Learning Centres registered under the *Adult Learning Centres Act*, effective July 2001. Thus, the number of graduates and the associated graduation rate for Manitoba are understated as compared with other provinces and jurisdictions and should not be considered directly comparable.

3. The graduation rate in the final year is slightly understated because some schools had not submitted course information before the data collection cutoff for this report.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-M.

Education, training and learning

Quebec ²	Ontario ³	Manitoba ⁴	Saskatchewan ⁵	Alberta	British Columbia ⁵	Yukon	Northwest Territories ⁶	Nunavut
number								
1,260,479	2,095,630	192,311	196,013	532,301	631,445	6,333	17,563	...
1,250,248	2,111,622	192,630	194,797	543,387	629,545	6,102	18,068	...
1,247,757	2,131,626	197,067	192,885	564,402	628,269	5,975	9,753	9,584
1,237,981	2,143,599	189,912	186,586	549,633	624,618	5,764	9,672	8,753
1,244,689	2,163,108	188,907	183,024	548,122	622,416	5,608	9,707	8,738
1,244,943	2,164,940	186,892	184,605	554,397	613,227	5,610	9,747	8,901
1,240,820	2,129,742	186,287	182,128	552,592	605,536	5,520	9,718	9,119
1,232,663	2,123,904	184,352	178,709	550,983	596,168	5,459	9,607	9,354
1,215,922	2,118,544	182,371	175,588	551,740	589,379	5,335	9,571	9,129
1,204,540	2,103,464	180,043	172,109	560,563	578,797	5,227	9,332	9,065
1,188,853	2,087,588	179,320	168,622	559,118	571,415	5,227	9,048	9,023
1,186,886	2,070,736	177,962	167,553	564,051	566,048	5,005	8,762	9,280

Quebec	Ontario ¹	Manitoba ²	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia ³	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
90,884	..	11,970	12,452	28,152	36,360	245	297	91
92,191	..	11,829	12,807	26,561	37,740	290	315	128
69,000	114,404	11,807	13,105	28,321	39,716	258	293	134
67,710	115,599	12,117	12,957	29,199	40,737	256	327	117
64,371	124,783	10,579	12,739	29,759	42,001	266	269	137
61,586	143,187	11,052	12,445	31,109	42,725	264	321	141
64,173	123,238	11,373	12,107	32,033	40,920	315	363	134
65,144	124,902	11,191	12,223	31,847	41,882	316	393	178
66,971	118,099	11,183	12,486	32,287	42,929	311	414	185
69,683	126,048	11,523	12,106	33,115	41,413	316	407	199
73,118	131,283	11,882	11,974	33,344	42,540	347	451	211
74,140	141,572	11,995	11,660	33,722	42,365	323	459	247

Table 10.4 Graduation rate, by province and territory, 2000/2001 to 2008/2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	%				
2000/2001	72.0	78.1	85.4	77.5	82.3
2001/2002	72.8	76.9	81.0	76.9	82.8
2002/2003	76.4	79.0	83.3	81.7	82.2
2003/2004	72.6	78.9	84.5	83.3	81.5
2004/2005	73.9	80.3	86.8	83.2	85.3
2005/2006	71.1	77.5	87.8	81.4	85.4
2006/2007	70.7	78.8	85.3	80.7	80.9
2007/2008	71.8	78.6	84.4	81.8	80.6
2008/2009	74.8	78.6	82.1	82.1	82.7

Notes: The number of graduates is as of the end of a school year while the population estimates are as of July 1 of the corresponding school year. Late graduates are included in the calculations while graduates from private schools are not. For this reason, this methodology underestimates the "final" graduation rate and should not be used to infer dropout rate.
Data are not comparable between jurisdictions.

1. Historical revisions exclude students who graduated from Adult Learning Centres registered under the *Adult Learning Centres Act*, effective July 2001. Thus, the number of graduates and the associated graduation rate for Manitoba are understated as compared with other provinces and jurisdictions and should not be considered directly comparable.
2. The graduation rate in the final year is slightly understated because some schools had not submitted course information before the data collection cutoff for this report.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-MWE.

Table 10.5 Dropouts, by sex, 1991/1992 to 2009/2010

	1991/1992	1993/1994	1995/1996	1997/1998
	thousands			
Dropouts	320.2	278.8	245.1	240.9
Males	185.1	162.7	143.5	146.1
Females	135.2	116.1	101.6	94.8
	%			
Dropout rate	15.9	14.1	12.5	12.3
Males	18.2	16.2	14.5	14.6
Females	13.6	11.9	10.5	9.8

Note: "Dropouts" comprises those aged 20 to 24 without a high school diploma and not in school.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Education, training and learning

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba ¹	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
%								
72.2	72.0	73.7	80.6	64.1	71.8	52.9	50.0	22.8
69.0	75.8	70.8	79.3	64.3	73.2	52.9	40.7	25.4
66.3	85.4	65.7	78.5	65.1	76.7	52.2	47.7	25.0
70.9	73.2	67.3	77.7	66.4	74.7	68.0	52.5	23.3
73.6	74.1	66.4	80.5	66.1	76.3	65.2	54.0	29.2
73.2	68.5	65.1	80.7	65.4	75.6 ²	63.8	57.9	28.5
70.9	70.6	64.4	76.2	65.1	71.0 ²	67.7	55.4	29.8
71.1	72.6	65.2	75.7	65.7	72.7 ²	71.9	57.8	31.8
71.8	79.0	66.1	76.3	67.4	73.3 ²	67.3	56.6	39.3

1999/2000	2001/2002	2003/2004	2005/2006	2007/2008	2009/2010
thousands					
229.9	223.7	207.2	200.3	207.9	193.4
142.0	134.6	127.2	124.6	125.6	119.5
87.9	89.1	80.0	75.7	82.3	73.9
%					
11.5	10.8	9.7	9.1	9.3	8.5
13.9	12.7	11.7	11.2	11.1	10.3
8.9	8.8	7.6	7.0	7.5	6.6

Table 10.6 Registered apprenticeship training, registrations, by major trade group, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number				
Total major trade groups	267,774	293,838	328,167	358,557	390,705
Automotive service	34,746	37,254	39,891	41,685	44,007
Carpenters	35,739	40,485	44,223	48,669	51,390
Early childhood educators and assistants	2,967	3,681	4,440	5,214	6,174
Electricians	44,922	49,038	53,898	59,424	58,158
Electronics and instrumentation	3,894	4,218	4,638	4,872	5,586
Exterior finishing	9,909	11,073	12,123	12,909	13,743
Food service	10,599	10,947	11,892	12,504	15,015
Hairstylists and estheticians	15,051	15,954	16,797	16,374	18,006
Heavy duty equipment mechanics	7,335	8,460	10,197	11,505	12,492
Heavy equipment and crane operators	9,870	10,701	11,646	11,781	11,025
Interior finishing	13,146	14,229	15,309	15,471	17,553
Landscape and horticulture technicians and specialists	2,064	2,160	2,454	2,265	2,577
Machinists	10,122	10,488	10,824	10,893	11,724
Metal workers (other)	5,388	5,796	6,399	7,473	8,355
Millwrights	9,726	10,170	11,409	11,427	12,363
Oil and gas well drillers, servicers, testers and related workers	0	450	2,193	3,774	5,445
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	24,603	27,783	31,161	35,106	38,562
Refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics	4,734	5,208	5,628	6,168	6,774
Sheet metal workers	6,168	6,552	7,227	8,007	8,652
User support technicians	645	753	2,937	8,448	10,656
Welders	9,525	10,944	14,142	16,371	18,030
Other major trade groups ¹	6,621	7,497	8,745	8,217	14,415

Notes: The major trade groups referenced in this table are a special grouping created from the National Occupation Classification. For 2008, the Emploi-Québec regulated trades, as part of the overall Quebec total trades, are now being reported as detailed individual trades and are less aggregated than in previous years. Additional changes to the Emploi-Québec reporting have decreased the number of the already registered apprentices in 2008, especially in the industrial electrician and crane operator trades.

1. The trade group "other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Some of these new trades and occupations include child and youth worker, pork production technician and those related to motion picture and theatre, such as assistant cameraperson, grip and set dresser.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0053.

Table 10.7 Registered apprenticeship training, completions, by major trade group, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number				
Total major trade groups	19,704	20,556	20,853	24,495	29,145
Automotive service	2,646	2,706	2,610	3,396	3,261
Carpenters	1,542	1,743	1,965	2,469	2,871
Early childhood educators and assistants	168	150	240	261	282
Electricians	3,534	3,813	4,137	4,611	4,926
Electronics and instrumentation	246	312	351	315	420
Exterior finishing	429	525	525	642	837
Food service	531	561	477	591	717
Hairstylists and estheticians	1,659	1,704	1,581	2,082	2,106
Heavy duty equipment mechanics	639	714	762	828	981
Heavy equipment and crane operators	762	957	972	1,005	1,008
Interior finishing	549	633	630	714	900
Landscape and horticulture technicians and specialists	66	63	69	108	267
Machinists	861	729	630	696	861
Metal workers (other)	642	627	483	594	615
Millwrights	1,044	915	939	1,020	1,098
Oil and gas well drillers, servicers, testers and related workers	0	0	0	3	69
Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters	1,869	2,025	2,172	2,481	3,435
Refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics	423	465	447	537	495
Sheet metal workers	426	369	453	522	552
User support technicians	21	12	3	9	402
Welders	1,149	1,134	1,005	1,206	1,461
Other major trade groups ¹	495	408	405	399	1,578

Notes: The major trade groups referenced in this table are a special grouping created from the National Occupation Classification. For 2008, the Emploi-Québec regulated trades, as part of the overall Quebec total trades, are now being reported as detailed individual trades and are less aggregated than in previous years. Additional changes to the Emploi-Québec reporting have decreased the number of the already registered apprentices in 2008, especially in the industrial electrician and crane operator trades.

1. The trade group "other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Some of these new trades and occupations include child and youth worker, pork production technician and those related to motion picture and theatre, such as assistant cameraperson, grip and set dresser.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0054.

Table 10.8 College enrolment, by instructional program, 1997/1998 to 2008/2009

	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000
	number		
Total, instructional programs	490,221	494,955	497,250
Personal improvement and leisure	60	504	543
Education	11,664	11,841	12,318
Visual and performing arts and communications technologies	26,352	26,838	27,642
Humanities	156,924	152,622	154,014
Social and behavioural sciences and law	21,492	21,945	21,846
Business, management and public administration	103,998	102,333	101,958
Physical and life sciences and technologies	6,606	6,930	6,780
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	25,182	28,785	30,594
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	60,606	63,585	62,514
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	8,295	8,067	8,115
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	36,873	37,080	42,030
Personal, protective and transportation services	17,283	18,654	19,791
Other instructional programs	14,889	15,777	9,111

Note: Enrolments on October 31. Data for Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology (Ontario) for years 2000/2001 to 2006/2007 are now available. The following data are not included: for years 2000/2001 to 2008/2009: Justice Institute of British Columbia; for year 2001/2002: Ontario Schools of Radiation Therapy. The following institutions changed their institutional type from college to university starting in 2008/2009 and their data are no longer included: Capilano College, Malaspina University College, Emily Carr Institute of Art and Design, Kwantlen University College, University College of the Fraser Valley.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0015.

Table 10.9 College enrolment, by program level, 1995/1996 to 2008/2009

	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000
	number				
All program levels	478,971	484,389	490,221	494,955	497,250
College certificate or diploma and other college level	478,971	484,389	490,221	494,955	497,007
College postsecondary program	339,420	342,522	345,747	354,147	350,439
College post-diploma program	..	..	..	..	..
Collaborative degree program	..	..	..	..	..
College university transfer program	139,551	141,867	144,474	140,808	146,556
College preliminary year	..	..	..	..	12
Undergraduate level	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate level	..	..	..	..	..
Other program level	..	..	..	..	243

Note: Enrolments on October 31. Data for Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology (Ontario) for years 2000/2001 to 2006/2007 are now available. The following data are not included: for years 2000/2001 to 2008/2009: Justice Institute of British Columbia; for year 2001/2002: Ontario Schools of Radiation Therapy. The following institutions changed their institutional type from college to university starting in 2008/2009 and their data are no longer included: Capilano College, Malaspina University College, Emily Carr Institute of Art and Design, Kwantlen University College, University College of the Fraser Valley.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0015.

Education, training and learning

2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
number								
545,445	562,476	573,843	608,292	608,388	605,925	611,832	626,514	605,316
3,267	4,194	4,164	3,072	2,916	3,762	5,121	7,269	6,486
12,012	12,336	13,449	13,944	14,280	13,248	11,916	11,916	11,862
33,831	34,548	32,976	34,503	35,742	35,025	34,785	35,430	32,448
138,711	140,562	145,110	152,268	143,919	139,011	141,318	142,746	132,522
32,772	34,350	36,192	38,046	41,049	40,050	41,745	39,678	37,836
112,215	109,542	112,515	115,137	119,010	119,340	120,489	122,808	118,371
5,637	5,304	5,457	5,577	5,427	4,917	4,752	4,845	4,626
37,131	36,897	34,215	28,704	25,926	23,061	20,439	19,485	19,428
62,634	62,085	63,309	63,231	63,879	62,721	62,829	63,861	63,885
9,726	9,885	9,201	9,315	9,150	8,418	8,118	8,025	7,461
50,076	56,409	60,681	62,994	66,705	65,898	67,545	68,823	69,045
19,851	20,544	21,720	23,124	26,904	25,896	25,389	26,046	25,944
27,576	35,823	34,845	58,380	53,484	64,575	67,383	75,579	75,399

2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
number								
545,445	562,476	573,843	608,292	608,388	605,925	611,832	626,514	605,316
505,815	511,668	521,871	528,732	529,410	519,084	516,198	518,808	506,121
378,327	383,718	389,658	392,658	396,771	386,511	381,741	378,189	373,740
957	1,317	1,323	2,112	2,463	3,735	4,950	5,661	5,784
..	96	111	624	579	660	1,038	1,377	1,443
121,425	121,305	124,722	127,308	123,411	121,983	121,263	124,284	115,020
5,109	5,232	6,057	6,030	6,186	6,195	7,203	9,294	10,131
15,069	16,386	18,075	20,361	25,353	21,861	27,384	30,027	23,808
141	171	198	279	264	309	345	321	54
24,417	34,248	33,696	58,920	53,361	64,674	67,905	77,358	75,336

Table 10.10 University enrolment, by instructional program, 1996/1997 to 2008/2009

	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
	number				
All instructional programs	829,767	822,774	826,362	847,032	850,620
Personal improvement and leisure	..	..	..	..	0
Education	70,428	67,623	65,673	66,282	66,486
Visual and performing arts and communications technologies	24,882	24,984	25,359	25,410	26,922
Humanities	135,750	130,038	130,350	126,303	131,697
Social and behavioural sciences and law	136,992	132,135	129,795	132,369	135,402
Business, management and public administration	121,188	124,626	128,556	134,169	134,784
Physical and life sciences and technologies	76,842	76,536	75,537	76,200	76,116
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	32,622	34,407	37,473	41,619	43,260
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	62,088	63,438	65,223	67,170	69,804
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	15,831	16,731	16,362	16,419	15,504
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	74,694	74,781	74,826	74,832	74,670
Personal, protective and transportation services	189	351	345	372	1,047
Other instructional programs	78,255	77,118	76,863	85,887	74,928

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

Table 10.11 University enrolment, by program level, 1996/1997 to 2008/2009

	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
	number				
All program levels	829,767	822,774	826,362	847,032	850,620
Trade/vocational and preparatory training certificate or diploma	..	..	..	147	204
Community college certificate or diploma and other community college	2,457	2,352	2,232	2,289	2,295
Undergraduate level	639,588	633,018	633,495	650,391	657,231
Bachelor's and other undergraduate degree	575,886	572,331	574,116	586,983	593,940
Other undergraduate level	63,702	60,687	59,379	63,411	63,291
Graduate level	112,068	112,692	113,481	116,304	118,152
Master's degree	69,093	69,852	71,292	74,331	75,195
Earned doctorate	27,198	27,003	26,505	26,493	26,598
Other graduate levels ²	15,777	15,834	15,681	15,483	16,356
Other program levels ³	75,651	74,712	77,154	77,898	72,741

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.

2. Includes master's qualifying year, university graduate level certificate or diploma, PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) qualifying year or probationary, internship (Postgraduate Medical Education, known as post-MD) and residency (medical, dental, veterinary).

3. Includes program levels not applicable and non-program courses (non-credit courses or courses taken without seeking a credit).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

Education, training and learning

2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006 ¹	2006/2007 ¹	2007/2008 ¹	2008/2009 ¹
number							
886,665	936,393	993,714	1,021,521	1,050,225	1,066,905	1,072,488	1,112,370
66	69	51	93	306	213	222	2,892
69,387	71,925	76,674	73,119	74,052	75,222	75,129	75,492
28,026	32,463	34,332	37,041	37,443	37,830	37,800	41,859
138,489	146,916	161,928	161,073	170,355	170,916	167,664	176,817
138,846	149,796	163,173	176,919	182,010	187,770	189,996	191,016
141,504	152,271	161,211	165,306	168,678	175,428	177,537	189,201
77,307	79,407	84,552	88,188	90,441	92,328	93,372	94,113
46,254	45,945	44,139	40,983	36,636	34,242	32,724	33,219
74,598	80,916	85,629	86,520	85,533	86,313	88,470	91,890
14,949	14,580	14,760	14,910	15,252	15,708	16,032	17,091
81,060	85,353	92,469	98,775	104,748	109,176	113,157	118,941
1,185	1,317	1,299	1,827	1,761	2,244	2,217	2,823
74,991	75,432	73,491	76,767	83,007	79,518	78,165	77,016

2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006 ¹	2006/2007 ¹	2007/2008 ¹	2008/2009 ¹
number							
886,665	936,393	993,714	1,021,521	1,050,225	1,066,905	1,072,488	1,112,370
90	159	168	108	858	768	795	6,927
2,088	4,719	2,946	2,379	4,521	4,257	4,215	24,252
680,682	719,127	770,664	788,490	803,799	814,233	812,820	822,501
618,237	653,265	702,384	724,404	743,958	756,708	756,579	766,935
62,442	65,859	68,277	64,086	59,838	57,522	56,241	55,566
124,605	134,955	142,833	151,146	153,969	158,922	166,848	170,076
79,533	85,800	89,565	94,053	94,197	96,273	101,403	102,654
27,390	29,340	32,016	34,734	36,795	38,985	41,112	42,801
17,679	19,815	21,249	22,362	22,977	23,664	24,333	24,621
79,206	77,433	77,103	79,395	87,078	88,722	87,807	88,617

Table 10.12 University degrees, diplomas and certificates granted, 1995 to 2008

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	number					
All instructional programs	178,065	178,113	173,934	172,074	173,577	176,556
Personal improvement and leisure	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	26,454	25,713	23,742	21,636	22,290	22,542
Visual and performing arts and communications technologies	5,241	5,199	5,205	5,256	5,202	5,373
Humanities	22,386	22,377	20,988	20,364	19,593	20,064
Social and behavioural sciences and law	39,678	38,988	37,872	37,899	36,702	36,315
Business, management and public administration	30,252	30,054	29,916	30,492	31,629	33,213
Physical and life sciences and technologies	13,662	14,631	15,183	15,552	14,607	14,730
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	7,194	6,996	6,867	6,966	7,710	8,448
Architecture, engineering and related technologies	13,293	13,341	12,912	13,026	12,798	13,305
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	2,754	3,036	3,240	3,258	3,825	4,008
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	16,563	16,734	16,746	16,497	16,920	16,518
Personal, protective and transportation services	54	75	102	81	90	81
Other instructional programs	537	966	1,158	1,047	2,211	1,959

1. Qualifications figures do not include the University of Regina.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0014.

Table 10.13 University degrees, diplomas and certificates granted, by province, 1995 to 2008

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	number					
Canada	178,065	178,113	173,934	172,074	173,577	176,556
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,571	2,907	2,952	3,000	3,114	2,931
Prince Edward Island	585	528	570	405	540	534
Nova Scotia	7,887	7,725	7,785	7,812	7,824	7,638
New Brunswick	4,149	4,428	4,311	4,032	3,975	4,032
Quebec	56,856	56,253	53,589	51,066	50,958	50,847
Ontario	66,861	67,668	65,562	65,898	65,697	67,221
Manitoba	6,315	6,030	5,895	5,640	5,442	5,340
Saskatchewan ¹	5,784	5,715	5,337	5,445	5,547	5,793
Alberta	12,270	12,240	12,816	13,002	13,560	14,052
British Columbia	14,784	14,616	15,117	15,780	16,917	18,171

1. Qualifications awarded since 2005 do not include the University of Regina.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0014.

Education, training and learning

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹	2006 ¹	2007 ¹	2008 ¹
number							
178,098	186,462	199,137	211,902	216,240	227,085	242,787	244,380
..	..	..	3	33	45	48	549
22,344	23,661	25,149	26,079	25,929	27,027	27,606	27,723
5,907	6,324	7,011	8,214	7,917	8,298	8,826	9,348
20,088	20,916	22,563	23,643	24,303	25,479	27,381	26,199
35,865	37,008	38,619	40,965	42,087	45,714	50,730	50,169
34,791	37,557	40,938	44,364	45,369	45,897	48,822	49,968
14,697	14,079	14,496	14,619	15,675	17,055	18,915	18,627
9,021	9,987	10,602	10,938	10,041	9,474	8,616	8,214
13,833	14,745	16,386	17,616	17,976	18,579	19,527	20,142
3,888	3,663	3,777	3,690	3,369	3,693	3,954	4,059
16,314	17,346	18,267	20,169	21,876	23,916	26,253	26,841
228	270	270	360	327	474	492	882
1,122	903	1,053	1,248	1,341	1,437	1,620	1,659

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
number							
178,098	186,462	199,137	211,902	216,240	227,085	242,787	244,380
2,862	2,898	2,976	3,111	3,126	3,597	3,585	3,399
606	555	624	672	750	792	798	831
7,680	7,878	8,766	9,576	9,522	10,110	10,455	9,738
4,098	4,398	4,557	4,944	5,244	5,463	5,268	5,439
51,153	54,009	57,786	61,212	62,973	62,832	63,684	64,407
68,286	71,109	76,134	80,436	84,138	89,244	102,153	99,387
5,397	5,544	5,907	6,309	6,339	6,771	6,948	7,308
5,694	5,739	5,868	5,778	3,747	3,747	3,741	3,906
15,087	16,344	17,199	18,705	18,015	19,185	19,917	18,510
17,238	17,982	19,317	21,159	22,386	25,350	26,238	31,455

Table 10.14 Undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by discipline, 2006/2007 to 2010/2011

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	average (\$)				
Undergraduate tuition fees	4,400	4,558	4,747	4,942	5,138
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	3,869	4,064	4,366	4,697	4,791
Architecture and related services	3,839	3,999	4,503	4,826	5,140
Humanities	4,336	4,342	4,364	4,525	4,660
Business, management and public administration	4,195	4,637	4,978	5,191	5,422
Education	3,373	3,545	3,652	3,739	3,859
Engineering	4,943	5,099	5,319	5,577	5,881
Law	7,155	7,382	8,030	8,229	8,697
Medicine	9,659	10,029	9,821	9,815	10,244
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	3,991	4,239	4,377	4,592	4,768
Physical and life sciences and technology	4,270	4,534	4,679	4,885	5,041
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	4,650	4,746	4,987	5,299	5,550
Social and behavioural sciences	4,041	4,165	4,251	4,431	4,590
Other health, parks, recreation and fitness	4,996	4,400	4,539	4,477	4,715
Dentistry	..	12,516	13,290	13,917	14,701
Nursing	..	4,267	4,422	4,558	4,679
Pharmacy	..	4,215	8,366	8,783	9,250
Veterinary medicine	..	4,296	4,422	5,358	5,611

Note: Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 10.15 Undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by province, 2006/2007 to 2010/2011

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
	average (\$)				
Canada	4,400	4,558	4,747	4,942	5,138
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,633	2,632	2,619	2,624	2,624
Prince Edward Island	4,920	4,440	4,530	4,969	5,131
Nova Scotia	6,422	6,110	5,877	5,752	5,495
New Brunswick	5,470	5,590	5,479	5,516	5,516
Quebec	1,932	2,056	2,180	2,309	2,415
Ontario	5,155	5,388	5,667	5,985	6,307
Manitoba	3,319	3,271	3,238	3,408	3,588
Saskatchewan	4,774	5,015	5,064	5,173	5,431
Alberta	4,763	5,122	5,308	5,240	5,318
British Columbia	4,740	4,922	4,746	4,706	4,802

Note: Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 10.16 Payroll employment in educational and related services, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number				
Canada	1,084,942	1,111,718	1,137,454	1,153,367	1,163,562
Newfoundland and Labrador	18,790	18,907	19,983	21,166	21,143
Prince Edward Island	4,466	4,636	x	5,112	5,216
Nova Scotia	38,964	37,642	38,429	38,023	38,031
New Brunswick	24,327	24,249	24,972	25,438	25,264
Quebec	260,997	265,890	270,977	274,868	275,355
Ontario	403,082	415,559	426,352	431,202	441,514
Manitoba	44,242	44,592	46,159	47,956	47,189
Saskatchewan	38,818	39,897	40,328	43,191	42,650
Alberta	112,382	117,496	121,893	123,796	125,808
British Columbia	134,665	138,489	139,086	137,925	136,189
Yukon	1,234	1,300	x	x	1,338

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

Excludes owners or partners of unincorporated businesses and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, people working outside Canada, military personnel, and casual workers for whom a T4 is not required.

Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are not available.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 10.17 School board expenditures, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	\$ thousands				
Canada	39,601,729	41,577,439	43,643,973¹	45,702,385¹	47,970,994
Newfoundland and Labrador	557,051	556,103	565,234	590,824	634,457
Prince Edward Island	153,141	152,373	156,184	163,228	171,712
Nova Scotia ¹	938,351	986,069	1,027,916	1,073,247	1,117,250 ¹
New Brunswick	686,221	724,985	763,453	801,322	861,215
Quebec	8,248,004	8,395,677	8,975,257	9,802,316	10,142,625
Ontario	17,168,480	18,329,189	19,189,364	19,689,859	20,345,126
Manitoba	1,541,394	1,591,130	1,651,879	1,689,899 ¹	1,759,692
Saskatchewan	1,342,119	1,404,765	1,414,962	1,516,305 ¹	1,665,026
Alberta	4,264,630	4,508,181	4,725,947	5,018,714	5,702,000
British Columbia	4,389,236	4,600,001	4,833,374	4,992,098	5,189,667
Yukon	77,505	85,824	83,688	86,144	87,836
Northwest Territories including Nunavut	235,597	243,142	256,715	278,429	294,388

Notes: School boards represent schools that are part of the elementary and secondary public school system. The expenditures in this table exclude those of other types of publicly run elementary and secondary schools, such as federal schools and special needs education schools, as well as the elementary and secondary schools that are in the private school system.

Data are on a calendar basis, January 1 to December 31.

1. Estimated.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 478-0012.

Table 10.18 School board expenditures, by function, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	\$ thousands				
Total expenditures	39,601,729	41,577,439	43,643,973	45,702,385	47,970,994
Business administration	1,276,647	1,325,678	1,380,309	1,419,726	1,468,279
Instruction and educational services ¹	28,115,520	29,420,172	30,808,880	32,236,322	33,605,980
Adult education	618,826	639,245	673,446	702,751	725,413
Food services	1,043,253	1,109,804	1,047,021	1,044,564	1,106,073
School facilities service	3,690,388	3,845,088	4,000,429	4,159,573	4,335,874
Transportation	1,785,083	1,890,821	1,970,829	2,048,185	2,214,761
Capital outlay (non-allocable)	2,134,111	2,387,850	2,777,110	3,049,063	3,651,237
Debt charges on capital (non-allocable)	937,901	958,781	985,949	1,042,201	863,377

Notes: School boards represent schools that are part of the elementary and secondary public school system. The expenditures in this table exclude those of other types of publicly run elementary and secondary schools, such as federal schools and special needs education schools, as well as the elementary and secondary schools that are in the private school system.

Data are on a calendar basis, January 1 to December 31.

1. Include instructional administration expenditures.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 478-0011.

Table 10.19 Expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	\$				
Canada	9,136	9,745	10,309	10,740	11,614
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,077	8,667	9,213	10,301	11,404
Prince Edward Island	7,546	7,655	8,594	9,137	10,210
Nova Scotia ¹	7,953	8,835	9,409	10,007	10,761
New Brunswick	8,677	9,150	9,760	10,168	11,285
Quebec	8,754	9,152	10,137	10,615	11,140
Ontario	9,341	9,963	10,393	10,657	11,480
Manitoba	9,405	10,039	10,831	10,996	12,277
Saskatchewan	9,092	9,370	10,282	10,572	11,678
Alberta	9,489	10,293	10,296	11,086	12,765
British Columbia	9,120	9,937	10,462	11,030	11,637
Yukon	15,837	18,533	20,772	20,539	20,374
Northwest Territories	14,318	14,647	16,297	18,256	22,278
Nunavut	13,040	13,418	14,735	15,610	15,875

Note: Comparisons between jurisdictions should be made with caution. Factors that influence spending on education, such as the size of the school-age population, need to be taken into account.

1. Data prior to 2005/2006 are not comparable with more recent data because of a change in methodology.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-MWE.

Table 10.20 Expenditures in public elementary and secondary schools per capita, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	\$				
Canada	1,396	1,463	1,514	1,541	1,630
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,208	1,262	1,309	1,418	1,529
Prince Edward Island	1,224	1,218	1,329	1,364	1,472
Nova Scotia ¹	1,233	1,340	1,394	1,446	1,527
New Brunswick	1,359	1,409	1,466	1,501	1,632
Quebec	1,230	1,263	1,363	1,390	1,420
Ontario	1,500	1,579	1,617	1,628	1,721
Manitoba	1,423	1,495	1,579	1,581	1,729
Saskatchewan	1,578	1,599 ²	17,022	16,922	18,182
Alberta	1,520	1,603	1,585	1,661	1,878
British Columbia	1,262	1,345	1,369	1,401	1,440
Yukon	2,617	2,956	3,213	3,105	2,908
Northwest Territories	3,042	3,082	3,442	3,728	4,425
Nunavut	3,872	3,825	4,110	4,291	4,398

1. Data prior to 2005/2006 are not comparable with more recent data because of a change in methodology.

2. Figure has been adjusted to reflect the change in school year reporting period.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-MWE.

The energy sector plays a major role in Canada's economy. In 2009, energy contributed 6.7% to GDP, a decrease from 6.9% in 2008. As a result of the 2008–2009 recession, the sector saw declines in domestic consumption, exports and production.

Energy consumption and production

Canadians cut energy consumption in 2009 for a second consecutive year, as their energy use fell in all major sectors of the economy. Canada's total energy consumption (measured as final demand) in 2009 was 7,650 petajoules, down 1.9% from 2008. One petajoule is enough energy to run the Montréal subway system for a year.

Most (31%) of Canada's energy use occurs in the transportation sector, where final demand fell 1.4% from 2008 to 2009. Mining, manufacturing, forestry and construction consumed 29% of final demand and reduced their combined energy use by 1.5%. The biggest proportional decline in consumption was in the combined residential and agricultural sectors, where energy use dropped 4.3%.

Less demand meant that energy production from all sources—oil, natural gas, coal, hydro, nuclear, wind and tidal power—was cut back in 2009. Output of crude oil and equivalent products totalled 158.1 million cubic metres in 2009, a 0.5% decrease from 2008. This followed a decrease of 1.8% from 2007. Because wellhead prices for crude oil were lower in 2009, the value of that output dropped 33% to \$61.6 billion, down from \$91.8 billion in 2008.

Natural gas production declined 6.4% in 2009, following a decline of 4.5% in 2008. Exports to the United States fell 7.1%. Exports accounted for 59% of Canada's production of marketable natural gas in 2009, with Canadian production

accounting for 14% of the natural gas consumed in the United States.

Prices were also lower for natural gas in 2009, so the value of Canada's marketable production dropped from 2008 to 2009 by 53% to \$20.9 billion. The value of natural gas by-products totalled \$5.8 billion in 2009, down 48% from 2008.

Canada's refineries reduced production year-over-year by 2.1%, as total demand for their products declined 3.1% in 2009—gasoline was the exception. Demand for gasoline rose 1.1% over the course of the year. One-fifth (21%) of refined petroleum products were exported, but the volume of exports was 5.1% lower than in 2008.

Spending to cut energy use and pollutants

In 2008, businesses spent \$1.7 billion on energy-related processes or technologies designed to reduce the amount of energy they use or the amount of pollutants they produce. This spending was \$301.7 million less than in 2006. Operating expenditures for these technologies were \$1.1 billion, a \$64.3 million increase from 2006. However, businesses' capital investment in energy-related technologies dropped 39%.

The electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry spends more than any other industry on

To learn more about

coal, crude oil, electric power generation, energy consumption and disposition, energy fuel consumption of manufacturing industries, energy statistics, energy supply and demand, energy use, gasoline and fuel oil, household energy use, natural gas, natural gas liquids, pipeline transportation, transmission and distribution

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energy-related technologies. In 2008, the industry spent over half a billion dollars, up \$27.4 million from 2006—an increase largely because of the higher operating costs of renewable energy technologies.

In 2008, the oil and gas extraction industry spent \$393.4 million on energy-related processes and technologies. From 2006 to 2008, capital expenditures for these technologies decreased by \$385.6 million. The technologies used most often by this industry are solar energy systems or equipment and technology to recover or reuse waste energy. From 2006 to 2008, the oil and gas extraction industry's spending on energy-related technologies shifted from capital investment toward operating expenditures.

Businesses' energy use

More than 1 out of 4 (27%) Canadian businesses are using energy-related processes or technologies. The most

Table 11.a
Energy production, by fuel type

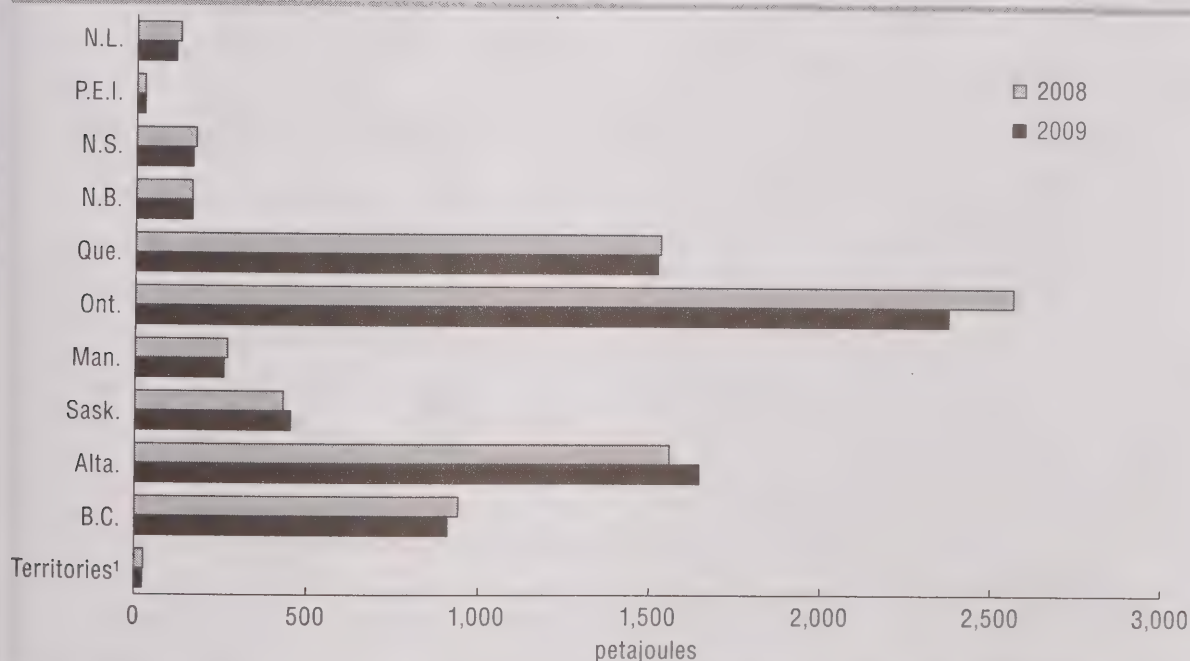
	2004	2009
	terajoules	
Coal	1,415,738	1,361,322
Crude oil	5,869,418	5,447,476
Natural gas	7,095,655	6,236,021
Natural gas liquids from gas plants	650,709	635,164
Primary electricity, hydro and nuclear	1,522,225	1,645,665
Refined petroleum products	4,829,418	4,419,867

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0009.

widely reported processes or technologies (used by between 10% and 13% of businesses) were energy management or monitoring systems, waste energy recovery technologies and energy audits.

The size of the business also plays a role in the use of energy-related processes or technologies. Of businesses with 1,000 or more employees, 81% use energy-related processes or technologies, compared with 21% of businesses with fewer than 100 employees.

Chart 11.1
Energy, final demand



Note: Final demand represents the sum of energy use by the mining, manufacturing, forestry, construction, transportation, agriculture, residential, public administration, and commercial and other institutional sectors.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0009.

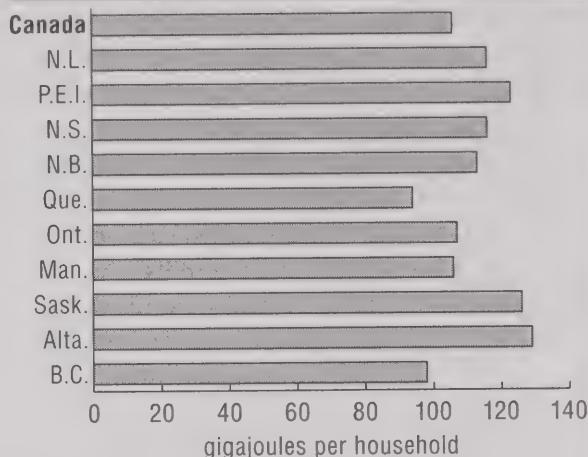
Canadians striving to reduce home energy consumption

The majority of Canadians' home energy consumption goes toward heating and cooling, but appliances and other devices also contribute to home energy use. Households in Canada consumed 1.4 million terajoules of energy in 2007, but Canadians are taking steps to reduce the amount of energy they consume in their homes.

In 2009, the most frequent energy conservation practice in Canadian households was closing the blinds or drapes during the hottest part of the day (83%), followed by putting on more clothing on colder days instead of adjusting the temperature (80%). As well, 66% of households used fans for cooling in the summer, and almost two-thirds (64%) of households reported using a clothesline or drying rack.

Other energy conservation measures taken in 2009 include reducing heating

Chart 11.2
Household energy use, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-526-S.

or cooling in certain areas of the dwelling (60%), unplugging electronics when away for an extended period of time (57%), using dimmers on household lights (50%) and putting plastic film on windows during winter (21%).

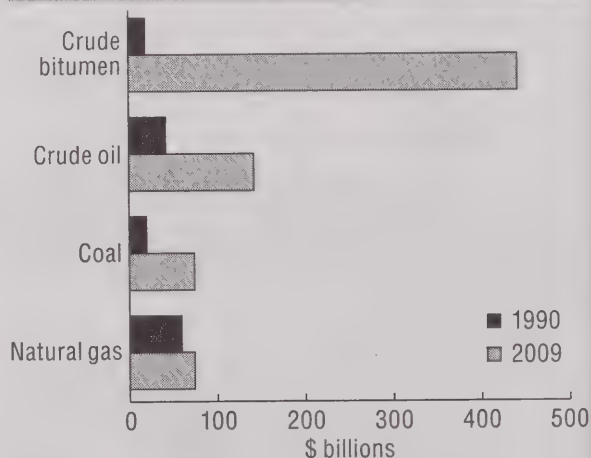
Oil sands and energy wealth

Back in 1990, the oil sands of Northern Alberta represented just \$19 billion, or 13%, of Canada's energy resource wealth for the year, while natural gas had the highest value at \$59 billion. Twenty years later, that picture has changed.

By 2009, the value of the oil sands reserves under active development was \$441 billion—more than the value of coal, crude oil and natural gas combined. Indeed, at its peak in 2008, the value was over \$600 billion. Since 2006, the wealth from oil sands has exceeded that from other energy resources, mainly on account of increased reserves.

The oil sands hold one of the world's largest hydrocarbon deposits, in the form of crude bitumen. In 2009, 169.9 billion barrels, or about 99% of Alberta's total proven oil reserves were attributed to the

Chart 11.3
Value of energy resource stocks

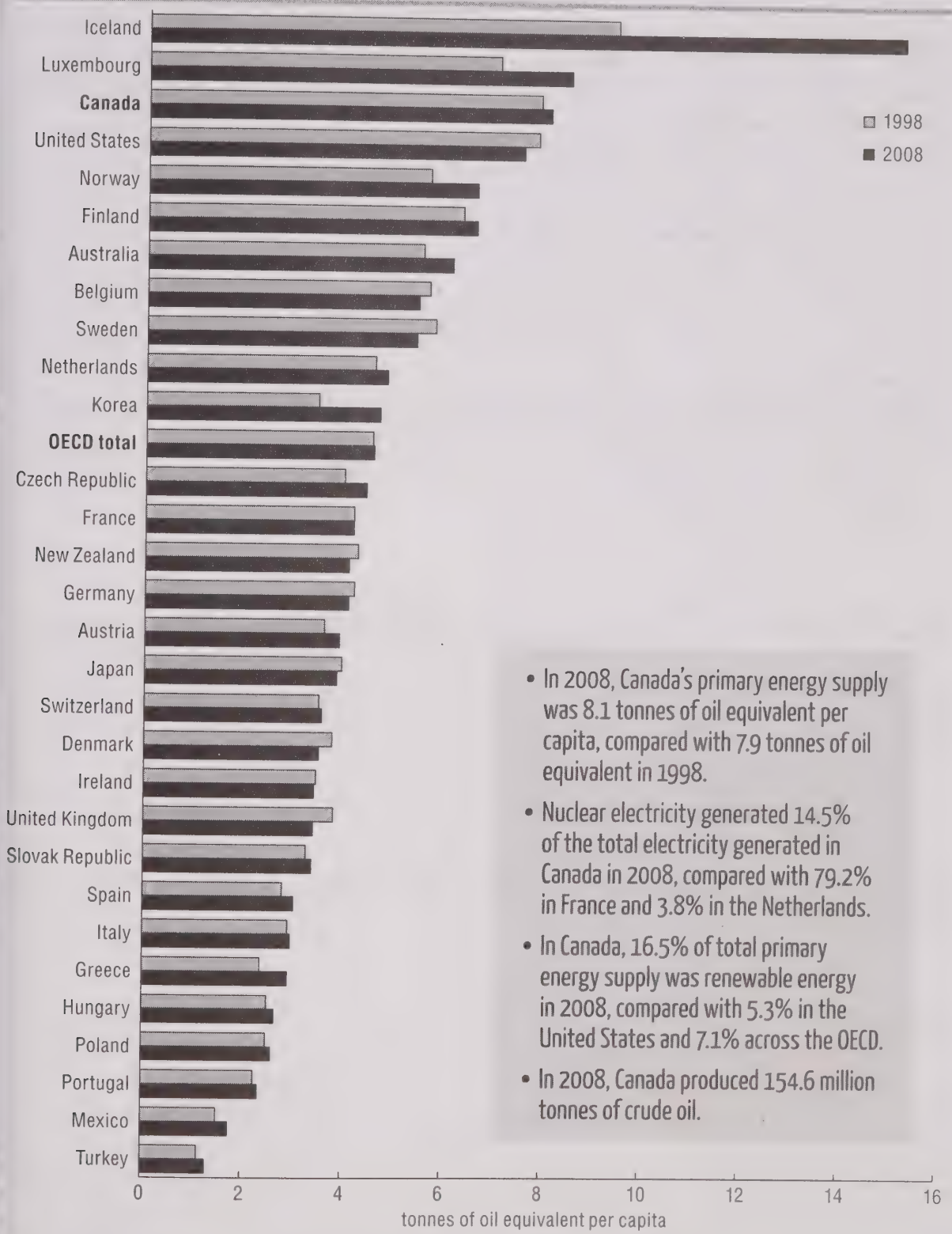


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-002-X.

oil sands—around 13% of total global oil reserves (1,354 billion barrels). Alberta ranks second after Saudi Arabia in proven crude oil reserves, followed by Iran, Iraq and Kuwait.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 11.4
Primary energy supply per capita, selected countries



- In 2008, Canada's primary energy supply was 8.1 tonnes of oil equivalent per capita, compared with 7.9 tonnes of oil equivalent in 1998.
- Nuclear electricity generated 14.5% of the total electricity generated in Canada in 2008, compared with 79.2% in France and 3.8% in the Netherlands.
- In Canada, 16.5% of total primary energy supply was renewable energy in 2008, compared with 5.3% in the United States and 7.1% across the OECD.
- In 2008, Canada produced 154.6 million tonnes of crude oil.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 11.1 Energy supply and demand, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	petajoules					
Primary energy supply¹						
Availability	9,695.2	10,097.2	10,200.1	10,194.9	10,518.3	10,831.0
Production	14,489.2	14,800.3	15,284.4	15,368.7	15,358.2	15,768.4
Exports	6,878.6	6,950.2	7,496.4	7,818.3	7,824.0	8,328.4
Imports	1,682.5	1,977.2	2,231.8	2,385.3	2,518.5	2,852.2
Primary and secondary energy supply						
Net supply ²	8,583.6	8,899.6	8,927.6	8,841.3	9,190.7	9,423.7
Producer consumption	1,039.8	1,059.1	999.2	1,073.3	1,229.3	1,257.4
Non-energy use	758.8	800.0	833.0	811.8	828.9	790.3
Primary and secondary energy demand³	6,785.0	7,040.4	7,095.5	6,956.2	7,132.5	7,376.0
Industrial	2,105.6	2,180.5	2,196.9	2,149.0	2,177.3	2,268.6
Transportation	2,065.1	2,124.7	2,182.9	2,256.6	2,307.3	2,279.8
Agriculture	209.2	222.9	230.0	224.7	229.9	231.9
Residential	1,259.1	1,358.2	1,295.1	1,183.5	1,232.3	1,287.8
Public administration	143.3	134.1	135.9	130.3	124.5	131.3
Commercial and other institutional	1,002.6	1,020.4	1,054.8	1,012.3	1,061.4	1,176.4

1. Primary energy sources are coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, hydro and nuclear electricity.

2. Primary and secondary sources. Secondary sources are fuels, such as coal, natural gas, coke, coke oven gas, refined petroleum products, wood waste and spent pulping liquor, that are transformed to create another form of energy—for example, burning fossil fuels to create steam that turns electricity-generating turbines.

3. Final demand.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 128-0002 and 128-0009.

Table 11.2 Consumer Price Index, energy, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	2002=100					
All-items	88.9	90.4	91.3	92.9	95.4	97.8
Energy	81.9	83.9	80.5	85.0	98.8	102.0
Electricity	88.3	89.3	90.1	90.8	91.3	92.9
Natural gas	61.9	66.5	70.6	77.5	94.2	122.1
Fuel oil and other fuels	80.3	85.2	76.5	76.8	108.7	108.8
Gasoline	83.6	85.2	77.9	84.9	103.5	100.8
Fuel, parts and supplies for recreation vehicles	86.8	87.9	84.0	87.4	97.2	97.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
petajoules								
10,950.4	11,163.5	11,478.5	11,527.5	11,307.1	11,176.9	11,969.1	11,179.1	10,962.9
15,894.9	16,171.0	16,170.9	16,553.7	16,489.9	16,815.5	17,147.9	16,380.0	15,325.6
8,443.8	8,561.9	8,499.0	8,822.7	8,662.2	8,898.6	9,331.0	9,301.6	7,902.0
3,013.4	2,923.6	3,459.8	3,107.6	3,139.2	2,977.4	3,124.1	3,010.4	2,944.8
9,303.5	9,623.1	9,829.9	10,014.0	9,946.1	9,879.6	10,405.8	10,160.3	9,832.0
1,264.9	1,344.1	1,340.0	1,303.2	1,274.0	1,282.3	1,363.9	1,338.3	1,277.5
863.2	894.3	903.4	1,029.3	983.7	1,044.9	1,083.7	1,012.1	902.3
7,175.4	7,384.7	7,586.5	7,681.6	7,688.5	7,552.4	7,958.4	7,802.3	7,649.8
2,166.3	2,229.5	2,318.6	2,343.2	2,312.8	2,314.0	2,450.7	2,280.2	2,244.7
2,240.4	2,250.1	2,266.3	2,347.3	2,388.8	2,372.3	2,484.0	2,429.3	2,396.3
218.1	206.8	211.8	208.9	208.5	211.4	215.6	217.7	190.0
1,240.0	1,286.7	1,338.2	1,313.0	1,296.6	1,243.4	1,336.5	1,356.3	1,316.2
126.8	125.2	128.1	131.9	136.1	127.6	122.1	122.5	121.8
1,184.1	1,286.7	1,323.8	1,337.5	1,346.1	1,283.8	1,349.7	1,396.4	1,380.7

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2002=100								
100.0	102.8	104.7	107.0	109.1	111.5	114.1	114.4	116.5
100.0	107.9	115.2	126.3	132.8	135.9	149.3	129.2	137.8
100.0	98.0	102.0	104.9	110.8	112.9	113.2	115.2	120.7
100.0	130.1	127.4	136.3	140.5	131.3	146.8	117.3	115.2
100.0	114.9	126.5	158.7	165.9	172.5	225.4	158.0	183.4
100.0	106.4	117.6	132.6	139.8	146.1	164.7	135.8	148.2
100.0	104.3	111.4	120.6	126.8	133.4	143.5	135.7	142.4

Table 11.3 Gasoline prices, selected cities, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	cents per litre					
St. John's	61.4	67.7	64.4	66.2	83.0	79.1
Charlottetown and Summerside	59.2	60.6	53.6	52.9	70.1	71.9
Halifax	54.8	60.6	57.1	60.8	76.1	72.8
Saint John	55.1	60.2	55.4	59.2	73.3	70.0
Québec	60.6	61.3	55.2	61.5	71.9	74.0
Montréal	60.6	61.9	56.3	63.0	77.2	73.8
Ottawa	55.1	56.0	51.3	56.2	69.0	66.0
Toronto	56.1	56.1	51.6	57.5	70.8	67.8
Thunder Bay	61.2	62.6	54.0	58.0	72.6	72.5
Winnipeg	56.9	57.4	53.3	57.3	66.7	65.0
Regina	59.3	60.0	55.6	60.5	71.7	72.2
Saskatoon	60.8	60.6	56.7	59.8	71.7	72.2
Edmonton	49.6	52.1	47.0	51.4	63.5	61.3
Calgary	51.7	53.2	48.9	52.6	64.0	64.5
Vancouver	59.2	58.8	50.6	54.3	69.1	68.9
Victoria	57.9	59.0	52.7	59.2	73.5	73.9
Whitehorse	67.0	67.9	66.9	67.3	81.4	81.7
Yellowknife	73.2	73.9	72.1	73.6	85.4	88.2

Note: Average annual price of regular unleaded gasoline at self-service filling stations.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

Table 11.4 Household heating fuel prices, selected cities, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	cents per litre					
St. John's	39.8	44.3	35.1	38.6	56.1	54.5
Charlottetown and Summerside	37.5	39.2	32.4	32.8	48.8	51.3
Halifax	38.5	42.8	36.9	38.9	56.1	54.7
Saint John	41.7	46.4	41.5	40.9	59.4	58.7
Québec	41.8	40.9	37.0	38.2	50.2	49.1
Montréal	34.6	36.7	32.8	33.6	51.3	49.9
Ottawa	39.6	42.8	39.2	39.3	53.4	56.8
Toronto	40.6	43.4	41.2	39.1	54.3	55.9
Thunder Bay	45.2	43.8	37.7	39.1	54.3	54.6
Winnipeg	44.4	47.8	47.0	45.6	56.1	60.2
Regina	39.7	42.7	40.9	41.4	53.3	55.2
Saskatoon	41.9	44.1	42.1	41.7	54.0	56.5
Vancouver	42.5	43.9	41.4	42.2	57.1	58.1
Victoria	40.5	44.2	40.7	42.9	57.9	58.0
Whitehorse	43.3	46.0	42.4	41.6	57.0	63.1
Yellowknife	39.6	38.9	35.0	37.1	52.3	51.9

Note: Average annual price.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
cents per litre								
77.0	82.8	91.7	102.1	107.6	111.0	123.6	102.3	110.8
68.2	74.0	84.1	96.4	103.0	104.2	114.5	93.3	101.2
73.4	78.0	87.5	97.9	103.7	106.8	118.4	96.2	105.8
72.5	78.8	88.0	97.9	102.2	101.4	113.7	91.4	99.9
72.1	77.8	87.0	97.5	102.4	106.4	120.1	97.7	106.5
71.4	76.7	85.8	96.4	100.8	104.3	118.8	97.7	107.8
65.9	70.2	77.2	88.5	92.2	98.1	108.7	87.3	100.5
67.3	70.9	76.6	89.0	93.4	97.4	110.2	91.6	101.9
71.0	76.9	82.8	94.0	98.5	106.2	118.6	97.4	107.3
63.2	67.6	76.7	90.0	96.6	102.2	115.8	94.4	97.5
72.7	76.0	82.5	92.7	99.6	104.7	117.3	97.1	101.9
73.0	75.9	82.8	93.5	99.8	104.5	117.3	97.0	101.4
63.4	67.4	75.9	85.1	91.0	96.7	109.2	86.5	90.2
64.6	66.3	74.8	85.8	92.3	98.5	111.1	88.8	92.9
70.4	76.8	86.0	97.1	103.8	108.1	121.3	104.0	115.3
73.9	81.1	89.9	99.2	105.4	108.3	122.5	102.0	109.2
80.8	83.6	93.9	105.5	107.6	111.2	124.6	99.0	112.5
88.5	92.2	96.8	105.0	109.5	118.0	131.1	111.5	116.9

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
cents per litre								
50.1	54.8	62.4	78.6	84.8	87.6	109.4	74.3	88.4
46.5	53.4	56.8	73.8	77.6	79.3	102.3	71.8	83.2
53.3	61.4	68.5	83.6	87.9	84.0	106.3	74.4	85.3
54.9	62.4	66.0	83.2	84.7	89.7	115.1	79.1	92.2
48.8	56.3	61.3	77.2	79.0	83.3	112.6	78.3	91.7
46.3	54.3	58.6	75.0	78.6	82.0	112.2	76.0	87.9
49.2	57.2	62.9	77.4	81.6	86.8	113.0	80.0	95.7
50.8	57.9	64.0	78.0	82.2	87.6	112.7	82.0	96.1
47.9	57.1	62.9	81.4	85.5	91.0	118.0	84.4	97.0
53.0	60.8	64.4	81.6	84.0	91.5	115.8	82.7	94.7
51.8	55.7	62.4	82.0	82.6	91.8	115.3	79.8	90.9
54.6	59.3	65.3	80.0	85.5	91.5	113.4	81.0	92.8
54.2	59.2	69.4	88.1	89.0	93.5	115.6	83.2	100.1
53.6	62.9	72.3	90.8	94.1	99.9	126.3	93.2	108.6
57.5	64.5	72.3	88.4	94.1	102.3	125.6	94.6	106.3
49.0	56.5	62.0	81.3	84.8	96.4	122.6	87.1	97.0

Table 11.5 Established crude oil reserves, closing stock, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
millions of cubic metres						
Canada	544.5	553.0	526.7	532.2	673.5	642.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	..	..	..	..	144.3	138.0
Ontario	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Manitoba	6.3	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.3
Saskatchewan	141.9	150.1	156.8	176.6	180.9	169.1
Alberta	374.8	374.1	342.0	326.8	315.2	301.6
British Columbia	19.4	21.3	20.9	22.3	26.9	27.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0013.

Table 11.6 Established natural gas reserves, closing stock, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
billions of cubic metres						
Canada	1,832.7	1,840.9	1,725.9	1,620.4	1,562.2	1,526.8
Nova Scotia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	13.4	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.0
Saskatchewan	86.7	86.6	81.8	76.5	71.5	68.6
Alberta	1,490.3	1,488.8	1,378.1	1,284.0	1,239.9	1,207.2
British Columbia	242.2	253.5	253.5	247.4	238.6	239.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0014.

Table 11.7 Established reserves of natural gas liquids, closing stock, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
thousands of cubic metres						
Canada	593,278	599,569	546,580	502,751	487,525	487,339
Manitoba	52	46	91	0	..	..
Saskatchewan	2,207	2,155	2,086	1,632	1,482	1,306
Alberta	574,300	580,600	527,500	483,400	468,900	469,700
Propane	111,600	109,400	103,000	91,400	88,600	82,600
Ethane	290,000	300,000	264,000	245,000	238,000	256,000
Butane	63,900	62,900	58,500	51,900	51,100	48,600
Pentanes plus	108,800	108,300	102,000	95,100	91,200	82,500
British Columbia	16,719	16,768	16,903	17,719	17,143	16,333

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0015.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
millions of cubic metres								
667.3	644.7	606.1	590.0	603.8	752.3	712.6	721.8	688.8
159.6	151.0	134.4	121.3	138.7	272.9	255.2	264.8	233.4
2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
4.5	4.0	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.9	7.1	7.0	9.1
182.1	184.9	183.9	184.7	187.9	197.7	179.9	190.5	195.2
291.4	278.3	260.3	253.9	249.2	254.8	250.1	240.7	233.0
27.6	24.7	22.3	23.6	22.2	21.5	18.7	17.1	16.5

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
billions of cubic metres								
1,614.5	1,547.8	1,529.6	1,469.5	1,497.5	1,553.7	1,577.7	1,534.3	1,671.2
67.1	61.7	56.2	23.2	19.3	15.2	11.6	8.0	14.2
11.6	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.5	13.0	20.0	19.8	19.6
75.6	81.7	76.2	87.4	85.0	91.6	98.8	95.1	88.6
1,210.7	1,141.4	1,131.3	1,087.6	1,092.3	1,086.0	1,079.6	1,035.5	1,065.7
249.5	251.5	254.7	259.9	289.4	347.8	367.7	375.9	483.1

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
thousands of cubic metres								
417,534	403,970	377,110	316,820	314,285	310,666	322,746	299,480	318,157
..
1,290	1,246	1,295	1,324	1,150	1,098	1,049	928	1,502
398,700	385,200	359,100	298,500	295,000	289,500	296,100	273,100	282,300
85,500	84,100	79,300	69,400	71,300	69,400	72,000	66,000	69,000
176,800	173,700	165,100	124,000	122,900	120,700	125,100	115,500	121,100
50,400	49,900	46,900	41,900	41,500	40,100	40,900	37,200	38,400
86,000	77,500	67,800	63,200	59,300	59,300	58,100	54,400	53,800
17,544	17,524	16,715	16,996	18,135	20,068	25,597	25,452	34,355

Table 11.8 Energy fuel consumption, by manufacturing industry, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	terajoules					
All manufacturing	2,614,696	2,502,600	2,405,951	2,414,494	2,287,184	2,046,687
Food	90,928	95,774	96,137	99,536	99,810	101,952
Beverage and tobacco products	12,266	12,475	11,046	11,375	10,554	10,441
Textile mills	8,058	7,745	7,364	6,703	5,314	3,810
Textile product mills	3,545	3,550	3,032	3,052	2,762	2,286
Clothing	3,997	2,154	1,772	1,635	1,684	1,237
Leather and allied products	568	309	228	276	314	301
Wood products	124,853	129,219	141,786	138,486	130,420	113,097
Paper	850,894	776,211	678,627	664,232	580,057	530,672
Printing and related support activities	8,521	8,878	8,608	8,819	10,758	12,313
Petroleum and coal products	405,491	358,993	367,958	382,004	373,274	366,714
Chemicals	278,149	272,915	267,188	260,972	256,978	238,112
Plastic and rubber products	37,011	37,846	35,810	36,427	33,470	30,599
Non-metallic mineral products	126,049	126,257	123,723	128,668	107,586	87,035
Primary metals	521,069	524,651	528,351	525,331	524,560	419,469
Fabricated metal products	41,647	40,979	38,701	42,322	46,632	36,784
Machinery	16,042	18,039	16,760	18,768	18,480	15,954
Computer and electronic products	5,100	5,621	5,388	6,191	5,958	5,733
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	7,107	7,282	6,883	6,855	6,697	5,211
Transportation equipment	56,267	55,896	51,485	55,220	52,552	44,422
Furniture and related products	10,908	11,645	10,175	11,218	12,055	12,331
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6,226	6,161	4,929	6,403	7,269	8,216

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0006.

Table 11.9 Energy fuel consumption of the manufacturing industry, by fuel type, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	terajoules					
Energy consumed	2,614,696	2,502,600	2,405,951	2,414,494	2,287,184	2,046,687
Coal	55,381	51,734	53,112	54,420	53,442	41,812
Coal coke	93,389	92,869	101,622	102,715	98,863	56,147
Coke oven gas	28,333	29,530	29,339	24,749	25,893	19,938
Electricity	700,993	724,656	707,711	700,678	679,299	614,544
Heavy fuel oil	150,234	126,431	99,977	99,095	76,232	64,436
Middle distillates	19,896	19,713	17,666	18,159	24,358	24,649
Natural gas	694,866	662,426	618,186	635,230	617,747	562,991
Petroleum coke and coke from catalytic cracking catalyst	94,986	82,019	84,784	84,280	78,458	70,241
Propane	9,448	7,404	9,487 ^E	9,017	8,175	6,571
Refinery fuel gas	207,558	186,407	197,698	213,258	198,134	198,497
Spent pulping liquor	299,806	258,505	216,616	223,096	184,249	177,610
Steam	48,029	50,076	60,139	59,862	53,458	45,062
Wood	211,777	210,828	209,615	189,935	188,876	164,188

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0006.

Table 11.10 Installed generating capacity, by class of electricity producer, 2006 to 2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009
	kilowatts			
Public electric utilities				
Total installed capacity	89,836,132	91,341,292	91,843,980	92,936,526
Hydraulic turbine	63,585,857	63,988,789	64,801,393	65,455,209
Wind power turbine	188,480	206,880	208,480	208,480
Thermal	26,061,795	27,145,623	26,834,107	27,272,837
Conventional steam turbine	14,895,180	15,093,430	14,900,350	14,886,850
Nuclear steam turbine	8,335,000	8,335,000	8,335,000	8,335,000
Combustion turbine	2,441,170	3,354,920	3,239,908	3,699,008
Internal combustion turbine	390,445	362,273	358,849	351,979
Private electric utilities				
Total installed capacity	25,104,687	24,328,605	24,801,494	27,311,287
Hydraulic turbine	4,335,621	4,413,694	4,458,698	4,493,019
Wind power turbine	1,281,419	1,562,869	1,982,729	2,755,179
Tidal power turbine	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Thermal	19,483,947	18,348,342	18,356,367	20,059,389
Conventional steam turbine	8,974,393	9,018,593	9,191,293	9,703,743
Nuclear steam turbine	5,010,000	5,010,000	5,010,000	5,010,000
Combustion turbine	5,365,863	4,195,258	4,030,758	5,202,528
Internal combustion turbine	133,691	124,491	124,316	143,118
Industries				
Total installed capacity	8,062,585	8,681,295	8,733,085	8,842,250
Hydraulic turbine	4,722,640	5,061,560	5,147,960	5,146,470
Wind power turbine	600	54,600	63,600	63,600
Thermal	3,339,345	3,565,135	3,521,525	3,632,180
Conventional steam turbine	1,899,225	1,897,225	1,841,125	1,902,000
Combustion turbine	1,353,500	1,416,060	1,418,060	1,431,060
Internal combustion turbine	86,620	251,850	262,340	299,120

Note: The capacity measured at the output terminals of all generating units in a station, without deducting the energy used to generate the electricity.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 127-0009.

Canada is richly endowed with water. Possessing one of the largest renewable supplies of freshwater in the world, it has access to upwards of 20% of the world's surface freshwater and 7% of the world's renewable water flow.

Although our resources are large, from 1971 to 2004 the freshwater supply decreased in southern Canada, where 98% of the population lives. Over the same period, water yield, or the average annual renewable freshwater supply, fell by 9%. Annually, this represents an average loss of 3.5 billion cubic metres, the equivalent of 1.4 million Olympic-sized swimming pools—almost as much water as was supplied to Canada's entire residential population in 2005.

Water yield is the result of precipitation and melted ice that flow over and under the ground, eventually reaching rivers and lakes. For most of the country, water yield peaks in the spring as snow and ice melt and precipitation increases, whereas demand for water increases in the summer.

Canada's water yield

Canada has an average annual water yield of 3,472 billion cubic metres. This almost equals the amount of water in Lake Huron, giving Canada one of the largest renewable water supplies in the world. Brazil has the largest total water yield, followed by Russia.

Canada, however, has the most renewable freshwater per person each year: 109,837 cubic metres per person compared with Brazil, at 43,756 cubic metres per person. While total water yield is comparable between the United States (3,051 billion cubic metres) and Canada (3,472 billion cubic metres), the renewable freshwater per person in the United States is just 9.1% of that in Canada because the United States has a much larger population.

Canada's average annual water yield per unit area is 348 litres of renewable freshwater for every square metre of the

country, higher than the yield in drier countries such as Australia and South Africa but three times less than a tropical rainy country like Brazil. The Pacific Coastal drainage region has the highest water yield, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador. Drainage regions both in and north of the Prairies produce the least water.

Four drainage regions comprise most of the Prairies and stretch across the southern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This collection of drainage regions yields just 12% of what the Great Lakes drainage region yields, 6% of what the Maritime Coastal drainage region yields and only 3% of what the Pacific Coastal drainage region yields.

Industrial water use

In 2005, an estimated 42.1 billion cubic metres of water were withdrawn from the environment and used in household and economic activities in Canada.

In 2007, three industry groups (that cover most industrial water use) used a total of 33.6 billion cubic metres of water: thermal-electric power producers (fossil-fuel and nuclear) withdrew 83% of this total, manufacturers used 16% and mining, 2%. In 2007, the three groups' water costs totalled \$1,624.2 million.

These three groups discharge almost as much waste water into the environment

To learn more about

climate, drinking water plants, ecoregion, environmental protection, environmental sustainability indicators, envirostats, expenditures on pollution, freshwater supply and demand, households and the environment, human activity and the environment, minerals, natural resources, pollution, recycling, waste disposal

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as they withdraw: 32.8 billion cubic metres in 2007. Thermal-electric power producers accounted for 83% of this total, manufacturers, 14% and mining, 2%.

Virtually all the water (99.8%) the thermal-electric power producers take in is used for cooling. Most of this water (75%) is not treated before discharge.

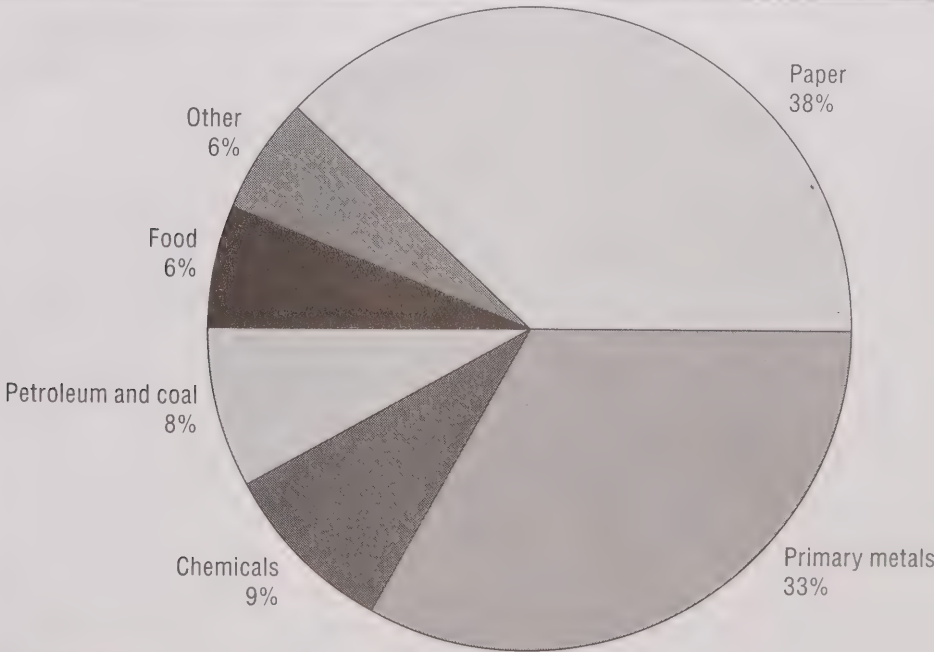
Manufacturing industries discharged 4,725.0 million cubic metres of water in 2007; 38% was not treated before being released. Most was discharged to surface freshwater bodies (79%) and to public and municipal sewers (10%).

Of the 755.0 million cubic metres of water discharged by mining operations, 58% was not treated before discharge. Most of the total discharged (66%) was returned to surface freshwater, 16% was discharged to groundwater and 11% to tailing ponds.

Residential water use

In 2007, 86% of households received their water from a municipal water supply and 12% had a private well. That year,

Chart 12.1
Water intake of manufacturing industries, 2007



Note: % of total water intake.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-401-X.

Table 12.a
Environmental protection expenditures, by province and territory, 2008

	Capital expenditures	Operating expenditures
	\$ millions	
Canada	3,828.6	5,241.4
Atlantic provinces ¹	155.2	452.9
Quebec	439.0	1,002.9
Ontario	579.5	1,580.5
Manitoba	364.3	83.3
Saskatchewan	347.5	231.8
Alberta	1,677.4	1,430.1
British Columbia and the territories ²	265.6	459.9

Note: Capital expenditures are not collected for fees, fines and licences and (where not elsewhere classified) other types of environmental protection.

- 1. Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
- 2. British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0053.

\$807 million was spent on operation and maintenance for the acquisition and treatment of water at drinking water plants. The largest components of this cost being labour (\$302 million), energy (\$199 million) and materials (\$198 million).

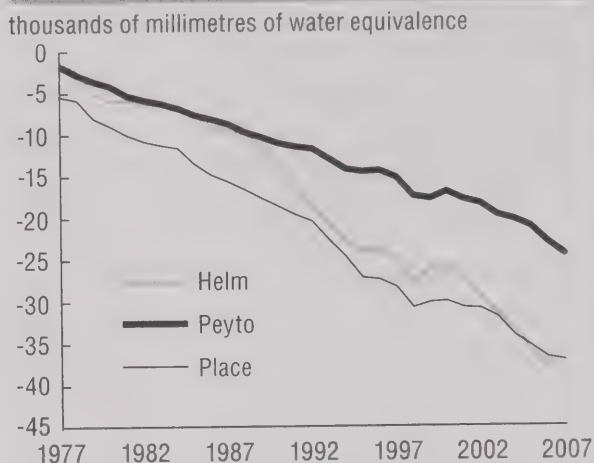
Our shrinking glaciers

Canada's glaciers cover roughly 200,000 square kilometres, about 75% located on the Arctic Islands. Six glaciers in two regions of Canada—the Western Cordillera and the High Arctic—have been shrinking since standardized measurements of their mass began at various times during the 1960s and 1970s.

The Western Cordillera region includes the Helm Glacier and the Place Glacier in the southern Coast Mountains of British Columbia and the Peyto Glacier located in Banff National Park, Alberta. The Devon Ice Cap, the Meighen Ice Cap and the White Glacier, all in Nunavut, are located in the High Arctic region.

Although the mass of all six of these glaciers has declined, there are regional differences, with the three glaciers located in the High Arctic showing a less pronounced and slower loss of mass than those in the Western Cordillera. The Helm

Chart 12.2
Cordillera glaciers, cumulative net loss



Sources: Natural Resources Canada and Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-002-X.

and Place Glaciers have shown the most significant shrinkage.

Because glacial mass integrates the long-term variability of precipitation, mean temperature and cloud cover, its changes are considered among the most robust indicators of climate change.

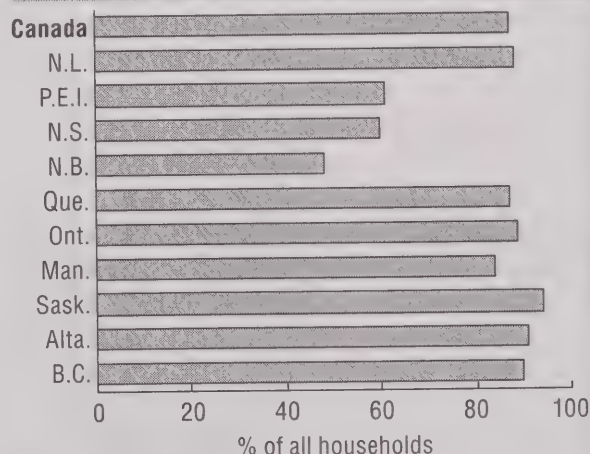
Household water supply

In 2009, 87% of Canadian households were connected to a municipal water supply, with fewer households in Atlantic Canada connected. New Brunswick had the lowest proportion receiving municipal water (48%), followed by Nova Scotia (60%). At 88%, Newfoundland and Labrador was slightly higher than Canada and Quebec (both 87%).

In Manitoba, 84% of households had municipal water services; in Ontario, 89% did. In British Columbia, 90% of households were connected to a municipal water supply, with Alberta (91%) and Saskatchewan (94%) reporting the highest proportions.

Most households have the option of drinking the water coming out of their taps—either from their municipality or from a private source—or they can drink bottled water. Of households that had a municipal

Chart 12.3
Municipal drinking water supply, by province, 2009



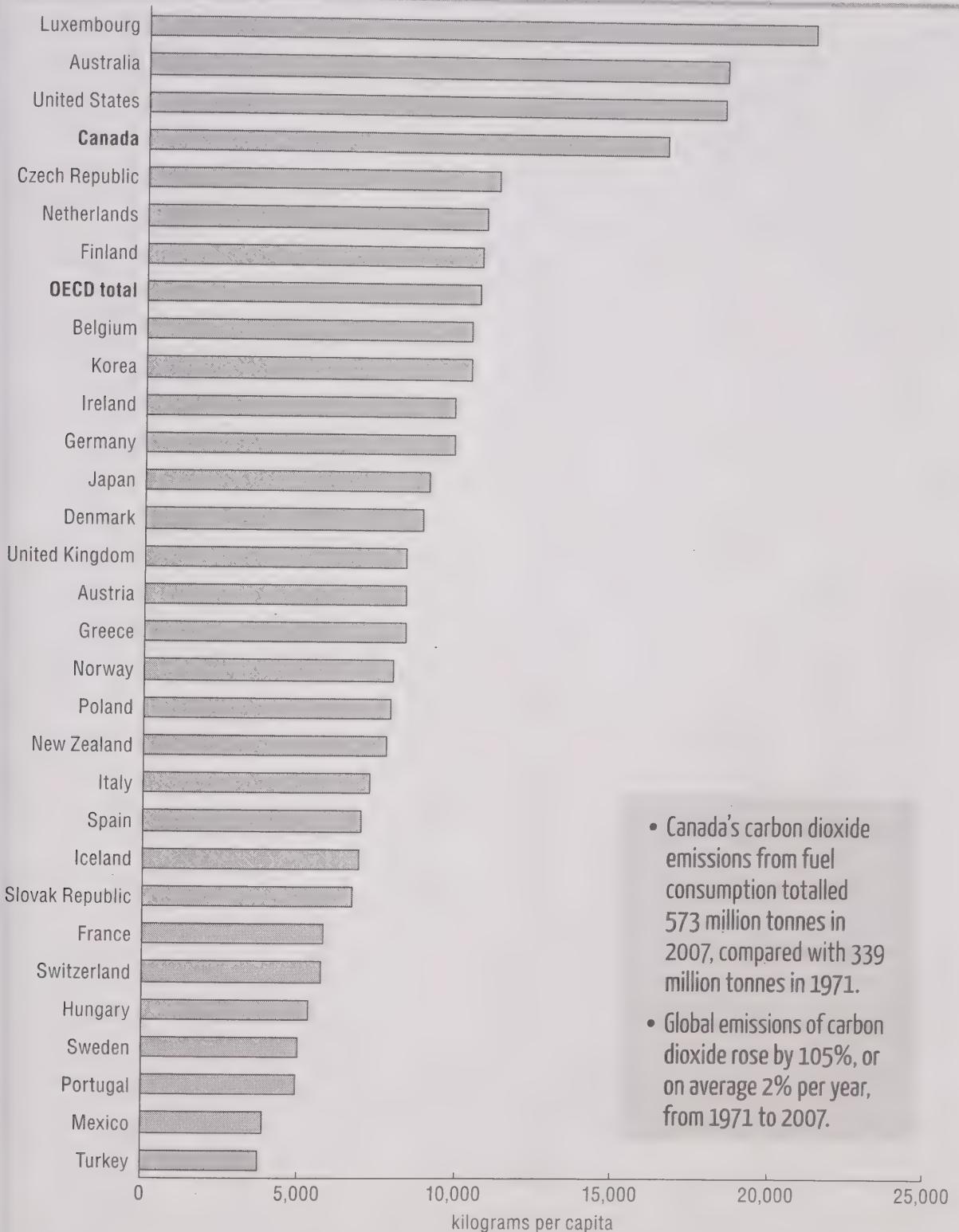
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-526-X.

water supply in 2009, 66% reported they drank primarily tap water, 24% drank primarily bottled water and 10% drank tap and bottled water equally.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 12.4

Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion, 2008



- Canada's carbon dioxide emissions from fuel consumption totalled 573 million tonnes in 2007, compared with 339 million tonnes in 1971.
- Global emissions of carbon dioxide rose by 105%, or on average 2% per year, from 1971 to 2007.

Source: Data based on OECD/International Energy Agency (2010). *CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion – 2010 Highlights*.

Table 12.1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, by source, 1990 and 2008

	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)		Methane (CH ₄)		Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	
	1990	2008	1990	2008	1990	2008
	kilotonnes		kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent ¹			
Total²	456,000	574,000	74,000	99,000	50,000	52,000
Energy	424,000	535,000	37,000	53,000	8,000	10,000
Stationary combustion sources	276,000	328,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	3,000
Electricity and heat generation	94,900	118,000	39	96	500	700
Fossil fuel industries	49,400	65,300	2,000	2,000	300	400
Petroleum refining and upgrading	16,000	16,000	—	—	100	100
Fossil fuel production	33,800	49,100	2,000	2,000	200	300
Mining and oil and gas extraction	6,150	23,700	3	10	40	200
Manufacturing industries	54,500	42,900	60	60	500	500
Iron and steel	6,420	6,100	5	5	60	60
Non-ferrous metals	3,170	3,470	1	2	10	20
Chemical	7,100	6,650	3.0	2.9	40	40
Pulp and paper	13,500	4,280	40	40	200	200
Cement	3,820	4,270	1	2	10	10
Other manufacturing	20,500	18,100	9	7	100	100
Construction	1,850	1,250	0.7	0.5	20	10
Commercial and institutional	25,500	34,600	10	10	200	200
Residential	40,900	40,400	2,000	2,000	500	500
Agriculture and forestry	2,370	2,150	0.8	0.8	20	20
Transport ³	138,000	190,000	700	600	6,000	8,000
Civil aviation (domestic aviation)	6,180	8,300	10	9	200	200
Road transportation	94,900	132,000	310	190	3,200	3,100
Light-duty gasoline vehicles	43,800	39,600	160	61	1,900	1,000
Light-duty gasoline trucks	19,600	43,200	66	68	1,000	1,500
Heavy-duty gasoline vehicles	7,720	6,500	27	7.2	69	150
Motorcycles	143	259	3.0	3.6	0.93	1.6
Light-duty diesel vehicles	347	435	0.2	0.2	8	10
Light-duty diesel trucks	691	2,310	0.4	1	20	60
Heavy-duty diesel vehicles	20,500	39,000	20	40	200	400
Propane and natural gas vehicles	2,170	857	30	20	10	5
Railways	6,160	6,290	7	7	800	800
Navigation (domestic marine)	4,690	5,500	7	9	300	300
Other transportation	26,000	38,000	300	300	2,000	3,000
Off-road gasoline	6,500	6,100	200	200	40	40
Off-road diesel	13,000	25,000	20	30	2,000	3,000
Pipelines	6,650	7,240	140	150	60	60
Fugitive sources	11,000	16,000	32,000	48,000	30	40
Coal mining			2,000	800		
Oil and natural gas	10,600	16,200	30,100	46,800	30	40
Oil	95	210	4,060	5,280	30	30
Natural gas	22.6	67.8	12,900	21,200	—	—
Venting	6,090	10,600	13,200	20,200	—	4
Flaring	4,400	5,400	54	78	0.4	4

Table 12.1 (continued)

	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)		Methane (CH ₄)		Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	
	1990	2008	1990	2008	1990	2008
	kilotonnes		kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent ¹			
Industrial processes	31,000	39,000	.	.	11,700	3,640
Mineral products	8,300	8,500	.	.	.	.
Cement production	5,400	6,600	.	.	.	.
Lime production	1,800	1,500	.	.	.	.
Mineral product use ⁴	1,090	365	.	.	.	.
Chemical industry	5,000	6,700	.	.	11,700	3,640
Ammonia production	5,000	6,700	.	.	.	.
Nitric acid production	.	.	.	.	1,010	1,230
Adipic acid production	.	.	.	.	11,000	2,400
Metal production	9,770	12,600	.	.	.	.
Iron and steel production	7,060	7,440	.	.	.	.
Aluminum production	2,700	5,200	.	.	.	.
Sulfur hexafluoride used in magnesium smelters and casters	.	.	.	.	.	.
Production and consumption of halocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other and undifferentiated production	8,000	11,000	.	.	.	.
Solvent and other product use	.	.	.	.	170	330
Agriculture	.	.	19,000	25,000	29,000	37,000
Enteric fermentation	.	.	17,000	22,000	.	.
Manure management	.	.	2,400	2,800	3,500	4,700
Agriculture soils	.	.	.	.	26,000	32,000
Direct sources	.	.	.	.	14,000	17,000
Pasture, range and paddock manure	.	.	.	.	2,600	3,800
Indirect sources	.	.	.	.	9,000	10,000
Waste	270	200	18,000	21,000	600	700
Solid waste disposal on land	.	.	18,000	20,000	—	—
Wastewater handling	.	.	220	260	500	700
Waste incineration	270	200	9	2	100	50
Land use, land-use change and forestry	-58,000	-19,000	3,700	4,100	2,300	2,500
Forest land	-84,000	-25,000	3,400	3,900	2,100	2,400
Cropland	12,000	-4,700	300	100	200	100
Grassland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wetlands	5,000	2,000	6	—	4	—
Settlements	9,000	7,000	100	90	50	50

Note: “—” indicates no emissions.

1. Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions are the weighted sum of all GHGs. The following global warming potentials are used as the weights: carbon dioxide = 1; methane = 21; nitrous oxide = 310.

2. National totals exclude all GHGs from the “Land use, land-use change and forestry” sector.

3. Emissions from fuel ethanol are reported within the gasoline transportation subcategories.

4. Includes carbon dioxide emissions coming from the use of limestone and dolomite, soda ash and magnesite.

Source: Environment Canada, Greenhouse Gas Division, 2010. *National Inventory Report 1990-2008: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada*.

Table 12.2 Capital expenditures on pollution abatement and control, by environmental milieu and by industry, 2008

	All environmental milieux	Air	Surface water	On-site contained solid and liquid waste	Noise, radiation and vibration
	\$ millions				
All industries	1,682.2	1,361.0	114.7	190.2	16.2
Logging	F	F	F	0.0	F
Oil and gas extraction	790.0	711.4	18.3	58.5	1.7
Mining and quarrying	119.1	F	x	67.5	F
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	197.6	149.7	20.9	x	F
Natural gas distribution	x	x	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food manufacturing	19.2	9.9	3.6	F	F
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	x	0.7	x	x	x
Wood product manufacturing	3.4	3.0	F	0.2	0.0
Paper manufacturing	13.0	8.0	4.4	x	x
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	122.9	96.9	x	x	F
Chemical manufacturing	27.8	11.7	4.6	10.1	1.4
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	39.2	37.9	0.5	F	0.7
Primary metal manufacturing	290.5	272.9	8.3	x	F
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	F	F	0.1	0.1	F
Transportation equipment manufacturing	26.3	15.3	x	x	x
Other manufacturing industries	19.5	16.8	F	F	x
Pipeline transportation	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0054.

Table 12.3 Capital expenditures on pollution prevention, by environmental milieu and by industry, 2008

	All environmental milieux	Air	Surface water	On-site contained solid and liquid waste	Noise, radiation and vibration	Other
	\$ millions					
All industries	959.1	422.2	178.8	232.8	F	100.6
Logging	F	F	F	F	F	F
Oil and gas extraction	118.1	F	F	19.4	F	0.9
Mining and quarrying	134.2	18.9	83.6	30.7	x	x
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	276.3	81.3	21.3	142.3	F	F
Natural gas distribution	x	x	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Food manufacturing	42.3	10.8	8.3	F	F	16.2
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	x	1.4	1.4	0.0	F	1.5
Wood product manufacturing	6.8	3.1	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.6
Paper manufacturing	30.5	20.9	x	2.9	x	3.9
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	42.5	26.8	x	4.6	x	x
Chemical manufacturing	47.4	23.9	4.0	8.3	F	F
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	38.2	30.9	2.7	x	F	4.2
Primary metal manufacturing	72.6	60.5	5.7	5.4	x	x
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	14.3	7.5	1.7	2.0	0.2	2.9
Transportation equipment manufacturing	14.6	x	F	x	0.0	4.6
Other manufacturing industries	F	F	F	F	0.2	12.0
Pipeline transportation	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0054.

Table 12.4 Waste disposal, by province and territory, 2004, 2006 and 2008

	Total waste disposed ¹			Waste disposed per capita ¹		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
	tonnes			kilograms		
Canada	25,226,766^r	25,925,964^r	25,871,310	789.8^r	795.9^r	776.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	400,048	428,809 ^r	410,590	773.1	840.3 ^r	811.1
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	399,967	359,105 ^r	354,231	425.8	382.8 ^r	378.2
New Brunswick	442,173	511,706 ^r	479,461	590.1	686.2 ^r	641.9
Quebec ²	6,454,000 ^r	6,317,393 ^r	6,158,152	856.4 ^r	827.8 ^r	794.5
Ontario	9,809,264 ^r	9,710,459 ^r	9,631,559	791.7 ^r	766.7 ^r	744.8
Manitoba	928,117 ^r	904,272 ^r	966,199	790.9 ^r	763.7 ^r	801.5
Saskatchewan	794,933 ^r	833,753	902,943	797.0 ^r	840.4	890.7
Alberta	3,077,311	3,819,872	4,029,435	949.9	1,116.5	1,122.0
British Columbia	2,767,657 ^r	2,917,080	2,811,568	666.1 ^r	687.4	641.3
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x	x

1. Includes waste exported out of the source province or out of the country for disposal. Excludes waste disposed of in hazardous waste disposal facilities or managed by the waste generator on site.

2. Waste diversion data are derived from a survey administered by Recyc-Québec.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 153-0041 and 051-0001 and Catalogue no. 16F0023X.

Table 12.5 Diversion of waste, by province and territory, 2004, 2006 and 2008

	Total materials diverted ¹			Materials diverted per capita ¹		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
	tonnes			kilograms		
Canada	7,112,735	7,727,030	8,473,257	223	237	254
Newfoundland and Labrador	35,308	x	x	68	x	x
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	239,845	275,983	289,950	255	294	310
New Brunswick	139,262	252,174	267,467	186	338	358
Quebec ²	2,130,100	2,434,300	2,463,600	283	319	318
Ontario	2,414,552	2,396,856	2,810,900	195	189	217
Manitoba	157,490	152,799	170,377	134	129	141
Saskatchewan	114,182	106,868	149,619	114	108	148
Alberta	620,080	652,637	728,536	191	191	203
British Columbia	1,209,216	1,366,191	1,505,112	291	322	343
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x	x

1. Includes only those companies and local waste management organizations that reported non-hazardous recyclable material preparation activities and refers only to the material that enters the waste stream and does not cover any waste that may be managed on-site by a company or household. Does not include materials transported by the generator directly to secondary processors, (e.g., pulp and paper mills) while bypassing entirely any firm or local government involved in waste management activities.

2. Waste diversion data are derived from a survey administered by Recyc-Québec.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 153-0043 and 051-0001 and Catalogue no. 16F0023X.

Table 12.6 Production of leading minerals, 2009

	Production		Value	
	kilotonnes except where noted	% change from 2008	\$ millions	% change from 2008
Metallic minerals	...	...	16,151.5	-28.5
Gold (kg)	95,697.5	0.8	3,364.9	18.7
Iron ore	31,698.8	-1.3	3,174.2	-21.9
Copper	480.4	-17.7	2,774.7	-35.9
Nickel	131.6	-46.5	2,238.6	-60.8
Uranium ¹	10.1	15.8	1,392.1	45.9
Zinc	672.4	-4.6	1,242.6	-11.8
Other metals	...	...	1,964.4	-40.3
Non-metallic minerals	...	...	11,455.6	-40.9
Potash (K ₂ O) ²	4,318.4	-58.4	3,380.3	-55.9
Diamonds (000 ct)	10,946.1	-24.6	1,684.3	-28.9
Sand and gravel ³	216,169.7	-10.5	1,487.4	-12.0
Cement ⁴	10,950.8	-19.5	1,440.5	-16.9
Stone ³	135,894.6	-11.5	1,324.0	-11.0
Salt	14,565.7	2.4	664.1	23.6
Other non-metals	...	...	1,475.0	-62.1
Fuels				
Coal	62,615.0	-7.6	4,544.4	-8.9

Note: Preliminary data.

1. Uranium value is calculated using spot market prices.

2. Excludes shipments to potassium sulphate plants.

3. Excludes shipments of sand and gravel and stone to Canadian cement, lime and clay plants.

4. Includes exported clinker minus imported clinker.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Mineral Production Information Bulletin*, March 2010.

Table 12.7 Mineral production, by province and territory, 2009

	Total	Metallics	Non-metallics	Coal	Share of production
	\$ thousands				%
Canada	32,151,501.8	16,151,492.5	11,455,586.3	4,544,423.0	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,289,796.1	2,244,081.5	45,714.6	0	7.1
Prince Edward Island	3,386.0	0	3,386.0	0	0.0
Nova Scotia	380,082.0	0	380,082.0	0	1.2
New Brunswick	1,090,375.2	749,602.7	x	x	3.4
Quebec	6,217,070.6	4,624,393.9	1,592,676.7	0	19.3
Ontario	6,330,146.6	3,789,984.1	2,540,162.5	0	19.7
Manitoba	1,320,504.2	1,176,770.9	143,733.3	0	4.1
Saskatchewan	5,010,467.2	1,441,199.2	x	x	15.6
Alberta	2,015,518.5	1,968.6	951,889.9	1,061,690.0	6.3
British Columbia	5,733,567.1	1,828,374.9	588,682.1	3,316,510.0	17.8
Yukon	250,960.1	245,016.7	5,943.4	0	0.8
Northwest Territories	1,509,628.1	50,100.0	1,459,528.1	0	4.7
Nunavut ¹	0	0	0	0	0.0

Notes: Preliminary data..

Production is based on shipments.

1. Mineral production of sand and gravel for Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Mineral Production Information Bulletin*, March 2010.

Table 12.8 Household treatment of drinking water, by type of water supply, 2009

	Municipal and non-municipal water supply	Municipal water supply	Non-municipal water supply
	%		
Treated water prior to consumption ¹	51	51	49
Used a filter ²	59	50	46
Used a filter or purifier on the main supply pipe ²	10	5	29
Activated charcoal filter	3	2	8
Ultraviolet	1	F	6
Reverse osmosis system	1	1	3
Other	1	F	4
Don't know	14	14	13
Used an on-tap filter or purifier ²	20	17	14
Activated charcoal filter	9	9	6
Ceramic filter	1	1	F
Ultraviolet	F	F	F
Reverse osmosis system	1	1	1 ^E
Other	0 ^E	0 ^E	F
Don't know	19	19	19 ^E
Used a jug filter ²	38	35	15
Boiled water in order to make it safe to drink in the last 12 months ²	15	11	5
To improve appearance, taste or odour ²	54	55	44
To remove water treatment chemicals such as chlorine ²	44	48	11
To remove metals or minerals ²	41	40	51
To remove possible bacterial contamination ²	35	36	33
For another reason ²	11	11	9

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. Information relates only to households that reported primarily consuming tap water or tap water and bottled water.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0066.

Table 12.9 Population served by drinking water plants, by type of source and by province and territory, 2007

	Total	Surface water	Groundwater	Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water
	number			
Canada¹	27,856,304	23,998,655	3,388,934	456,017
Newfoundland and Labrador	406,364	379,389	x	x
Prince Edward Island	60,827	0	60,827	0
Nova Scotia	455,390	394,879	60,511	0
New Brunswick	352,640	211,379	112,996	28,265
Quebec	7,016,273	5,949,804	867,892	186,798
Ontario	10,805,048	9,317,774	1,360,863	125,493
Manitoba	926,429	829,138	89,808	7,483
Saskatchewan	736,265	595,078	132,394	8,793
Alberta	2,901,434	2,751,250	130,034	20,151
British Columbia	4,126,403	3,526,439	538,906	61,058
Yukon and Northwest Territories	69,230	43,525	x	x

1. Excludes Nunavut because of low response.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-403-X.

Table 12.10 Water use of manufacturing industries, by industry, 2007

	Intake	Recirculation	Gross water use	Discharge	Consumption
	millions of cubic metres				
All industries	5,219.0	2,884.8	8,103.8	4,725.0	494.0
Food manufacturing	302.1	77.6	379.7	265.2	36.9
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	65.2	3.1	68.3	48.8	16.4
Textile mills	5.0 ^E	F	F	4.5 ^E	0.5 ^E
Textile product mills	2.8	x	x	2.3	0.5
Wood product manufacturing	88.7	F	F	74.7	14.0
Paper manufacturing	1,966.7	910.6	2,877.3	1,877.1	89.6
Petroleum and coal product manufacturing	416.0	430.4	846.4	372.6	43.4
Chemical manufacturing	481.5	54.0	535.5	382.8	98.7
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	24.2 ^E	9.1 ^E	33.3 ^E	20.5 ^E	3.7 ^E
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	39.8	F	F	26.3	13.5
Primary metal manufacturing	1,731.8	1,343.0	3,074.8	1,567.3	164.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	27.0 ^E	5.3 ^E	32.3 ^E	24.5 ^E	2.5 ^E
Machinery manufacturing	5.0	F	F	4.2	0.8
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	6.6	0.2	6.8	6.2	0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	4.8	x	x	2.4	2.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	23.2	0.6 ^E	23.8 ^E	21.2	2.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.5	0.5	6.0	5.1	0.4
Other manufacturing industries ¹	23.1 ^E	F	F	19.2 ^E	3.9 ^E

1. Includes clothing manufacturing, leather and allied product manufacturing, printing and related support activities and furniture and related product manufacturing.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0047.

According to demographic projections, the ethnocultural diversity of Canada's population will increase greatly by 2031. The vast majority (96%) of Canadians belonging to a visible minority group will likely live in one of the 33 census metropolitan areas, and visible minority groups could comprise 63% of the population of Toronto, 59% of Vancouver and 31% of Montréal.

Canada's increasing visible minority population is not the only aspect of diversity projected to change. Other aspects of diversity include foreign-born, generation status, mother tongue and religious denomination.

Diversity growing

According to demographic projections, the proportion of foreign-born people in the population could increase from 20% in 2006 to between 25% and 28% by 2031. Just over half (55%) could be born in Asia.

The proportion of foreign-born in the population could increase together with immigration levels. From 1991 to 2006, the average annual number of immigrants to Canada was 229,000, making the years 1991 to 2006 one of the longest uninterrupted periods of strong immigration since 1871. Over the same period, the proportion of foreign-born in the population increased from 16.1% to 19.8%. In contrast, over a 40-year period from 1951 to 1991, the proportion of foreign-born in the population rose from 14.7% to 16.1%.

From 2006 to 2031, the foreign-born population of Canada could increase four times faster than the rest of the population. The number of foreign-born Canadians could total between 9.8 and 12.5 million, depending on immigration levels. By 2031, nearly half (46%) of Canadians aged 15 and older could be foreign-born, or could have at least one foreign-born parent, up from 39% in 2006.

Diversity will grow among the Canadian-born population in coming generations regardless of future immigration, since the children and grandchildren of immigrants will add to Canada's diversity.

Doubling of visible minority population

By 2031, if current demographic trends continue, 47% of the second generation (the Canadian-born children of immigrants) will belong to a visible minority group, nearly double the proportion of 24% in 2006. The proportion of the third generation (the Canadian-born children of the Canadian-born children of immigrants) or later generations belonging to a visible minority group, although low, will triple from 1% to 3%.

By 2031, 29% to 32% of Canada's population—between 11.4 and 14.4 million people—could belong to a visible minority group, which is nearly double the proportion (16%) and more than double the number (5.3 million) reported in 2006. In contrast, the rest of the population is projected to increase by up to 12%. Sustained immigration, slightly higher fertility and a young population will bolster the visible minority population's growth.

South Asians—the largest visible minority group—could represent 28% of

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citizenship, demographic estimates, ethnic groups and generations, ethnic origins, generation status, immigrant low-income rates, immigrant population by place of birth, immigrants' education and job skills, immigrants in the labour market, visible minorities and victimization, visible minority population

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the visible minority population by 2031, up from 25% in 2006, whereas the share of Chinese could decline from 24% to 21%. Chinese women have one of the lowest fertility rates in Canada, unlike South Asian women. Also, people born in China are more likely than South Asians to emigrate from Canada.

Canada's Black and Filipino populations, which were the third- and fourth-largest visible minority groups in 2006, could double in size by 2031. The Arab and West Asian groups could more than triple—the fastest population growth among all groups.

More allophones, increasing religious diversity

Allophones (people whose mother tongue is neither English nor French) accounted for less than 10% of Canada's population in 1981. By 2006, that proportion had risen to 20%; augmented by immigration, it could reach 29% to 32% by 2031. In other words, the number of allophones could rise 7 to 11 times faster than the rest of the

Table 13.a
Visible minority groups, by selected census metropolitan areas

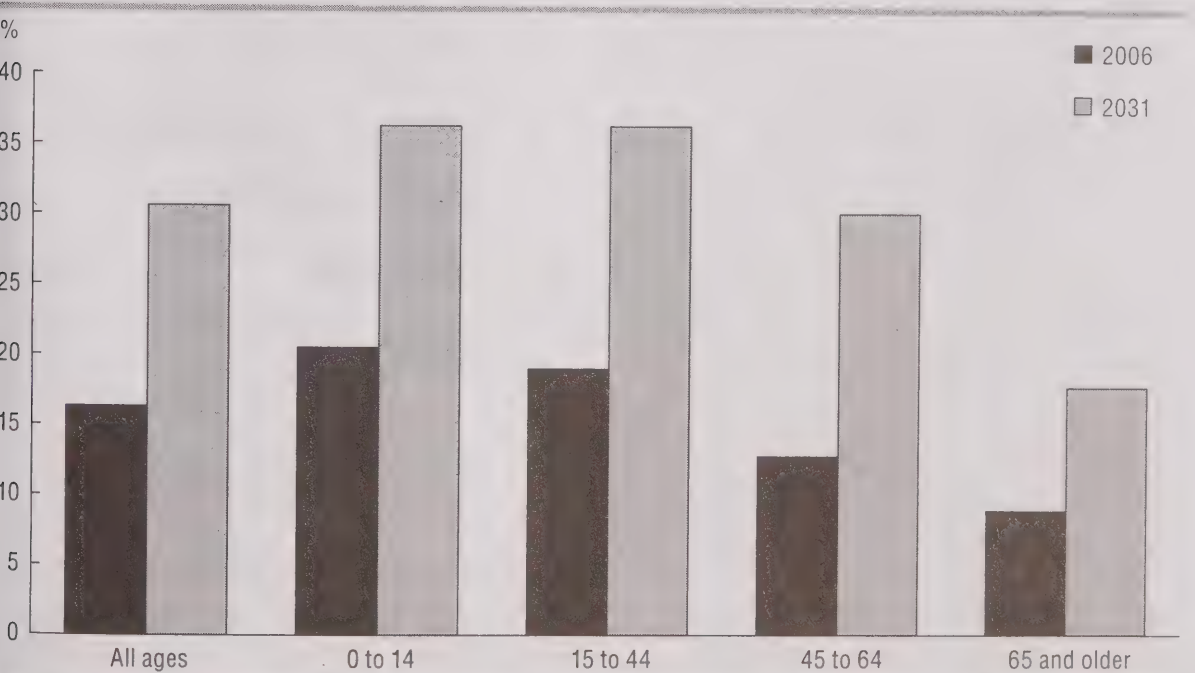
	2006	2031	2006	2031
	thousands		%	
Montréal	604	1,521	16.4	31.0
Toronto	2,281	5,572	42.9	62.8
Vancouver	910	2,061	41.7	59.2

Note: The medium-growth projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, immigration observed from 2001 to 2006, and medium internal migration.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-551-X.

population, to total between* 11.4 and 14.3 million people.

Diversity is also increasing in terms of religious denomination. The number of people having a non-Christian religion is expected to almost double from 8% of the population in 2006 to 14% by 2031; about half of the non-Christian population would be Muslim, up from 35% in 2006. The proportion of the population with a Christian religion could decline from 75% to about 65%. The share with no religion could rise from 17% to 21%.

Chart 13.1
Visible minority population projections, by age group



Note: The medium-growth projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, immigration observed from 2001 to 2006 and medium internal migration.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-551-X.

Job quality differences

In 2008, some key indicators of job quality showed significant differences between immigrants and non-immigrants. On average, immigrant wages were lower, while rates of involuntary part-time work, temporary employment and over-qualification were higher.

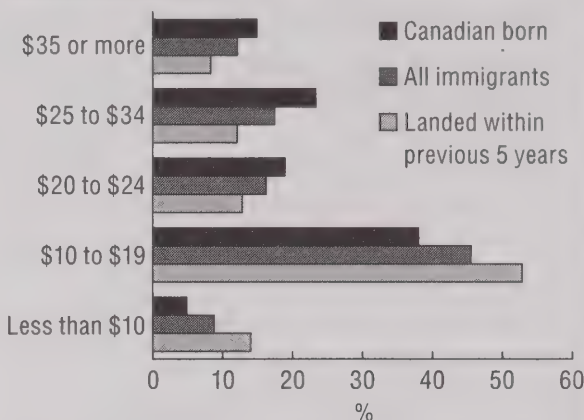
In 2008, the average hourly wage of a Canadian-born employee of core working age (25 to 54) was \$23.72, compared with \$21.44 for an immigrant worker—a difference of \$2.28 an hour.

Among part-time workers, the share of immigrants who worked part time involuntarily (38%) was higher than among Canadian-born workers in 2008 (30%).

Among core-age immigrant workers, 42% had a higher level of education for their job than what was normally required; 28% of Canadian-born workers in that age group were similarly over-qualified.

Chart 13.2
Hourly wage of immigrants and Canadian-born employees, 2008

average hourly wage



Note: Population aged 25 to 54.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-606-X.

In 2008, 9.7% of immigrant employees were working in temporary positions, slightly more than the 8.3% of Canadian-born employees.

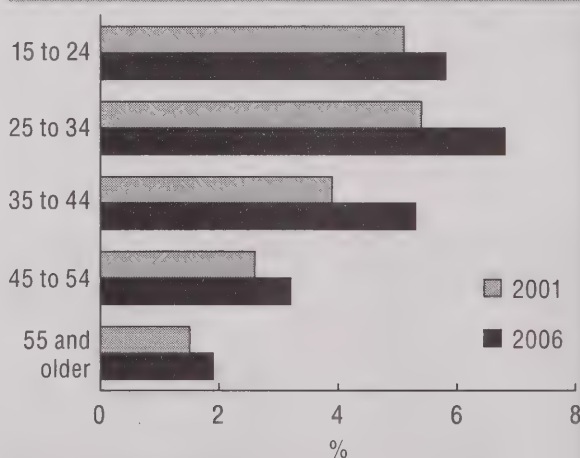
Mixed unions increasing

Unions of people from different ethnocultural backgrounds have been increasing. In 2006, Canada had 7,482,800 married and common-law couples, of which 289,400 were mixed unions. That marks a 33% increase from 2001—or more than five times the 6.0% increase in the number of all couples.

About 247,600 mixed unions had one person who belonged to a visible minority group and one who did not, up 31% from 2001. These made up 3.3% of all couples in Canada. The remaining 41,800 couples were mixed unions in which each individual belonged to a different visible minority group. These unions accounted for 0.6% of all couples, up almost 50%.

The proportion of mixed unions rises with time spent in Canada, from 12% among first-generation visible minority Canadians (immigrants) to 69% among the

Chart 13.3
Mixed-union couples, by age group

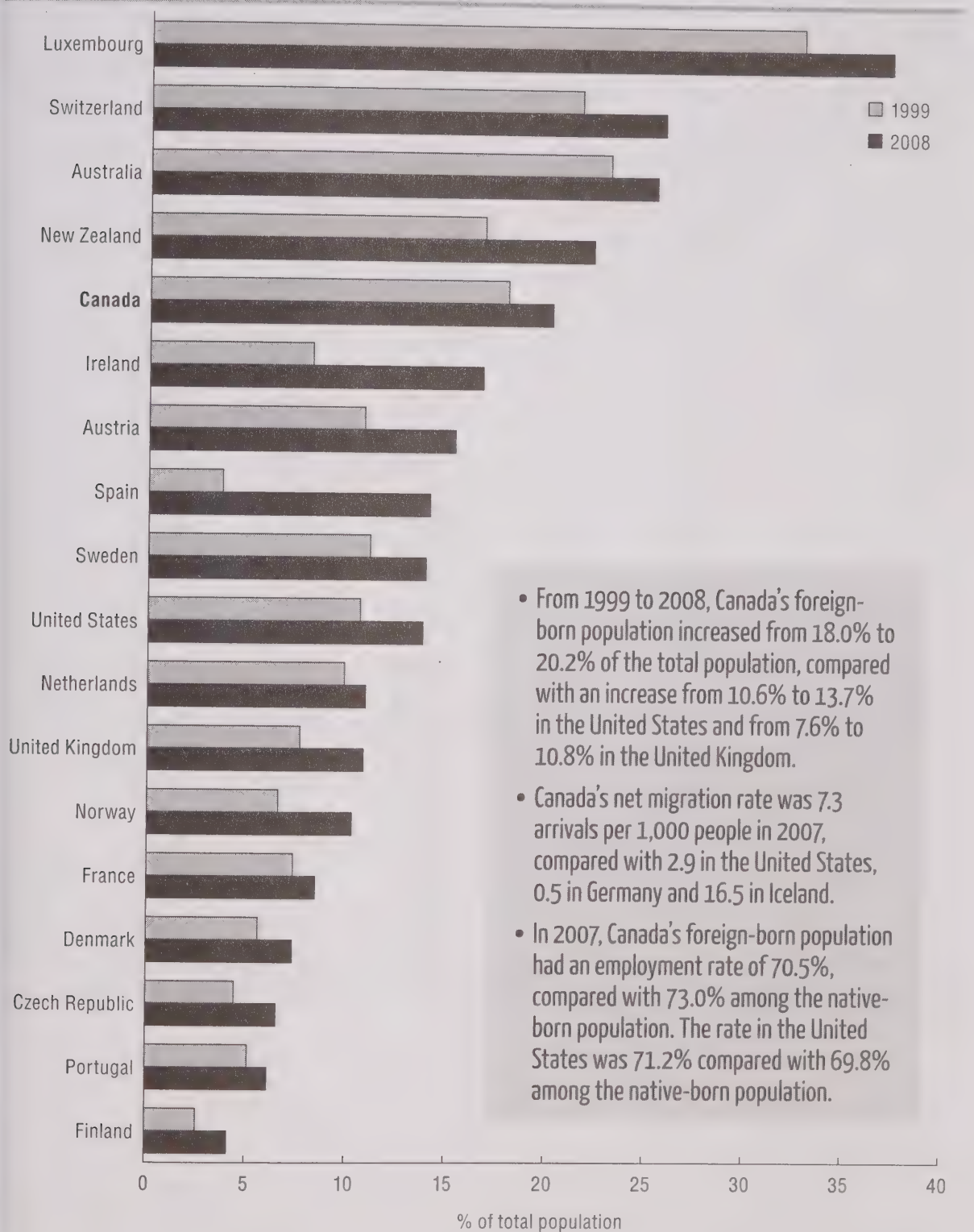


Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

third generation. People in mixed unions are younger than those in other couples, and 10% had at least one child under two at home and no children older than five, compared with 5.6% of other couples.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 13.4
Immigrant population, by selected country



- From 1999 to 2008, Canada's foreign-born population increased from 18.0% to 20.2% of the total population, compared with an increase from 10.6% to 13.7% in the United States and from 7.6% to 10.8% in the United Kingdom.
- Canada's net migration rate was 7.3 arrivals per 1,000 people in 2007, compared with 2.9 in the United States, 0.5 in Germany and 16.5 in Iceland.
- In 2007, Canada's foreign-born population had an employment rate of 70.5%, compared with 73.0% among the native-born population. The rate in the United States was 71.2% compared with 69.8% among the native-born population.

Source: Data based on OECD (2009), *OECD International Migration Outlook 2009*.

Table 13.1 Immigrant population, by place of birth and period of immigration, 2006

	Total immigrant population	Period of immigration		
		Before 1991	1991 to 2000	2001 to 2006
		number		
Immigrant population	6,186,950	3,408,415	1,668,550	1,109,980
United States	250,535	168,840	42,925	38,770
Central America	130,460	62,100	45,080	23,275
Caribbean and Bermuda	317,765	200,735	82,045	34,985
South America	250,710	127,730	61,645	61,330
Europe	2,278,345	1,777,195	322,630	178,525
Western Europe	424,640	346,275	45,945	32,425
Eastern Europe	511,095	270,650	147,875	92,565
Southern Europe	698,085	586,540	85,950	25,590
Italy	296,850	289,815	4,760	2,270
Other Southern Europe	401,235	296,725	81,190	23,315
Northern Europe	644,530	573,720	42,865	27,940
United Kingdom	579,625	515,135	38,830	25,660
Other Northern Europe	64,900	58,585	4,030	2,285
Africa	374,565	136,235	121,115	117,215
Western Africa	48,640	10,070	18,645	19,930
Eastern Africa	129,925	59,150	39,960	30,810
Northern Africa	134,505	43,875	41,785	48,845
Central Africa	22,410	3,640	7,935	10,830
Southern Africa	39,090	19,500	12,790	6,795
Asia and the Middle East	2,525,160	898,750	979,185	647,225
West Central Asia and the Middle East	370,520	119,050	144,595	106,870
Eastern Asia	874,365	293,560	365,520	215,280
China, People's Republic of	466,945	133,905	177,925	155,105
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	215,430	107,925	100,075	7,430
Other Eastern Asia	191,995	51,725	87,520	52,750
Southeast Asia	560,995	280,415	180,355	100,230
Philippines	303,190	107,760	117,550	77,880
Other Southeast Asia	257,800	172,650	62,805	22,345
Southern Asia	719,280	205,720	288,715	224,845
India	443,690	156,830	157,715	129,140
Other Southern Asia	275,590	48,895	131,000	95,700
Oceania and other ¹	59,410	36,825	13,925	8,655

1. "Other" includes Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the category "Other country," as well as immigrants born in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.2 Immigrants to Canada, by country of last permanent residence, 1959/1960 to 2009/2010

	1959/1960	1969/1970	1979/1980	1989/1990	1999/2000	2009/2010
	number					
Total immigrants	107,880	161,245	143,825	203,357	205,710	270,512
Europe	85,512	87,228	41,284	53,457	39,984	42,151
Great Britain ¹	20,458	33,342	18,302	9,610	4,829	10,790
France	2,463	5,234	2,069	2,698	4,096	7,045
Germany	11,083	5,199	1,522	1,827	2,933	3,613
Netherlands	6,085	2,272	1,830	720	902	824
Greece	4,868	7,024	1,160	634	248	202
Italy	22,610	9,472	1,968	930	451	599
Portugal	5,531	8,197	4,186	5,007	383	686
Other Europe	12,414	16,488	10,246	13,681	24,788	17,521
Poland	..	..	..	18,355	1,351	871
Asia	5,263	22,958	71,574	101,174	126,142	153,308
India	..	..	..	9,363	21,219	28,449
Hong Kong	..	..	..	21,887	1,115	267
Vietnam	..	..	..	11,144	1,563	2,317
Philippines	..	..	..	12,465	9,398	30,418
Other Asia	..	..	..	46,313	92,845	91,857
Australasia	1,765	4,609	1,589	945	878	1,917
United States, West Indies	12,208	36,666	17,254	17,937	12,411	19,300
United States	11,038	23,931	10,117	6,197	5,761	9,832
West Indies	1,170	12,735	7,138	11,740	6,649	9,468
All other countries	3,132	9,784	12,122	1,585	402	410
Africa	..	..	..	12,946	16,954	33,909
Other North and Central America	..	..	..	6,374	2,969	5,557
South America	..	..	..	8,939	5,970	13,960

1. Includes England, Lesser British Isles, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0006.

Table 13.3 Immigrant population, by place of birth, 1991 to 2006

	1991	1996	2001	2006
	number			
Immigrant population	4,342,890	4,971,070	5,448,480	6,186,950
United States	249,075	244,695	237,920	250,535
Central and South America	219,385	273,820	304,650	381,165
Caribbean and Bermuda	232,520	279,405	294,050	317,765
Europe	2,360,425	2,332,060	2,287,550	2,278,345
United Kingdom	717,750	655,540	605,995	579,625
Other Northern and Western Europe	514,925	514,310	494,820	489,540
Eastern Europe	420,460	447,830	471,365	511,095
Southern Europe	707,285	714,380	715,370	698,080
Africa	166,175	229,300	282,600	374,565
Asia	1,069,050	1,562,770	1,989,180	2,525,160
West Central Asia and the Middle East	151,075	210,850	285,580	370,515
Eastern Asia	377,215	589,420	730,600	874,370
Southeast Asia	311,970	408,985	469,110	560,995
Southern Asia	228,795	353,515	503,890	719,275
Oceania and other ¹	46,265	49,025	52,525	59,410

1. "Other" includes Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the category "Other country," as well as immigrants born in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1991 to 2006.

Table 13.4 Immigrant population, by province and territory, 1991 to 2006

	1991	1996	2001	2006
	% of total population			
Canada	16.1	17.4	18.4	19.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Prince Edward Island	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.6
Nova Scotia	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.0
New Brunswick	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.7
Quebec	8.7	9.4	9.9	11.5
Ontario	23.7	25.6	26.8	28.3
Manitoba	12.8	12.4	12.1	13.3
Saskatchewan	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.0
Alberta	15.1	15.2	14.9	16.2
British Columbia	22.3	24.5	26.1	27.5
Yukon	10.7	10.4	10.6	10.0
Northwest Territories	4.9	4.8	6.4	6.9
Nunavut ¹	...	...	1.7	1.6

1. Nunavut became a territory in 1999.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1991 to 2006.

Table 13.5 Immigrant population, by census metropolitan area, 1996 to 2006

	1996	2001	2006
	%		
Canada	17.4	18.4	19.8
St. John's	2.9	2.9	2.9
Halifax	7.0	6.9	7.4
Moncton ¹	3.2	2.9	3.4
Saint John	4.0	3.8	4.2
Saguenay	0.7	0.9	1.2
Québec	2.6	2.9	3.7
Sherbrooke	4.0	4.3	5.6
Trois-Rivières	1.6	1.5	2.2
Montréal	17.7	18.3	20.6
Ottawa–Gatineau	16.2	17.5	18.1
Kingston ²	12.8	12.4	12.5
Peterborough ¹	9.3	8.8	9.4
Oshawa	16.5	15.7	16.4
Toronto	41.9	43.7	45.7
Hamilton	23.6	23.6	24.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	18.3	17.8	18.3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	21.8	22.1	23.1
Brantford ¹	14.1	13.1	13.0
Guelph ¹	20.4	19.7	20.4
London	19.2	18.8	19.3
Windsor	20.4	22.3	23.3
Barrie ¹	11.5	11.6	12.8
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	7.5	7.0	6.7
Thunder Bay	12.2	11.1	10.4
Winnipeg	16.8	16.5	17.7
Regina	8.0	7.4	7.7
Saskatoon	7.6	7.6	7.7
Calgary	20.9	20.9	23.6
Edmonton	18.5	17.8	18.5
Kelowna ¹	13.8	13.9	14.8
Abbotsford–Mission ²	20.3	21.8	23.7
Vancouver	34.9	37.5	39.6
Victoria	19.3	18.8	19.1

Note: 2006 Census boundaries.

1. Became a census metropolitan area in 2006.

2. Became a census metropolitan area in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1996 to 2006.

Table 13.6 Population, by selected ethnic origins, 2006

	Total responses	Single responses ¹ number	Multiple responses ²
Total population	31,241,030	18,319,580	12,921,445
Canadian	10,066,290	5,748,725	4,317,570
English	6,570,015	1,367,125	5,202,890
French	4,941,210	1,230,535	3,710,675
Scottish	4,719,850	568,515	4,151,340
Irish	4,354,155	491,030	3,863,125
German	3,179,425	670,640	2,508,785
Italian	1,445,335	741,045	704,285
Chinese	1,346,510	1,135,365	211,145
North American Indian	1,253,615	512,150	741,470
Ukrainian	1,209,085	300,590	908,495
Dutch (Netherlands)	1,035,965	303,400	732,560
Polish	984,565	269,375	715,190
East Indian	962,665	780,175	182,495
Russian	500,600	98,245	402,355
Welsh	440,965	27,115	413,855
Filipino	436,190	321,390	114,800
Norwegian	432,515	44,790	387,725
Portuguese	410,850	262,230	148,625
Métis	409,065	77,295	331,770
British Isles, not included elsewhere	403,915	94,145	309,770
Swedish	334,765	28,445	306,325
Spanish	325,730	67,475	258,255
American	316,350	28,785	287,565
Hungarian (Magyar)	315,510	88,685	226,820
Jewish	315,120	134,045	181,070
Greek	242,685	145,250	97,435
Jamaican	231,110	134,320	96,785
Danish	200,035	33,770	166,265
Austrian	194,255	27,060	167,195
Romanian	192,170	79,650	112,515
Vietnamese	180,125	136,445	43,685
Belgian	168,910	33,670	135,240
Lebanese	165,150	103,855	61,295
Québécois	146,585	96,835	49,750
Korean	146,550	137,790	8,755
African, not included elsewhere	138,750	52,745	86,005
Swiss	137,775	25,180	112,600
Finnish	131,040	30,195	100,850
Pakistani	124,730	89,605	35,125
Iranian	121,510	99,225	22,280

1. The respondent reported having only one ethnic origin.

2. The respondent reported having more than one ethnic origin.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.7 Educational attainment, by immigration status, 2010

	Total population	Landed immigrants	Immigrants, landed 5 years earlier or less	Immigrants, landed more than 5 to 10 years earlier	Immigrants, landed more than 10 years earlier
	thousands				
Total, all education levels	27,658.5	6,209.4	855.0	871.1	4,483.3
No degree, certificate or diploma ¹	5,847.0	1,147.4	129.6	124.0	893.9
High school graduate	5,447.9	1,159.5	116.7	126.1	916.7
High school graduate, some postsecondary ²	2,028.2	359.5	55.3	64.3	239.8
Postsecondary certificate or diploma ³	8,546.0	1,645.0	171.0	185.6	1,288.4
University degree ⁴	5,789.4	1,898.0	382.4	371.1	1,144.5

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

1. Highest level obtained is some high school.

2. Highest level obtained is some postsecondary. Worked toward, but did not complete, a degree, certificate (including a trade certificate) or diploma from an educational institution, including a university, beyond the secondary level.

3. Completed a certificate (including a trade certificate) or diploma from an educational institution beyond the secondary level. Also included are certificates below a bachelor's degree obtained at a university.

4. Attained at least a university bachelor's degree.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0105.

Table 13.8 Population aged 15 years and older, by visible minority group and generational status, 2006

	Total generation status	First generation	Second generation	Third generation or more
	number			
Total visible minority population	3,922,700	3,273,070	551,740	97,890
South Asian	957,645	820,180	132,190	5,275
Chinese	1,005,635	850,335	138,520	16,775
Black	562,135	403,955	115,090	43,095
Filipino	320,915	283,560	35,760	1,595
Latin American	244,330	219,440	22,870	2,015
Arab	195,900	173,015	20,300	2,585
Southeast Asian	184,575	159,285	23,450	1,845
West Asian	125,855	120,710	4,580	565
Korean	114,615	104,640	9,190	790
Japanese	66,400	28,715	18,510	19,170
Visible minority not included elsewhere	57,115	44,965	11,005	1,150
Multiple visible minority	87,565	64,260	20,270	3,035

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.9 Visible minority population, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Total population	Visible minority population	South Asian	Chinese	Black	Filipino
			number			
St. John's	179,270	3,460	890	990	620	155
Halifax	369,455	27,645	2,900	3,100	13,270	530
Moncton	124,055	2,425	350	295	1,035	100
Saint John	120,875	3,805	485	975	1,250	205
Saguenay	149,600	1,280	45	295	330	50
Québec	704,185	16,355	535	1,855	5,080	120
Sherbrooke	183,635	7,000	340	590	1,830	35
Trois-Rivières	138,555	2,270	50	210	625	15
Montréal	3,588,520	590,375	70,620	72,015	169,060	23,510
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,117,120	179,295	27,130	32,445	45,060	7,330
Kingston	148,475	8,600	1,785	2,470	1,165	485
Peterborough	115,140	3,095	665	730	575	110
Oshawa	328,070	33,700	6,195	3,690	12,605	2,155
Toronto	5,072,075	2,174,065	684,070	486,325	352,220	171,985
Hamilton	683,450	84,295	19,970	11,660	16,480	4,880
St. Catharines–Niagara	385,035	25,470	3,595	3,600	5,030	2,130
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	446,495	61,455	16,240	9,150	9,450	1,850
Brantford	122,830	6,715	1,785	695	1,700	655
Guelph	126,085	16,025	3,875	3,110	1,600	1,965
London	452,575	50,300	6,415	6,545	8,255	1,990
Windsor	320,730	51,200	10,265	7,825	9,490	3,145
Barrie	175,335	10,130	1,900	1,180	2,310	875
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	156,400	3,280	580	620	1,100	150
Thunder Bay	121,050	3,275	390	925	450	250
Winnipeg	686,040	102,940	15,290	12,810	14,470	36,935
Regina	192,435	12,605	1,975	3,335	2,170	1,230
Saskatoon	230,850	14,870	2,230	4,245	1,900	1,920
Calgary	1,070,295	237,890	57,700	66,375	21,060	25,565
Edmonton	1,024,825	175,295	40,200	47,195	20,380	19,630
Kelowna	160,560	8,320	2,345	1,470	660	410
Abbotsford–Mission	156,640	35,715	25,580	2,245	930	730
Vancouver	2,097,965	875,295	207,160	381,535	20,670	78,890
Victoria	325,060	33,870	7,210	12,330	2,360	2,760

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Ethnic diversity and immigration

Latin American	Arab	Southeast Asian	West Asian	Korean	Japanese	Visible minority, not included elsewhere	Multiple visible minority
number							
320	190	55	65	45	65	40	25
690	3,840	655	670	620	410	180	780
95	165	65	70	65	10	10	175
210	125	60	270	120	10	30	60
280	195	55	0	15	0	10	10
3,150	2,800	1,615	405	165	170	225	235
2,060	940	410	505	60	30	20	165
540	535	225	0	10	0	15	35
75,400	98,885	44,970	14,520	4,665	2,990	3,505	10,245
10,630	28,195	11,670	6,490	2,280	1,800	1,720	4,540
745	370	330	280	325	255	170	215
255	80	180	105	260	70	40	35
1,665	1,135	670	1,195	540	795	1,330	1,705
99,290	53,430	70,215	75,470	55,270	19,010	46,705	60,070
6,760	6,500	6,805	3,910	2,255	1,415	1,345	2,315
4,205	1,480	2,090	615	930	735	235	820
6,805	3,175	6,150	2,720	1,700	625	1,825	1,755
390	240	580	30	250	95	75	210
1,070	510	1,600	1,065	190	170	230	635
7,920	7,800	4,050	2,235	2,125	565	790	1,600
2,905	9,975	2,945	1,830	605	150	995	1,060
1,165	300	530	310	410	350	310	490
180	115	145	55	70	65	60	145
170	50	370	30	30	380	30	190
5,480	2,125	5,340	1,895	2,080	1,840	1,595	3,080
955	475	1,260	220	330	180	120	335
1,050	940	1,010	665	110	335	115	345
13,410	11,660	15,750	6,010	6,835	4,680	1,985	6,860
9,210	11,940	11,025	2,925	3,770	2,270	1,475	5,275
525	60	720	190	265	1,230	135	305
1,275	150	1,665	210	1,615	830	35	450
22,695	7,430	33,470	28,160	44,825	25,425	2,920	22,115
1,845	500	1,585	575	1,235	2,280	260	930

Table 13.10 Visible minority population, by province and territory, 2006

	Total visible minority population	South Asian	Chinese	Black	Filipino
	number				
Canada	5,068,095	1,262,865	1,216,565	783,795	410,700
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,720	1,590	1,325	900	305
Prince Edward Island	1,825	135	255	645	30
Nova Scotia	37,685	3,810	4,300	19,225	700
New Brunswick	13,345	1,960	2,445	4,455	530
Quebec	654,350	72,850	79,825	188,070	24,200
Ontario	2,745,205	794,170	576,980	473,765	203,220
Manitoba	109,100	16,565	13,705	15,660	37,785
Saskatchewan	33,895	5,130	9,505	5,090	3,770
Alberta	454,200	103,885	120,270	47,075	51,090
British Columbia	1,008,855	262,290	407,225	28,315	88,075
Yukon	1,220	195	320	125	210
Northwest Territories	2,265	210	315	375	690
Nunavut	420	85	75	100	80

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.11 Visible minority population, by age group, 2006

	All age groups	0 to 14	15 to 24
	number		
Total population	31,241,030	5,576,805	4,207,815
Visible minority population	5,068,095	1,145,395	785,355
South Asian	1,262,865	305,220	181,410
Chinese	1,216,565	210,930	186,925
Black	783,795	221,660	130,010
Filipino	410,700	89,780	53,885
Latin American	304,245	59,915	51,885
Arab	239,935	55,355	38,270
Southeast Asian	265,550	69,650	40,985
West Asian	156,695	30,840	29,190
Korean	141,890	27,275	28,945
Japanese	81,300	14,900	10,290
Visible minority not included elsewhere	71,420	14,305	11,375
Multiple visible minority	133,120	45,550	22,180
Not a visible minority	26,172,940	4,431,410	3,422,455

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Ethnic diversity and immigration

Latin American	Arab	Southeast Asian	West Asian	Korean	Japanese	Visible minority, not included elsewhere	Multiple visible minority
number							
304,245	265,550	239,935	156,695	141,890	81,300	71,420	133,120
485	545	120	115	60	140	75	60
215	265	30	30	70	65	65	25
950	4,505	815	780	800	505	255	1,030
715	840	440	550	620	165	155	460
89,510	109,020	50,460	16,115	5,310	3,540	4,155	11,310
147,135	111,405	110,045	96,615	69,540	28,080	56,845	77,405
6,275	2,320	5,670	1,960	2,190	2,010	1,690	3,265
2,520	1,710	2,555	1,020	735	645	405	810
27,265	26,180	28,605	9,655	12,045	11,030	3,850	13,250
28,960	8,635	40,690	29,810	50,490	35,060	3,880	25,415
100	20	145	0	10	40	10	35
85	90	355	40	15	15	30	40
20	15	10	0	10	10	10	15

25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 and older
number			
8,781,165	8,600,935	2,255,640	1,818,655
1,674,175	1,094,055	233,060	136,055
424,850	260,975	61,550	28,865
385,525	303,440	76,060	53,680
244,805	142,485	29,805	15,030
141,225	99,690	16,680	9,435
114,620	65,015	8,360	4,450
80,410	51,755	8,445	5,700
96,010	46,560	8,125	4,210
54,015	34,560	5,360	2,725
44,405	32,820	5,745	2,700
26,860	17,600	6,005	5,630
24,925	16,175	2,960	1,680
36,515	22,975	3,955	1,950
7,107,000	7,506,885	2,022,585	1,682,600

Table 13.12 Foreign-born and visible minority population projections, by census metropolitan area, 2006 and 2031

	Foreign-born		Visible minority	
	2006	2031	2006	2031
	% of population			
Canada	20	26	16	31
St. John's	3	4	2	5
Halifax	7	11	7	12
Moncton	3	5	2	5
Saint John	4	6	3	8
Saguenay	1	2	1	2
Québec	4	7	2	5
Sherbrooke	6	11	4	10
Trois-Rivières	2	5	2	4
Montréal	21	30	16	31
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	8	15	6	14
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	22	29	19	36
Kingston	12	14	6	11
Peterborough	9	11	3	8
Oshawa	16	19	10	21
Toronto	46	50	43	63
Hamilton	24	27	12	25
St. Catharines–Niagara	18	19	7	14
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	23	28	14	28
Brantford	12	13	5	10
Guelph	20	25	13	25
London	19	23	11	22
Windsor	23	28	16	33
Barrie	13	13	6	11
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	7	5	2	5
Thunder Bay	10	8	3	7
Winnipeg	18	24	15	27
Regina	8	10	7	12
Saskatoon	8	10	6	13
Calgary	24	30	22	38
Edmonton	19	22	17	29
Kelowna	15	14	5	10
Abbotsford–Mission	24	29	23	39
Vancouver	40	44	42	59
Victoria	19	20	10	17

Notes: The medium-growth projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, immigration observed from 2001 to 2006 and medium internal migration.

Foreign-born population are people who are, or once were, landed immigrants in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-551-X.

Table 13.13 Population by generation status and place of residence, 2031

	Total	First generation	Second generation	Third generation or more	Non-permanent resident
	thousands				
Total	42,078	11,147	8,165	22,099	666
St. John's	169	7	8	151	2
Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador	258	4	10	243	1
Prince Edward Island	136	7	10	118	1
Halifax	418	46	45	322	6
Rest of Nova Scotia	501	22	36	441	3
Moncton	132	7	10	114	1
Saint John	117	7	9	98	2
Rest of New Brunswick	451	22	28	398	3
Saguenay	135	3	5	127	0
Québec	692	47	36	603	6
Sherbrooke	203	23	15	163	3
Trois-Rivières	145	7	6	131	1
Montréal	4,900	1,483	849	2,465	103
Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	342	50	37	254	2
Rest of Quebec	2,378	77	118	2,176	6
Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	1,232	352	286	575	20
Kingston	172	24	33	113	3
Peterborough	128	14	24	89	1
Oshawa	455	85	116	252	3
Toronto	8,868	4,476	2,455	1,744	193
Hamilton	921	250	225	433	14
St. Catharines-Niagara	433	81	94	251	8
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	603	169	138	286	10
Brantford	164	21	31	111	1
Guelph	165	41	38	84	2
London	554	126	115	302	11
Windsor	476	135	113	219	9
Barrie	246	31	57	156	2
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	170	9	24	136	1
Thunder Bay	131	11	23	95	1
Rest of Ontario	2,908	242	507	2,138	21
Winnipeg	884	209	154	506	15
Rest of Manitoba	507	46	53	404	4
Regina	211	20	24	164	3
Saskatoon	262	27	31	199	6
Rest of Saskatchewan	570	18	44	505	2
Calgary	1,864	556	409	870	30
Edmonton	1,529	342	304	860	22
Rest of Alberta	1,510	128	225	1,141	16
Kelowna	219	30	45	142	2
Vancouver	3,483	1,544	911	929	98
Victoria	406	80	88	229	9
Abbotsford-Mission	214	61	56	93	3
Rest of British Columbia	1,674	196	309	1,155	15
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	139	10	12	116	1

Note: The medium-growth projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, immigration observed from 2001 to 2006 and medium internal migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-551-X.

Buying a house remains a major long-term investment for most Canadians. In 2006, more than 2 out of 3 households owned their residence—the highest home ownership rate since 1971. Of the 12.4 million households in Canada, more than 8.5 million owned their home.

For generations, home ownership rates have risen with age. The pace slows after age 40 and levels off near retirement age. In the early years of retirement, home ownership rates become stable, then they start declining when a person reaches their late 70s.

From 1971 to 2006, the level at which home ownership plateaued rose steadily for all birth cohorts. The peak of ownership increased from 73% for those born in the early 1910s to 78% for those born during the Second World War. In 2006, more than 75% of households owned their homes by the age of 65.

Ownership rates have declined among lowest-income earners

Home ownership rates vary with income level. Over the last 35 years, home ownership rates have declined among Canada's lowest-income group, whereas the rate has increased among higher-income groups.

The largest differences in home ownership rates associated with income are found among younger adults (aged 20 to 34). In 2006, among younger adults, more than 75% of highest-income households (average family income of \$87,970) owned their homes, compared with less than 20% of lowest-income households (average family income of \$10,340). Younger adults with high incomes had home ownership rates similar to people 10 to 20 years older with lower incomes.

The gap in home ownership rates across income levels has been widening. Among younger adults (aged 20 to 34) and adults in their prime working

years (aged 35 to 54), the gap in home ownership between the top and bottom income groups widened from 1971 to 2006, particularly after the 1980s. Among Canadians in the older age group, the widening of the gap occurred primarily during the 1970s.

Conjugal relationships and home ownership

Being in a conjugal relationship and having children are each associated with higher home ownership rates. In the period from 1971 to 2006, couples with children had the highest home ownership rates at every income level. Lone parents also had much higher home ownership rates than couples without children at every income level, except for lone parents in the lowest 20% of income earners. Younger female lone parents were concentrated mostly at the bottom income level and their overall rate of home ownership was low.

Among younger adults, the presence of children is associated with a higher level of home ownership than is a conjugal relationship alone. But in the prime-working age and pre-retirement age groups, a conjugal relationship is more important than the presence of children in influencing ownership.

Among Canadians born between 1976 and 1980, just 15% of household

To learn more about

census families, common-law unions, divorce, dual-earner couples, dwelling characteristics, families with children, family structure, family types, household equipment, household expenditure, household size, housing affordability, marital status, marital trends, marriage, owner-occupied dwellings, shelter costs, work patterns

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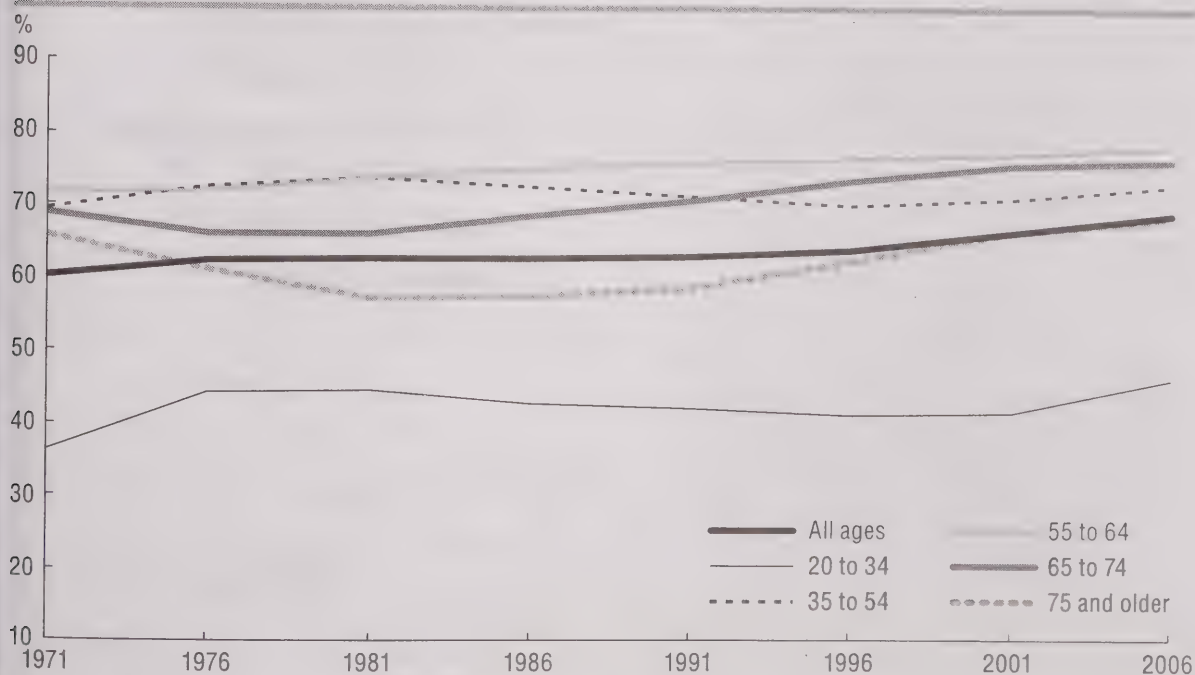
maintainers aged 20 to 24 owned a home in 2006, whereas 62% of men and 56% of women in this age group lived in homes owned by others—in most cases, owned by their parents.

The tendency of adult children to remain living with their parents has risen over the last three decades. While 8% of adults aged 25 to 34 had not left their parents' homes in 1981, this rate increased continuously thereafter to reach 18% in 2006. Since men tend to form conjugal relationships later than women, they are likely to remain in their parents' home a year or two longer than women do.

Presence of children and home ownership

Younger families with children are most likely to own a home, especially younger families with the highest incomes. In 2006, 94% of couples aged 20 to 34 who were in the top income groups and who had children owned their own home. That is an increase from 1971, when 65% of such couples owned their home.

Chart 14.1
Home ownership rates by age group, all households



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11F0019M and censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

Table 14.a
Family characteristics

	1986	2006
	number	
Families with no children at home	2,201,230	3,420,850
Families with children at home	4,532,610	5,475,990
One child	1,765,710	2,429,695
Two children	1,826,430	2,132,830
Three or more children	940,470	913,465
Total children at home	8,583,555	9,733,770
Average number of children at home	1.3	1.1

Note: Use caution with comparisons because of conceptual changes in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1986 and 2006.

Though it is still lower, the home ownership rate for unattached younger adults in the highest-income group rose more rapidly than the rate for families. From 1971 to 2006, it jumped more than fivefold from 13% to 60%.

High-income, unattached younger adults and adults in their prime working years each had a home ownership rate well above that of the lowest-income couples with children. In 1971, unattached individuals had a low home ownership rate regardless of their income level.

Education and marriage

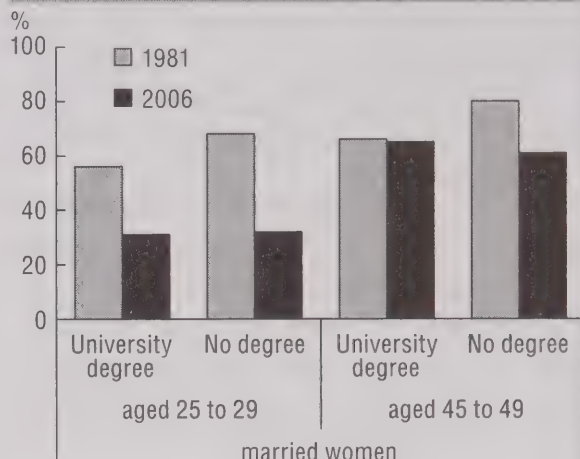
The influx of women into higher education has changed the dynamics of dating. When it comes down to education, the tendency is for like to marry like.

For every 100 women aged 25 to 49 with a university degree in 2006, 84 men had a comparable education. In 1981, the ratio was 157 men for every 100 women. The result is that women are now less likely than men to find a partner with the same level of education.

In 2006, 64% of married women with a university degree had a spouse with the same level of education, a decline from 67% in 1981. By comparison, 67% of married men with a university degree in 2006 had a spouse with the same level of education, up from 38% in 1981.

In general, university graduates today prefer to marry or form a common-law relationship with a partner who also has a

Chart 14.2
Married women, by level of education and age group



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

university degree. Since education tends to increase income, this trend has widened the earnings gap between families at the low end of the income scale and those at the high end.

Common-law couples are more likely to break up

Of the 2 million Canadians who went through a breakup between 2001 and 2006, approximately half were ending a marriage and the other half were dissolving a common-law relationship. This was despite the fact that there were far fewer common-law couples than married couples in 2001.

Those in common-law unions had lived together for an average of 4.3 years, whereas those in marriages had been together for an average of 14.3 years.

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of those who left a common-law relationship did not make use of any formal program or service during the breakup. By contrast, 31% of married people who separated and 18% of those who divorced did not seek a formal program or service. Generally,

Chart 14.3
Divorce and separation, by region, 2001 to 2006

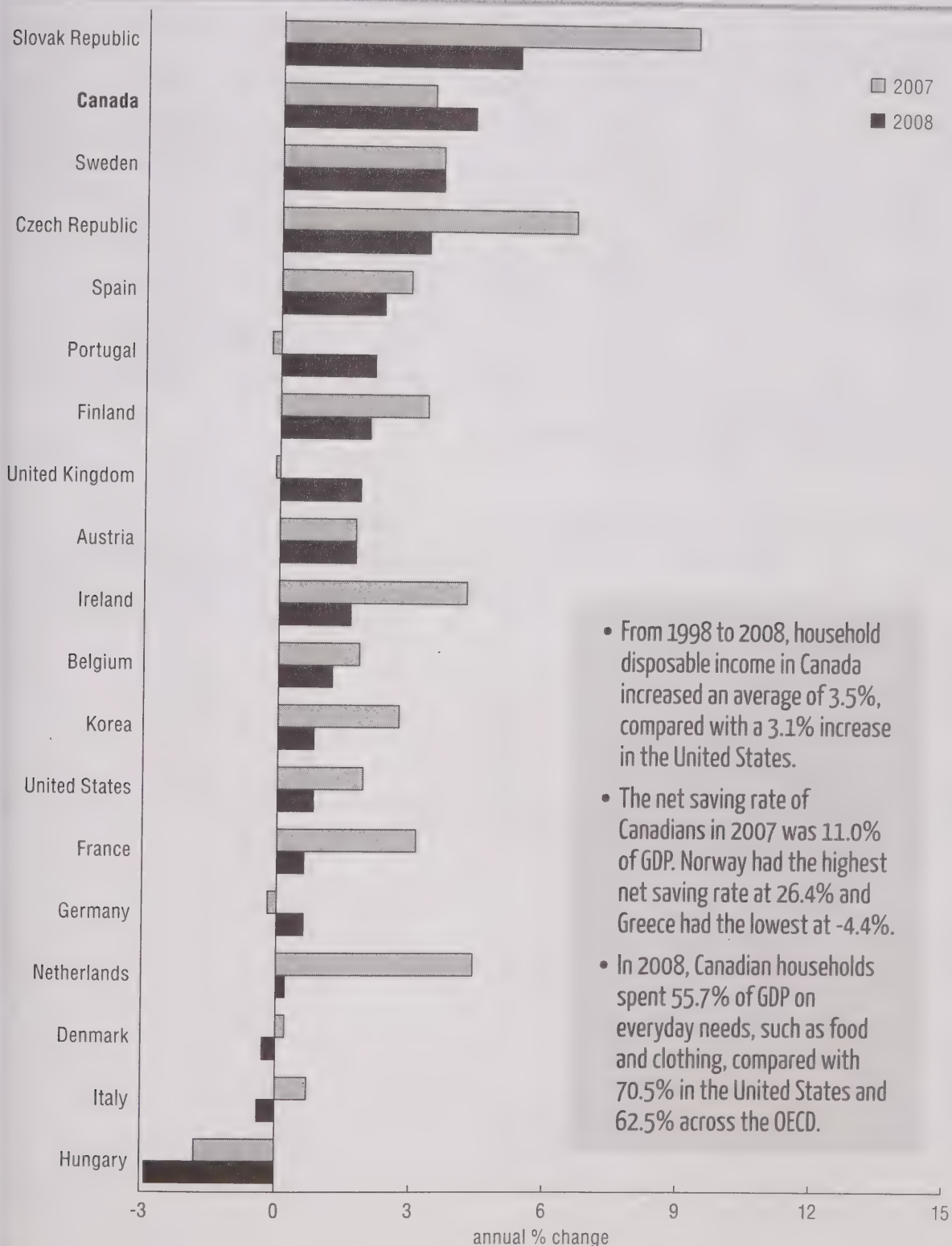


Note: Population aged 15 and older who separated or divorced.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-625-X.

74% of people with dependent children used some type of formal service during the breakup, compared with 45% of people who separated or divorced with no dependent children.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 14.4
Household disposable income, by selected country



- From 1998 to 2008, household disposable income in Canada increased an average of 3.5%, compared with a 3.1% increase in the United States.
- The net saving rate of Canadians in 2007 was 11.0% of GDP. Norway had the highest net saving rate at 26.4% and Greece had the lowest at -4.4%.
- In 2008, Canadian households spent 55.7% of GDP on everyday needs, such as food and clothing, compared with 70.5% in the United States and 62.5% across the OECD.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 14.1 Population aged 15 and older, by marital status and sex, 2002 to 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	number					
Total population	25,547,149	25,889,014	26,247,085	26,614,504	26,997,972	27,362,980
Males	12,556,096	12,725,836	12,903,401	13,086,171	13,276,804	13,457,327
Females	12,991,053	13,163,178	13,343,684	13,528,333	13,721,168	13,905,653
Never married	7,267,135	7,444,146	7,620,560	7,809,576	8,001,549	8,187,951
Males	4,017,079	4,114,948	4,212,191	4,315,795	4,420,692	4,521,885
Females	3,250,056	3,329,198	3,408,369	3,493,781	3,580,857	3,666,066
Married¹	15,340,377	15,438,972	15,558,054	15,675,089	15,802,300	15,916,860
Males	7,659,734	7,701,393	7,752,882	7,803,419	7,860,087	7,910,554
Females	7,680,643	7,737,579	7,805,172	7,871,670	7,942,213	8,006,306
Widowed	1,520,850	1,532,940	1,544,226	1,553,488	1,563,856	1,573,455
Males	282,218	288,816	295,446	301,404	307,050	312,357
Females	1,238,632	1,244,124	1,248,780	1,252,084	1,256,806	1,261,098
Divorced	1,418,787	1,472,956	1,524,245	1,576,351	1,630,267	1,684,714
Males	597,065	620,679	642,882	665,553	688,975	712,531
Females	821,722	852,277	881,363	910,798	941,292	972,183

Note: Population estimates as of July 1.

1. Includes people who are separated and people in common-law unions.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0010.

Table 14.2 Structure of census families, 1981 to 2006

	All families		Couple families		Lone-parent families	
	number	average number of children at home	number	average number of children at home	number	average number of children at home
1981	6,325,315	1.4	5,611,495	1.3	713,815	1.7
1986	6,733,845	1.3	5,880,550	1.2	853,295	1.6
1991	7,355,730	1.2	6,402,090	1.1	953,640	1.6
1996	7,837,865	1.2	6,700,355	1.1	1,137,505	1.6
2001	8,371,020	1.1	7,059,830	1.1	1,311,190	1.5
2006	8,896,840	1.1	7,482,775	1.0	1,414,060	1.5

Note: Use caution with comparisons because of conceptual changes in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue nos. 97F0005X and 97-553-X.

Table 14.3 Family structure, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number					
All families with or without children	8,770,720	8,893,300	8,942,100	9,020,650	9,107,190	9,215,530
No children	3,288,590	3,381,150	3,446,960	3,506,390	3,601,280	3,684,480
One child	2,476,770	2,500,960	2,554,820	2,540,960	2,525,940	2,545,680
Two children	2,054,350	2,062,010	2,051,520	2,078,330	2,081,870	2,086,740
Three or more children	951,010	949,180	888,790	894,980	898,090	898,640
Average family size	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Average size of families with children	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Couple families with or without children	7,319,570	7,449,160	7,486,160	7,629,330	7,727,870	7,832,060
No children	3,288,590	3,381,150	3,446,960	3,506,390	3,601,280	3,684,480
One child	1,629,650	1,655,180	1,677,420	1,692,300	1,685,890	1,699,810
Two children	1,637,150	1,649,720	1,639,430	1,690,680	1,696,350	1,703,280
Three or more children	764,170	763,110	722,340	739,960	744,360	744,500
Average family size	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Average size of families with children	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Lone-parent families	1,451,150	1,444,150	1,455,940	1,391,330	1,379,310	1,383,470
One child	847,110	845,790	877,400	848,660	840,060	845,870
Two children	417,200	412,290	412,090	387,650	385,520	383,460
Three or more children	186,840	186,070	166,450	155,020	153,730	154,150
Average size of families with children	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Male lone-parent families	237,660	241,500	236,110	237,050	234,670	242,210
Female lone-parent families	1,213,490	1,202,650	1,219,840	1,154,270	1,144,640	1,141,260

Note: Families are comprised of married or common-law couples, including same-sex couples, living in the same dwelling with or without children, and lone parents living with at least one child.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0011.

Table 14.4 Family structure, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	All families			Families of married couples		
	Total	Without children at home	With children at home	All married couples	Without children at home	With children at home
	number					
St. John's	52,525	18,105	34,420	36,695	14,250	22,445
Halifax	105,200	42,445	62,755	72,885	32,335	40,550
Moncton	37,130	15,930	21,205	25,310	11,970	13,335
Saint John	35,565	13,740	21,825	25,010	11,395	13,615
Saguenay	44,540	19,065	25,470	24,780	12,890	11,890
Québec	200,960	86,955	114,000	100,390	51,280	49,110
Sherbrooke	51,405	22,345	29,055	25,795	13,650	12,140
Trois-Rivières	39,685	17,400	22,285	20,040	11,190	8,850
Montréal	994,960	366,990	627,970	562,050	237,350	324,705
Ottawa-Gatineau	314,310	115,535	198,770	211,590	85,020	126,570
Kingston	42,995	18,105	24,890	30,595	14,435	16,165
Peterborough	33,505	14,690	18,810	24,185	12,035	12,150
Oshawa	94,575	30,615	63,955	67,970	24,545	43,430
Toronto	1,405,845	418,550	987,295	1,059,125	349,135	709,990
Hamilton	195,905	70,425	125,475	144,150	58,375	85,775
St. Catharines-Niagara	112,550	45,170	67,380	81,640	38,515	43,125
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	126,205	44,365	81,840	93,250	36,255	56,995
Brantford	35,680	13,370	22,315	25,360	11,105	14,260
Guelph	35,735	13,160	22,575	25,800	10,400	15,395
London	127,795	49,055	78,740	91,330	39,685	51,650
Windsor	90,350	31,075	59,280	66,410	26,390	40,025
Barrie	50,095	17,400	32,700	35,580	13,680	21,905
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	46,340	18,625	27,715	32,115	15,235	16,880
Thunder Bay	35,055	13,580	21,475	24,345	11,070	13,275
Winnipeg	189,785	69,515	120,275	134,455	57,005	77,445
Regina	53,720	20,455	33,260	37,530	16,875	20,660
Saskatoon	63,205	24,465	38,745	45,135	20,215	24,915
Calgary	295,345	109,215	186,125	217,520	84,850	132,670
Edmonton	284,400	106,890	177,510	203,790	84,555	119,230
Kelowna	48,280	23,570	24,710	35,545	19,895	15,650
Abbotsford-Mission	44,365	16,820	27,545	33,795	14,410	19,385
Vancouver	580,120	207,650	372,470	433,180	166,040	267,140
Victoria	91,935	42,660	49,275	64,185	33,580	30,600

Notes: Census families in private households.

"With children at home" comprises all children regardless of age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Families, households and housing

Families of common-law couples

Lone-parent families

All common-law couples	Without children at home	With children at home	All lone-parent families	Male parent	Female parent
number					
6,060	3,860	2,200	9,775	1,650	8,125
14,950	10,110	4,835	17,365	2,900	14,470
6,010	3,955	2,055	5,815	975	4,845
3,795	2,345	1,445	6,765	1,135	5,625
13,120	6,175	6,945	6,635	1,500	5,135
69,275	35,675	33,605	31,290	7,700	23,585
17,010	8,695	8,315	8,600	2,325	6,275
12,875	6,210	6,665	6,770	1,360	5,410
252,685	129,645	123,040	180,220	35,490	144,735
51,105	30,515	20,590	51,610	10,205	41,405
5,855	3,670	2,185	6,545	1,250	5,295
4,205	2,655	1,550	5,115	880	4,235
11,020	6,075	4,945	15,585	3,065	12,515
109,290	69,420	39,870	237,430	39,835	197,595
19,570	12,055	7,515	32,185	5,630	26,545
11,835	6,650	5,185	19,070	3,705	15,365
14,175	8,105	6,070	18,775	3,625	15,150
4,440	2,265	2,175	5,875	1,150	4,730
4,585	2,760	1,825	5,350	1,135	4,215
15,300	9,370	5,925	21,170	3,880	17,290
8,275	4,680	3,595	15,665	2,900	12,760
6,910	3,720	3,195	7,600	1,535	6,065
6,410	3,390	3,015	7,820	1,450	6,370
4,330	2,505	1,820	6,380	1,215	5,160
20,325	12,510	7,815	35,010	6,125	28,885
5,905	3,585	2,320	10,280	1,890	8,390
6,795	4,250	2,550	11,275	2,250	9,025
35,605	24,370	11,235	42,220	8,610	33,610
34,520	22,330	12,185	46,085	9,285	36,800
5,660	3,670	1,990	7,070	1,350	5,720
4,110	2,415	1,695	6,460	1,145	5,315
58,825	41,610	17,215	88,115	16,870	71,250
13,110	9,080	4,030	14,635	2,960	11,675

Table 14.5 Family structure, by province and territory, 2006

	All families			Families of married couples		
	Total	Without children at home	With children at home	All married couples	Without children at home	With children at home
	number					
Canada	8,896,840	3,420,850	5,475,990	6,105,910	2,662,135	3,443,775
Newfoundland and Labrador	155,730	61,950	93,775	114,635	53,165	61,465
Prince Edward Island	39,185	15,315	23,870	28,695	12,935	15,765
Nova Scotia	267,415	112,190	155,230	187,420	91,125	96,295
New Brunswick	217,795	91,300	126,490	151,210	73,435	77,775
Quebec	2,121,610	853,895	1,267,720	1,156,930	555,885	601,040
Ontario	3,422,320	1,217,845	2,204,470	2,530,560	1,008,550	1,522,015
Manitoba	312,805	119,575	193,230	225,880	100,490	125,385
Saskatchewan	267,455	110,835	156,620	194,160	95,415	98,750
Alberta	904,850	351,300	553,550	658,900	278,990	379,910
British Columbia	1,161,420	479,400	682,025	844,430	387,780	456,650
Yukon	8,335	3,075	5,260	4,640	2,005	2,635
Northwest Territories	10,880	3,130	7,750	5,555	1,830	3,725
Nunavut	7,035	1,040	5,995	2,890	525	2,365

Notes: Census families in private households.

"With children at home" comprises all children regardless of age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 14.6 Population, by living arrangements and by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Total population in private households	31,074,405	499,060	133,330	899,755	716,870
People in family households	26,727,405	447,535	116,675	767,785	621,700
Spouses, common-law partners or lone parents	16,379,620	287,300	71,965	489,540	400,000
Children in census families	9,733,765	150,655	42,595	262,000	209,190
Non-family people living with relatives ¹	393,350	6,610	1,250	10,140	7,580
Non-family people living with non-relatives only ²	220,665	2,970	855	6,105	4,925
People in non-family households	4,347,000	51,525	16,655	131,970	95,165
Living with relatives ¹	250,670	3,540	1,025	7,125	4,955
Living with non-relatives only	769,285	8,150	2,810	24,900	18,270
Living alone	3,327,050	39,830	12,825	99,945	71,945

Note: Population in private households.

1. Non-relatives may be present.

2. Non-relatives must constitute a census family.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Families, households and housing

Families of common-law couples			Lone-parent families		
All common-law couples	Without children at home	With children at home	All lone-parent families	Male parent	Female parent
number					
1,376,870	758,715	618,150	1,414,060	281,775	1,132,290
16,935	8,785	8,150	24,160	4,420	19,740
4,085	2,380	1,705	6,405	1,135	5,265
34,700	21,060	13,645	45,290	8,010	37,280
31,000	17,865	13,130	35,585	6,435	29,150
611,850	298,005	313,845	352,825	77,940	274,890
351,040	209,300	141,745	540,715	99,605	441,105
33,715	19,080	14,635	53,210	10,275	42,930
28,855	15,425	13,430	44,445	9,270	35,170
115,685	72,310	43,370	130,265	27,715	102,555
141,830	91,620	50,205	175,160	35,390	139,770
1,970	1,065	900	1,725	445	1,280
2,990	1,300	1,690	2,330	635	1,695
2,205	515	1,690	1,940	495	1,445

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
7,396,275	11,981,235	1,119,530	945,890	3,228,065	4,054,605	29,855	40,725	29,200
6,168,355	10,542,660	956,425	802,985	2,768,210	3,447,325	24,750	35,905	27,085
3,890,395	6,303,925	572,400	490,470	1,679,435	2,147,675	14,940	19,430	12,130
2,173,525	3,977,010	364,255	297,165	1,016,850	1,202,140	9,130	15,160	14,085
67,630	174,355	13,800	9,355	40,375	60,275	420	860	695
36,805	87,375	5,975	5,990	31,555	37,220	255	450	170
1,227,920	1,438,570	163,100	142,910	459,855	607,280	5,105	4,820	2,115
64,820	84,560	11,050	8,850	33,640	30,060	245	545	250
182,765	249,145	23,750	22,745	117,525	116,640	960	1,195	425
980,340	1,104,865	128,295	111,315	308,690	460,580	3,900	3,080	1,435

Table 14.7 Owned dwellings, by province and territory, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	%					
Canada	65.8	67.1	65.7	67.3	65.9	65.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	76.6	79.6	78.9	77.1	76.8	78.3
Prince Edward Island	72.7	68.5	70.5	72.3	71.0	70.4
Nova Scotia	71.1	71.2	69.2	72.3	71.4	67.1
New Brunswick	76.9	76.8	76.6	75.5	78.3	76.0
Quebec	56.6	59.2	56.8	58.7	56.8	57.6
Ontario	67.6	68.8	66.7	69.3	67.1	67.0
Manitoba	68.9	73.0	69.2	71.2	68.4	65.9
Saskatchewan	73.9	74.5	72.5	74.8	71.8	73.8
Alberta	72.2	74.0	74.1	72.9	72.5	71.4
British Columbia	66.6	65.3	66.9	67.8	68.1	63.6
Yukon	..	62.1	..	62.1	..	58.3
Northwest Territories	..	60.9	..	59.1	..	45.8
Nunavut	..	F	..	23.2	..	19.7

Notes: All data are as of December 31 of the reference year.

In every second year starting with 2001, statistics for Canada include Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. For the other years, Canada-level statistics include only the 10 provinces.

Includes owned dwellings with or without a mortgage.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0019.

Table 14.8 Average number of rooms per dwelling, by household size and by province and territory, 2006

	All households	One person	Two people	Three people	Four people	Five people	Six people or more
	number						
Canada	6.4	4.8	6.3	6.9	7.7	8.1	8.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	7.2	5.8	7.0	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.9
Prince Edward Island	6.8	5.3	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.5	8.9
Nova Scotia	6.7	5.3	6.6	7.3	7.9	8.4	9.0
New Brunswick	6.7	5.4	6.6	7.1	7.8	8.4	8.8
Quebec	5.8	4.4	5.8	6.4	7.2	7.7	7.9
Ontario	6.6	5.0	6.5	7.0	7.7	8.1	8.1
Manitoba	6.3	4.8	6.3	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7
Saskatchewan	6.8	5.3	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.4	7.9
Alberta	6.8	5.2	6.7	7.3	8.0	8.3	8.5
British Columbia	6.4	4.7	6.4	7.0	7.8	8.3	8.6
Yukon	5.9	4.5	5.9	6.6	7.4	7.7	8.0
Northwest Territories	5.6	4.3	5.3	5.9	6.6	6.6	6.6
Nunavut	5.0	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.8

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population and Catalogue no. 97-554-X.

Table 14.9 Household equipment, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	%					
Washing machine	81.9	82.2	81.3	82.2	81.5	81.3
Clothes dryer	79.5	80.4	80.8	81.8	80.5	81.0
Dishwasher	56.0	57.2	57.7	59.4	59.8	60.4
Refrigerators	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8
Households with 1 refrigerator	74.0	74.3	73.5	73.1	73.8	73.1
Households with 2 or more refrigerators	25.8	25.4	26.3	26.8	26.1	26.7
Freezer	55.2	56.3	53.9	53.0	54.0	54.1
Microwave oven	93.8	94.1	93.9	93.5	94.4	94.2
Air conditioning	41.7	44.2	48.1	48.4	49.8	49.2
Households with window-type air conditioning units	14.5	15.8	18.0	18.8	18.2	17.7
Households with central air conditioning	27.2	28.4	30.2	29.6	31.6	31.5
Telephone (land line or cellular)	98.9	98.9	99.2	99.1	99.1	99.3
Cellular telephone	58.9	64.2	67.7	71.4	73.2	77.2
Compact disc (CD) player	79.7	80.4	81.6	81.6	80.8	79.1
Cable television	66.3	65.4	65.2	64.9	65.3	66.1
Satellite dish	22.0	22.6	24.1	23.8	23.7	23.9
Digital video disc (DVD) player	68.3	77.1	83.0	85.3	86.4	87.5
Compact disc (CD) writer	38.3	43.5	47.9	51.8	52.5	54.8
Digital video disc (DVD) writer	16.0	24.5	31.7	39.4	42.2	46.6
Video cassette recorders	90.0	89.1	82.0	79.0	73.8	70.0
Home computer	68.7	72.0	75.4	78.4	79.4	81.7
Internet use from home	59.8	64.3	68.1	72.7	74.6	77.8
Colour televisions	99.2	99.0	99.0	98.9	98.8	98.9
Households with 1 colour television	36.3	35.4	33.4	32.4	33.9	32.6
Households with 2 colour televisions	35.6	36.1	34.8	36.3	34.6	35.8
Households with 3 or more colour televisions	27.3	27.6	30.8	30.1	30.3	30.5
Vehicle (owned or leased)	83.8	83.6	82.5	83.1	82.4	83.2
Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks, vans)	79.1	79.0	77.3	77.6	77.3	78.9
Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks, vans)	9.9	10.1	10.8	10.8	10.8	8.5

Notes: All data are as of December 31.

In every second year starting with 2001, statistics for Canada include Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. For the other years, Canada-level statistics include only the 10 provinces.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0020.

Highlights of Canada's geography

Total area: 9,984,670 km², the second-largest country in the world.

Area north of the treeline: 2,728,800 km², over 27% of Canada's total area.

Land border: 8,890-km border with the United States, the longest international border in the world.

Longest distance from east to west: 5,514 km from Cape Spear, Newfoundland and Labrador, to the Yukon and Alaska boundary.

Longest distance from north to south: 4,634 km from Cape Columbia (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut, to Middle Island (Lake Erie), Ontario.

National parks: 43 parks cover an area of 224,466 km².

Coastline: 243,042 km on three oceans, the longest coastline in the world.

Number of islands: 52,455.

Largest island: Baffin Island, Nunavut, 507,451 km².

Freshwater area: 891,163 km², The top four areas for freshwater are Quebec (176,928 km²), the Northwest Territories (163,021 km²),

Ontario (158,654 km²), Nunavut (157,077 km²) and Manitoba (94,241 km²).

Highest tide: Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, with a mean large tide of 16.1 m, the world's highest tide.

Highest mountain: Mount Logan, in the St. Elias Mountains, Yukon, 5,959 m.

Highest waterfall: Della Falls, British Columbia, 440 m.

Deepest lake: Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories, 614 m.

Longest river: Mackenzie River, 4,241 km from its furthest source to its ultimate outflow.

Largest lake wholly within Canada: Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, 31,328 km².

World's largest island in a freshwater lake: Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, Ontario, 2,765 km².

Coldest recorded temperature: -63°C at Snag, Yukon, on February 3, 1947.

Sunniest place: Estevan, Saskatchewan, with 2,500 hours of sun per year and 2,979 hours of clear skies.



Map 15.1
Canada

Source: Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Total area: Canada is the second-largest country in the world with a total area of 9,984,670 km², including 891,163 km² of freshwater. This compares with Russia (17,098,242 km²), the United States (9,826,675 km²) and China (9,596,961 km²).

Land border: Canada's border with the United States is the world's longest international border, at 8,890 km. This compares with the 6,846-km boundary between Russia and Kazakhstan and the 5,308-km frontier between Chile and Argentina.

Coastline: Canada's coastline is the world's longest, measuring 243,042 km (includes the mainland coast and the coasts of offshore islands). This compares with Indonesia (54,716 km), Russia (37,653 km), the United States (19,924 km) and China (14,500 km).

Highest mountain: Canada's highest mountain is Mount Logan (5,959 m). This compares with Mount McKinley (6,194 m) in the United States, Aconcagua (6,962 m) in Argentina and Mount Everest (8,850 m) in Nepal.

Islands: Baffin Island, located in Nunavut, is Canada's largest island at 507,451 km² and the fifth-largest island in the world. Greenland is the world's largest island, covering 2,166,086 km². Manitoulin Island, located in Lake Huron, is the world's largest freshwater island, at 2,765 km².

To learn more about

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Renewable freshwater: Canada produces the most renewable freshwater (109,837 m³) per person each year. This compares with Brazil (43,756 m³), Russia (31,628 m³), Australia (23,851 m³), the United States (9,980 m³), France (3,226 m³), China (2,181 m³), India (1,648 m³) and South Africa (1,028 m³).

Freshwater: Freshwater covers 891,163 km² in Canada. This compares with the United States (664,709 km²), Australia (58,920 km²) and Sweden (39,960 km²).

Rivers: The Mackenzie River is Canada's longest river. It stretches 4,241 km through the Northwest Territories, Alberta and British Columbia and covers a drainage area of 1,805,200 km². The Nile (6,650 km) is the world's longest river, followed by the Amazon (6,400 km).

The Great Lakes: Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario are the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world, with a total surface area of 245,000 km², of which about one-third is in Canada. Lake Michigan is entirely within the United States.

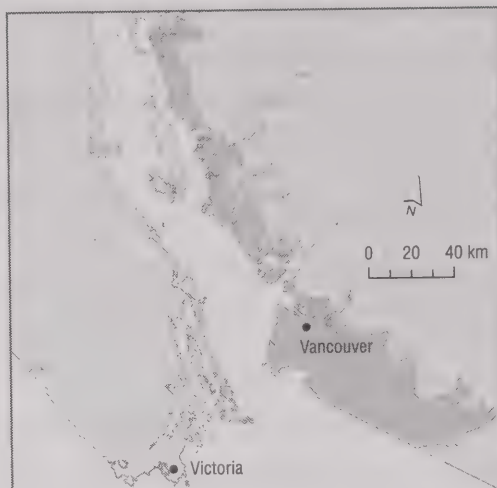
B.C.'s Lower Mainland

The Lower Mainland is one of Canada's most rapidly changing ecoregions, largely because of its growing population and its evolving economy. Located in the southwestern corner of British Columbia, the Lower Mainland encompasses Vancouver and its surrounding area and the Sunshine Coast.

At 5,067 km² and with a population of 2.4 million (2006), it is the most densely populated ecoregion in the country, with 473 people per km². The Lower Mainland's main population centres include the Vancouver and Abbotsford–Mission metropolitan areas.

From 1971 to 2006, the ecoregion's population more than doubled to reach 8% of Canada's total. Even so, the amount of agricultural land area in the Lower Mainland remained relatively stable over that period, shrinking by less than 3%.

Map 15.2
Lower Mainland ecoregion, British Columbia



Sources: Environment Canada, 2005, *National Ecological Framework for Canada* and Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

The principal land uses in the ecoregion are forests (44%), developed land (23%)—which includes built-up areas, lawns, road surfaces, industrial sites and farmsteads—and agriculture (13%).

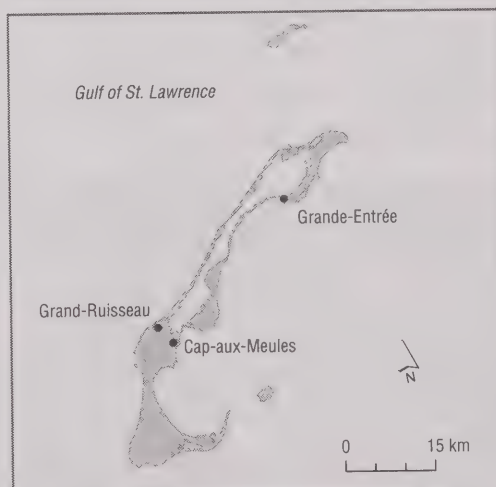
Îles-de-la-Madeleine

The Îles-de-la-Madeleine ecoregion is one of the smallest and most isolated of Canada's 194 ecoregions. An archipelago of 230 km² in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is part of Quebec and is the fifth most densely populated ecoregion in the country. With 13,091 permanent residents in 2006, its population density was 57 people per km².

Forests cover 31% of the Îles-de-la-Madeleine, while grasses and herbaceous plants cover almost 21%; 20% is beaches, sand dunes and other exposed land. Cropland accounts for 13%, wetlands, water and shrubland make up another 13%. Only 2% of the ecoregion is developed land.

Fishing and tourism are its two main industries. In 2006, the primary sector, including the fishing industry, employed 17% of the island's labour force, compared with 4% of Canada's labour force. Sales and

Map 15.3
Îles-de-la-Madeleine ecoregion, Quebec



Sources: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2005, *A National Ecological Framework for Canada* and Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

service (including hospitality) employed 23% of the labour force. In 2006, the 13,091 permanent residents welcomed 50,500 visitors, or 3.86 visitors per resident.

Red River flooding

The Red River, spring and flooding are nearly synonymous, with the most recent major floods occurring in 1997, 2009 and 2011. Slow and small most of the year, the Red River meanders north across a vast agricultural plain 64 km to 80 km wide and about 530 km long from its origin on the Minnesota–North Dakota border south of Fargo to its delta known as the Netley Marsh at the southern tip of Lake Winnipeg.

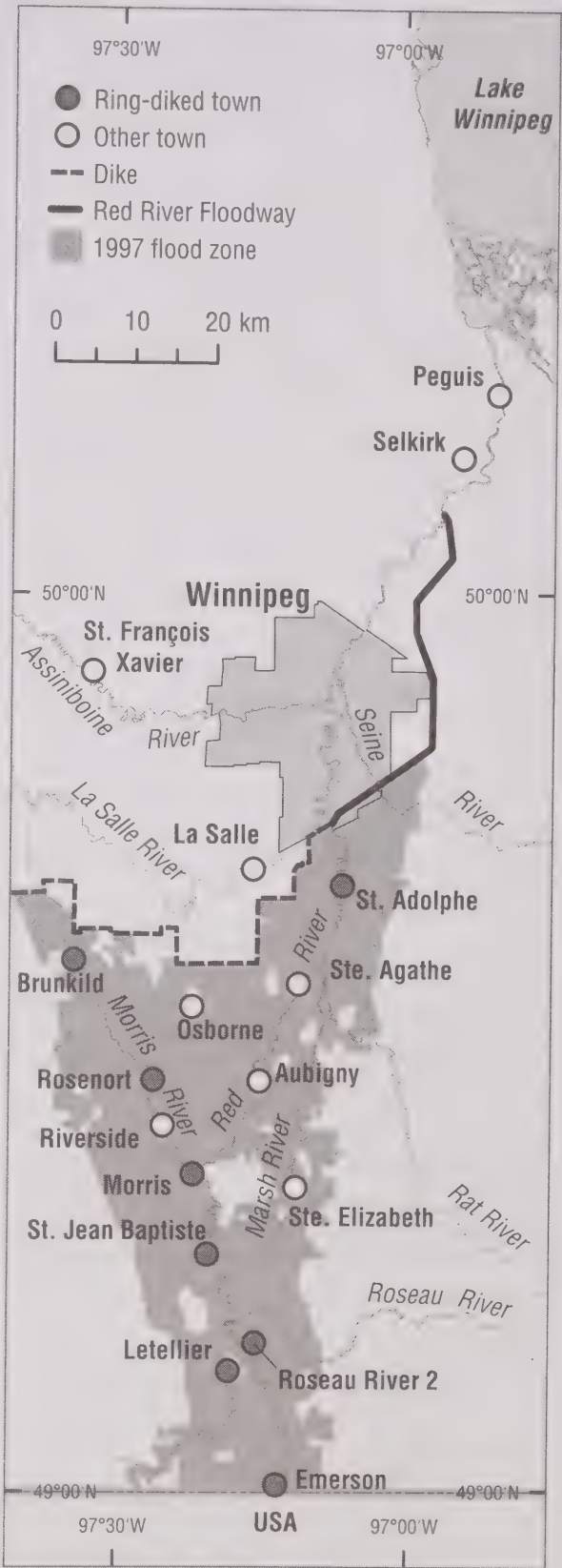
The Red River’s watershed encompasses about 290,000 km², including the Assiniboine River basin (163,000 km²), which joins the Red River at Winnipeg. About 16% of the Red River basin, excluding the Assiniboine basin, is located in Canada; the remainder is within North Dakota, Minnesota and South Dakota. The river falls just 70 m along its entire length of some 880 km. In Manitoba, the river has an average valley gradient of 0.0001.

Because of this flatness, high water has nowhere to go except to overflow the river’s shallow banks and spread out across the plain until it resembles a vast, shallow lake. This flooding can have a significant impact on agricultural areas.

In 2009, 1,300 hectares of agricultural land was inundated by the end of March. After reaching 46,800 hectares on April 14, the flooding continued, peaking at 86,400 hectares on April 24. The first area affected by the flood on March 31 was still under water on May 5, indicating that the flooded area did not move from one region to another, but only increased in size. Regions around the municipality of Emerson in southern Manitoba were submerged for at least 36 consecutive days.

In 2009, it was estimated that 235 farmers were affected by the flood. The 1997 flooding, by comparison, covered 141,900 hectares of cultivated land and affected close to 350 farmers.

Map 15.4
Red River Valley, 1997 flooding



Sources: National Resources Canada and Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

Table 15.1 Weather conditions, selected urban centres

	Extreme maximum temperature		Extreme minimum temperature		Rainfall ¹	Snowfall ^{1,2}	Precipitation ^{2,3}
	degrees Celsius	year	degrees Celsius	year	millimetres	centimetres	millimetres
St. John's	31.5	1983	-23.8	1986	1,191.0	322.3	1,513.7
Charlottetown	34.4	1944	-30.5	1982	880.4	311.9	1,173.3
Halifax	35.0	1995	-28.5	1993	1,238.9	230.5	1,452.2
Saint John	34.4	1976	-36.7	1948	1,147.9	256.9	1,390.3
Fredericton	37.2	1975	-37.2	1962	885.5	276.5	1,143.3
Québec	35.6	1953	-36.1	1962	923.8	315.9	1,230.3
Sherbrooke	34.0	2002	-41.2	2004	873.9	294.3	1,144.1
Trois-Rivières	36.1	1975	-41.1	1976	858.6	241.4	1,099.8
Montréal	35.6	1955	-37.2	1933	819.7	220.5	1,046.2
Ottawa	37.8	1944	-36.1	1943	732.0	235.7	943.5
Kingston	34.3	1983	-34.5	1981	794.6	181.0	968.4
Oshawa	36.5	1988	-30.5	1981	759.5	118.4	877.9
Toronto	38.3	1948	-31.3	1981	684.6	115.4	792.7
Hamilton	37.4	1988	-30.0	2004	764.8	161.8	910.1
St. Catharines	37.4	1988	-25.7	1979	745.7	136.6	873.6
London	38.2	1988	-31.7	1970	817.9	202.4	987.1
Windsor	40.2	1988	-29.1	1994	805.2	126.6	918.3
Sudbury	38.3	1975	-39.3	1982	656.5	274.4	899.3
Thunder Bay	40.3	1983	-41.1	1951	559.0	187.6	711.6
Winnipeg	40.6	1949	-45.0	1966	415.6	110.6	513.7
Regina	43.3	1937	-50.0	1885	304.4	105.9	388.1
Saskatoon	40.6	1988	-50.0	1893	265.2	97.2	350.0
Calgary	36.1	1919	-45.0	1893	320.6	126.7	412.6
Edmonton	34.9	2002	-48.3	1938	365.7	123.5	476.9
Abbotsford	37.9	2007	-21.1	1950	1,507.5	63.5	1,573.2
Vancouver	33.3	1960	-17.8	1950	1,154.7	48.2	1,199.0
Victoria	36.1	1941	-15.6	1950	841.4	43.8	883.3
Whitehorse	34.4	1969	-52.2	1947	163.1	145.0	267.4
Yellowknife	32.5	1989	-51.2	1947	164.5	151.8	280.7
Iqaluit	26.1	2003	-45.6	1967	198.3	235.8	412.1

1. Annual average.

2. On average, one centimetre of snow equals one millimetre of rain.

3. Totals may not add up because of different densities of snow.

Source: Environment Canada, National Climate Data and Information Archives.

Table 15.2 Selected major sea islands, by region

	Area square kilometres		Area square kilometres
Queen Elizabeth Islands		Coats	5,498
Ellesmere	196,236	Stefansson	4,463
Devon	55,247	Mansel	3,180
Axel Heiberg	43,178	Akimiski	3,001
Melville	42,149	Richards	2,165
Bathurst	16,042	Air Force	1,720
Prince Patrick	15,848	Flaherty	1,585
Ellef Ringnes	11,295	Nottingham	1,372
Cornwallis	6,995	Wales	1,137
Amund Ringnes	5,255	Rowley	1,090
Mackenzie King	5,048	Resolution	1,015
Borden	2,794	Pacific Coast Islands	
Cornwall	2,358	Vancouver	31,285
Eglinton	1,541	Graham	6,361
Graham	1,378	Moresby	2,608
Lougheed	1,308	Princess Royal	2,251
Byam Martin	1,150	Pitt	1,375
Île Vanier	1,126	Quebec	
Cameron	1,059	Anticosti	7,941
Other Arctic Islands		Newfoundland and Labrador	
Baffin Island	507,451	Newfoundland	108,860
Victoria	217,291	Prince Edward Island	
Banks	70,028	Main Island	5,620
Southampton	41,214	Nova Scotia	
Prince of Wales	33,339	Cape Breton	10,311
Somerset	24,786	New Brunswick	
King William	13,111	Île Lamèque	150
Bylot	11,067	Grand Manan	137
Prince Charles	9,521		

Note: A major island has a land area greater than 129 square kilometres.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

Table 15.3 Selected principal heights, by province and territory

	Elevation metres		Elevation metres
Newfoundland and Labrador		Quebec	
Torngat Mountains		Mont Logan	1,151
Mount Caubvick ^{1,2} (on N.L.–Que. boundary)	1,652	Mont Xalibu	1,135
Torngarsoak Mountain	1,595	Mont Mégantic	1,105
Cirque Mountain	1,568	Laurentian Mountains	
Mount Erhart	1,539	Mont Raoul-Blanchard	1,181
Jens Haven	1,531	Mont Belle Fontaine	1,151
Innuït Mountain	1,509	Mont de la Québécoise	1,120
Mount Cladonia	1,453	Mont Tremblant	968
Mount Silene	1,448	Mont Sainte-Anne	800
Starshape Mountain	1,417	Mont Sir-Wilfrid	783
Mealy Mountains		Monts Otish	
Unnamed peak (53°37' N, 58°33' W)	1,176	Mont Yapeitso	1,135
Kaumajet Mountains		Collines Montérégiennes	
Bishops Mitre	1,113	Mont Brome	554
Long Range Mountains		Ontario	
Lewis Hills (48°50' N, 58°29' W)	814	Ishpatina Ridge ²	693
Gros Morne	806	Ogidaki Mountain	665
Prince Edward Island		Batchawana Mountain	653
Queen's County ² (46°20' N, 63°25' W)	142	Tip Top Mountain	640
Nova Scotia		Niagara Escarpment (44°23' N, 80°14' W)	535
White Hill ² (Cape Breton Highlands) (46°42' N, 60°36' W)	532	Manitoba	
New Brunswick		Baldy Mountain ²	832
Mount Carleton ²	817	Hart Mountain	823
Mount Edward	800	Riding Mountain	610
Mount Head	800	Saskatchewan	
Quebec		Cypress Hills ² (49°33' N, 109°59' W)	1,392
Monts Torngat		Wood Mountain	1,013
Mont D'Iberville ^{1,2} (on N.L.–Que. boundary)	1,652	Pasquia Hills (53°55' N, 102°48' W)	828
Mont Jacques-Rousseau	1,261	Vermilion Hills	785
Korok Mountain	1,204	Alberta	
Appalachian Mountains		Rocky Mountains	
Mont Jacques-Cartier	1,268	Mount Columbia ² (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,747
Mont de la Passe	1,242	North Twin	3,733
Les Cones	1,196	Mount Alberta	3,620
Mont Gosford	1,192	Mount Assiniboine (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,618
Mont Richardson	1,185	Mount Forbes	3,612
Mont Albert	1,181	South Twin	3,581

Table 15.3 (continued)

	Elevation metres		Elevation metres
Alberta		Yukon	
Mount Temple	3,547	St. Elias Mountains	
Mount Brazeau	3,525	Mount Logan ^{2,3}	5,959
Snow Dome (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,520	Mount St. Elias (on Alaska–Yukon border)	5,489
Mount Lyell (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,504	Mount Lucania	5,226
Mount Athabasca	3,491	King Peak	5,173
Mount King Edward (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,490	Mount Steele	5,067
Mount Kitchener	3,490	Mount Wood	4,838
British Columbia		Mount Vancouver (on Alaska–Yukon border)	4,785
St. Elias Mountains		Mount MacAulay	4,663
Fairweather Mountain ² (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	4,663	Mount Slaggard	4,663
Mount Quincy Adams (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	4,133	Mount Hubbard (on Alaska–Yukon border)	4,577
Mount Root (on Alaska–B.C. boundary)	3,901	Northwest Territories	
Coast Mountains		Mackenzie Mountains	
Mount Waddington	4,016	Unnamed peak ² (61°52' N, 127°42' W)	2,773
Mount Tiedemann	3,848	Mount Sir James MacBrien	2,762
Combatant Mountain	3,756	Franklin Mountains	
Asperity	3,716	Cap Mountain	1,577
Serra Peaks	3,642	Mount Clark	1,462
Monarch Mountain	3,459	Pointed Mountain	1,405
Rocky Mountains		Nahanni Butte	1,396
Mount Robson	3,954	Melville Hills	
Mount Columbia (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,747	Unnamed peak (69°14' N, 121°32' W)	876
Mount Clemenceau	3,642	Banks Island	
Mount Assiniboine (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,618	Durham heights	732
Mount Goodsir, North Tower	3,581	Victoria Island	
Mount Goodsir, South Tower	3,520	Unnamed peak (71°51' N, 112°36' W)	655
Snow Dome (on Alta.–B.C. boundary)	3,520	Nunavut	
Mount Bryce	3,507	Axel Heiberg Island	
Selkirk Mountains		Outlook Peak	2,210
Mount Sir Sandford	3,522	Baffin Island	
Cariboo Mountains		Mount Odin	2,147
Mount Sir Wilfrid Laurier	3,520	Unnamed peak (66°49' N, 65°20' W)	2,410
Purcell Mountains		Qiajivik Mountain	1,963
Mount Farnham	3,481	Devon Island	
Monashee Mountains		Summit of Devon Ice Cap	1,908
Torii Mountain	3,429	Ellesmere Island	
		Barbeau Peak ²	2,616

1. Known as Mont D'Iberville in Quebec and as Mount Caubvick in Newfoundland and Labrador.

2. Highest point in province or territory.

3. Highest point in Canada.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

Table 15.4 Selected principal rivers, by drainage basin

	Drainage area	Length		Drainage area	Length
	square kilometres	kilometres		square kilometres	kilometres
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean			Flowing into the Arctic Ocean		
Yukon (International boundary to head of Nisutlin)	323,800	1,149	Arctic Red	23,200	499
Porcupine	61,400	721	Slave (from Peace River to Great Slave Lake)	616,400	415
Stewart	51,000	644	Fond du Lac (to outlet of Wollaston Lake)	66,800	277
Pelly	51,000	608	Back (to outlet of Muskox Lake)	106,500	974
Teslin	35,500	393	Coppermine	.	845
White	38,000	265	Anderson	.	692
Columbia (International boundary to head of Columbia Lake)	102,800	801	Horton	.	618
Kootenay	37,700	780	Flowing into Hudson Bay, James Bay or Ungava Bay		
Kettle (to head of Holmes Lake)	4,700	336	Nelson (to head of Bow)	892,300	2,575
Okanagan (to head of Okanagan Lake)	21,600	314	Nelson (to outlet of Lake Winnipeg)	802,900	644
Fraser	232,300	1,370	Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	334,100	1,939
Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	55,400	489	South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	144,300	1,392
North Thompson	20,700	338	Red Deer	45,100	724
South Thompson (to head of Shuswap)	17,800	332	Bow	26,200	587
Nechako (to head of Eutsuk Lake)	47,100	462	Oldman	26,700	362
Chiklotin	20,000	235	North Saskatchewan	122,800	1,287
Stuart (to head of Driftwood)	16,200	415	Battle (to head of Pigeon Lake)	30,300	570
Skeena	54,400	579	Red (to head of Sheyenne)	138,600	877
Stikine	49,800	539	Assiniboine	160,600	1,070
Nass	21,100	380	Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	106,500	813
Taku	27,500	250	English	52,300	615
Flowing into the Arctic Ocean			Fairford (to head of Manitoba Red Deer)	80,300	684
Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	1,805,200	4,241	Churchill (to head of Churchill Lake)	281,300	1,609
Peace (to head of Finlay)	302,500	1,923	Beaver (to outlet of Beaver Lake)	.	491
Smoky	51,300	492	Thelon	142,400	904
Finlay	43,000	402	Dubawnt	57,500	842
Athabasca	95,300	1,231	Kazan (to head of Ennadai Lake)	71,500	732
Pembina	12,900	547	Moose (to head of Mattagami)	108,500	547
Liard	277,100	1,115	Abitibi (to head of Lake Loïs)	29,500	547
South Nahanni	36,300	563	Mattagami (to head of Lake Minissinakwa Lake)	37,000	443
Fort Nelson (to head of Sikanni Chief)	55,900	517	Missinaibi	23,500	426
Petitot	23,200	404			
Hay	48,200	702			
Peel (to head of Ogilvie)	73,600	684			

Table 15.4 (continued)

	Drainage area	Length		Drainage area	Length
	square kilometres	kilometres		square kilometres	kilometres
Flowing into Hudson Bay, James Bay or Ungava Bay			Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean		
Albany (to head of Cat)	135,200	982	St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minnesota)	839,200	3,058
Severn (to head of Black Birch)	102,800	982	Nipigon (to head of Ombabika)	25,400	209
La Grande Rivière	97,600	893	Spanish	14,000	338
Koksoak (to head of Caniapiscou)	133,400	874	Mississagi	9,250	266
Nottaway (via Bell to head of Mégiscane)	65,800	776	Trent (to head of Irondale)	12,400	402
Rupert (to head of Témiscamie)	43,400	763	Ottawa	146,300	1,271
Eastmain	46,400	756	Gatineau	23,700	386
Attawapiskat (to head of Bow Lake)	50,500	748	du Lièvre	10,400	330
Grande rivière de la Baleine	42,700	724	Saguenay (to head of Péribonca)	88,000	698
George	41,700	565	Péribonka	28,200	451
Harricana/Harricanaw	29,300	533	Mistassini	21,900	298
Hayes	108,000	483	Ashuapmushuan	15,700	266
aux Feuilles	42,500	480	Saint-Maurice	43,300	563
Winisk	67,300	475	Manicouagan (to head of Mouchalagane)	45,800	560
Broadback	20,800	450	aux Outardes	19,000	499
à la Baleine	31,900	428	Betsiamites (to head of Manouanis)	18,700	444
de Povungnituk	28,500	389	Moisie	19,200	410
Innuksuac	11,400	385	Richelieu (to outlet of Lake Champlain)	3,800	171
Petite rivière de la Baleine	15,900	380	Saint John	35,500	673
Arnaud	49,500	377	Churchill (to head of Ashuanipi)	79,800	856
Nastapoca	13,400	360	Little Mecatina	19,600	547
Kogaluc	11,600	304	Romaine	14,350	496
Flowing into the Gulf of Mexico			Natashquan	16,100	410
Milk	21,600	1,005	St. Augustin	9,900	233
Frenchman	5,500	341			
Battle Creek	2,600	203			
Lodge Creek	2,100	126			

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

Table 15.5 Selected principal lakes, elevation and area, by province and territory

	Elevation	Area		Elevation	Area
	metres	square kilometres		metres	square kilometres
Newfoundland and Labrador			Ontario		
Smallwood Reservoir	471	6,527	Lake Simcoe	219	744
Lake Melville	tidal ¹	3,069	Rainy Lake	338	741
Nova Scotia			Big Trout Lake	213	661
Bras d'Or Lake	tidal ¹	1,099	Lake St. Clair	175	490 ²
Quebec			Manitoba		
Lac Mistassini	372	2,335	Lake Winnipeg	217	24,387
Réservoir Gouin	404	1,570	Lake Winnipegosis	254	5,374
Lac à l'Eau-Claire	241	1,383	Lake Manitoba	248	4,624
Lac Bienville	426	1,249	Southern Indian Lake	254	2,247
Lac Saint-Jean	98	1,003	Cedar Lake	253	1,353
Réservoir Pipmuacan	396	978	Island Lake	227	1,223
Lac Minto	168	761	Gods Lake	178	1,151
Réservoir Cabonga	361	677	Cross Lake	207	755
Ontario			Playgreen Lake	217	657
Lake Superior	184	28,700 ²	Saskatchewan		
Lake Huron	177	36,000 ²	Lake Athabasca	213	7,935
Lake Erie	174	12,800 ²	Reindeer Lake	337	6,650
Lake Ontario	75	10,000 ²	Wollaston Lake	398	2,681
Lake Nipigon	260	4,848	Cree Lake	487	1,434
Lake of the Woods	323	3,150	Lac La Ronge	364	1,413
Lac Seul	357	1,657	Peter Pond Lake	421	778
Lake Abitibi	265	931	Doré Lake	459	640
Lake Nipissing	196	832			

Table 15.5 (continued)

	Elevation	Area		Elevation	Area
	metres	square kilometres		metres	square kilometres
Alberta			Northwest Territories		
Lake Claire	213	1,436	Wholdaia Lake	364	678
Lesser Slave Lake	577	1,168	Lac de Gras	396	633
Bistcho Lake	552	426	Buffalo Lake	265	612
British Columbia			Nunavut		
Williston Lake	671	1,761	Nettilling Lake	30	5,542
Atlin Lake	668	775	Dubawnt Lake	236	3,833
Babine Lake	711	495	Amadjuak Lake	113	3,115
Yukon			Nueltin Lake	278	2,279
Kluane Lake	781	409	Baker Lake	2	1,887
Northwest Territories			Yathkyed Lake	140	1,449
Great Bear Lake	156	31,328	Aberdeen Lake	80	1,100
Great Slave Lake	156	28,568	Napaktulik Lake	381	1,080
Lac la Martre	265	1,776	Garry Lake	148	976
Kasba Lake	336	1,341	Contwoyto Lake	564	957
MacKay Lake	431	1,061	Ennadai Lake	311	681
Hottah Lake	180	918	Tulemalu Lake	279	668
Aylmer Lake	375	847	Kamilukuak Lake	266	638
Nonacho Lake	354	784	Kaminak Lake	53	600
Clinton-Colden Lake	375	737			
Selwyn Lake	398	717			
Point Lake	375	701			

Notes: A principal lake has an area larger than 400 square kilometres.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have no principal lakes.

Area of lakes includes islands.

Lakes spanning provincial or territorial boundaries are listed under province or territory containing the larger portion.

1. Daily, monthly and seasonal variations in the time and heights of tides.

2. Area of lake found in Canada.

Sources: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*, and Environment Canada, Inland Waters Branch, 1973, *Inventory of Freshwater Lakes*, Ottawa.

Table 15.6 Land and freshwater area, by province and territory

	Area %	Area square kilometres	Land square kilometres	Freshwater square kilometres
Canada	100.0	9,984,670	9,093,507	891,163
Newfoundland and Labrador	4.1	405,212	373,872	31,340
Prince Edward Island	0.1	5,660	5,660	.
Nova Scotia	0.6	55,284	53,338	1,946
New Brunswick	0.7	72,908	71,450	1,458
Quebec	15.4	1,542,056	1,365,128	176,928
Ontario	10.8	1,076,395	917,741	158,654
Manitoba	6.5	647,797	553,556	94,241
Saskatchewan	6.5	651,036	591,670	59,366
Alberta	6.6	661,848	642,317	19,531
British Columbia	9.5	944,735	925,186	19,549
Yukon	4.8	482,443	474,391	8,052
Northwest Territories	13.5	1,346,106	1,183,085	163,021
Nunavut	21.0	2,093,190	1,936,113	157,077

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

Table 15.7 Population, land area and freshwater area of OECD countries

OECD country	Year joined	Population 2008 thousands	Population density persons per square kilometre	Land area square kilometres	Freshwater area square kilometres
Australia	1971	21,016	3	7,682,300	58,920
Austria	1961	8,333	101	82,445	1,426
Belgium	1961	10,517	347	30,278	250
Canada	1961	33,095	4	9,093,507	891,163
Chile	2010	16,804	23	743,812	12,290
Czech Republic	1995	10,262	133	77,247	1,620
Denmark	1961	5,461	129	42,434	660
Estonia	2010	1,341	32	42,388	2,840
Finland	1969	5,307	17	303,815	34,330
France	1961	61,840	112	549,970	1,530
Germany	1961	82,772	237	348,672	8,350
Greece	1961	11,218	86	130,647	1,310
Hungary	1996	10,035	112	89,608	3,420
Iceland	1961	301	3	100,250	2,750
Ireland	1961	4,250	62	68,883	1,390
Israel	2010	7,051	347	20,330	440
Italy	1962	58,851	200	294,140	7,200
Japan	1964	127,568	350	364,485	13,430
Korea	1996	48,607	502	96,920	2,800
Luxembourg	1961	471	182	2,586	...
Mexico	1994	106,683	55	1,943,945	20,430
Netherlands	1961	16,390	484	33,893	7,650
New Zealand	1973	4,188	16	267,710	.
Norway	1961	4,707	15	304,282	19,520
Poland	1996	37,927	125	304,255	8,430
Portugal	1961	10,620	116	91,470	620
Slovak Republic	2000	5,393	112	48,105	930
Slovenia	2010	2,015	100	20,151	122
Spain	1961	44,311	89	498,980	6,390
Sweden	1961	9,151	22	410,335	39,960
Switzerland	1961	7,584	190	39,997	1,280
Turkey	1961	74,767	97	769,632	13,930
United Kingdom	1961	61,412	254	241,930	1,680
United States	1961	304,228	33	9,161,966	664,709

Sources: Data based on OECD (2010), *Country statistical profiles 2010* and the CIA, *The World Factbook 2009*.

The federal, provincial and territorial and local levels of government, plus Quebec and Canada pension plans, spent \$691.4 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011.

Revenues reached \$626.7 billion, up 2.1% from 2010. Most government revenue comes from taxes, which totalled \$432.7 billion in 2011, a 1.1% increase from \$428.1 billion in 2010.

Governments ended the year with a net operating balance of -\$64.7 billion and a net financial debt of \$798.3 billion.

At the federal level, the government reduced its borrowing, but its debt load increased by \$47.3 billion. By end of the fiscal year, the ratio of net financial debt to GDP stood at 36%, continuing its upward trend since the third quarter of 2008 when it was just under 32%.

Provincial and territorial governments increased their debt load as well. The combined net financial debts of provincial governments reached \$329.6 billion, up 12% from 2010. Local governments also increased their debt load, reaching \$40.1 billion.

Employment growth in the public sector

Employment in the public sector accounts for 20% of employed Canadians. The public sector employed 3.6 million people in 2010, an increase of almost 46,000 jobs (1.3%) from 2009. In 2010, the wages and salaries of public sector employees totalled \$191.8 billion, a 4.4% increase from \$183.7 billion in 2009.

In 2010, the roster of federal general government employees (including reservists and full-time military personnel) numbered 420,685, an increase of 5,288 federal jobs from a year earlier. General government comprises ministries, departments, non-autonomous funds and organizations, autonomous funds and organizations, and non-autonomous pension plans.

Most (3 out of 4) federal government employees work in a census metropolitan area (CMA). This proportion, which excludes employees of government business enterprises, has been stable since 2001.

Nearly 1 out of 3 federal employees works in Ottawa–Gatineau. This proportion has been on the rise since the mid-1990s, when it was roughly 1 out of 4. Federal employees comprise nearly 20% of Ottawa–Gatineau's employed labour force. Montréal has the second-largest number of federal employees; Toronto, the third largest.

Provincial, territorial and local governments

Provincial and territorial general government employment declined from 2009 by 224 jobs to 358,237 employees in 2010. The number of university, college, vocational and trade school employees (a component of provincial/territorial government) rose to 387,056, an increase of 12,311 jobs from 2009 to 2010. As well, employment in health and social service institutions (another provincial/territorial government component) increased by 21,858 jobs, to total 844,762 employees.

There was an increase in local general government employment in 2010: it was up by 9,418 jobs to 605,562 employees.

To learn more about

control and sale of alcohol, federal government debt, gambling, government business enterprises, government revenue and expenditures, government transfer payments to people, health and social services revenue and expenditures, military personnel and pay, national balance sheets, public sector employment, public sector statistics

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Employment at local school boards declined by 2,746 jobs to 677,857 employees.

Government business enterprises hit by recession

Government business enterprises (GBEs) employed 315,114 people in 2010, 40 fewer jobs than a year earlier. GBEs are government-controlled, public corporations (financial and non-financial) engaged in selling goods and services to the public in the marketplace.

Federal GBEs (including monetary authorities) earned after-tax profits of \$4.8 billion in 2009, a decline of nearly 18% from 2008. In 2009, the net worth of federal GBEs increased 17% to \$22.6 billion.

The federal government used several GBEs to add liquidity to financial markets during the 2008–2009 recession. In 2009, federal GBEs borrowed \$143.1 billion from the federal government, a 46% increase

Table 16.a
Public sector employment, wages and salaries

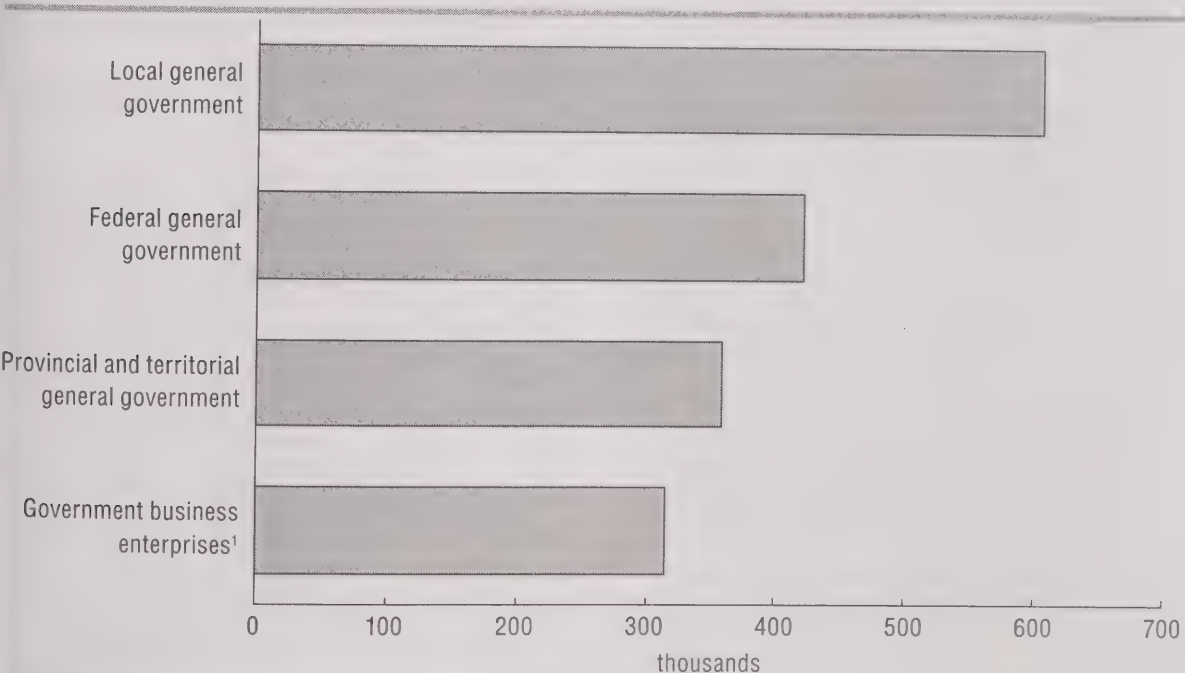
	2001	2010
	number	
Employment		
Public sector	3,043,482	3,609,274
Government	2,770,386	3,294,159
Government business enterprises	273,096	315,114
	\$ thousands	
Salaries and wages		
Public sector	119,838,342	191,847,875
Government	107,578,027	172,667,449
Government business enterprises	12,260,314	19,180,423

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0002.

from 2008. In addition, the share capital of federal GBEs increased by 57% to \$5.0 billion.

GBEs in every province except Ontario and Alberta recorded a decline in after-tax profits; yet after-tax profits were virtually unchanged in the Northwest Territories. The net worth of provincial and territorial GBEs amounted to \$45.5 billion in 2009, up 15% from 2008.

Chart 16.1
Public sector employment, 2010



1. Includes federal, provincial and territorial and local government.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0002.

Spending on waste management

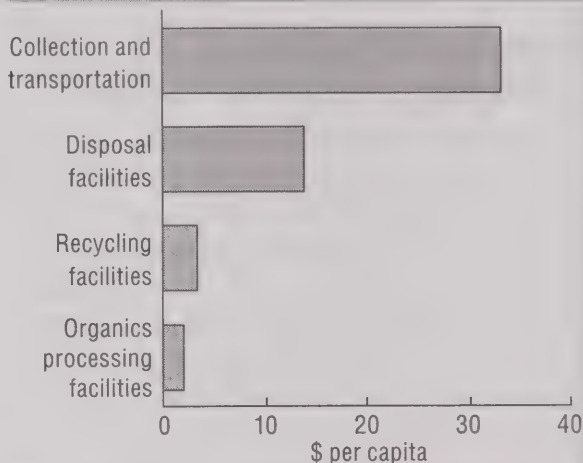
Local governments spent \$2.6 billion on waste management in 2008, up from \$2.1 billion two years earlier. Of the total, \$1.1 billion went to waste collection and transport, \$465 million to run disposal facilities and \$368 million for tipping fees. From 2006 to 2008, current spending to operate recycling facilities declined 34% to \$113 million.

Municipalities took in \$1.8 billion in operating revenues from waste management services in 2008. From 2006 to 2008, full-time employment in the government sector of the waste management industry rose 5% to 7,500 employees.

Nova Scotia and British Columbia spent the most per person to operate waste disposal facilities—nearly \$30 per person, compared with the national average of \$14. Nova Scotia led spending on recycling facilities at \$8 per person, compared with the national average of \$3. Nova Scotia

Chart 16.2

Waste management, selected local government expenditures, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 153-0045.

also spent the most to operate organics processing facilities at \$9 per person, compared with the national average of \$2. In 2008, over 1,031 kg of waste per person was produced in Canada.

Government-run gambling

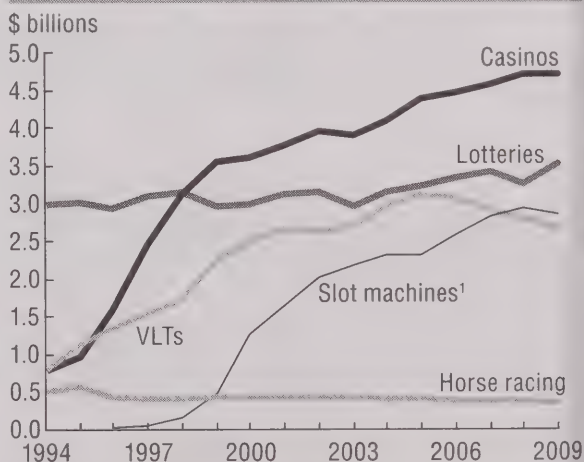
Net revenue from provincial government-run lotteries, video lottery terminals (VLTs), casinos and slot machines not in casinos rose steadily from \$2.7 billion in 1992, before levelling off around \$13.7 billion in 2007. The total for 2009 was \$13.8 billion (excluding Indian reserves and gambling for charities). Employment in the gambling industry (excluding racetracks and casinos) has almost quadrupled, from 11,000 workers in 1992 to 43,000 in 2009.

In 2009, casinos accounted for 34% of the net revenue; lotteries, 26%; slot machines outside casinos (mainly at racetracks), 21%; and VLTs, 19%. Net revenue from parimutuel betting (horse racing) dropped from \$532 million in 1992 to \$355 million in 2009.

Profits from gambling totalled just over \$6.7 billion in 2008, or 4.7% of all provincial

Chart 16.3

Net revenue from government-run gambling



1. Not in government-run casinos.

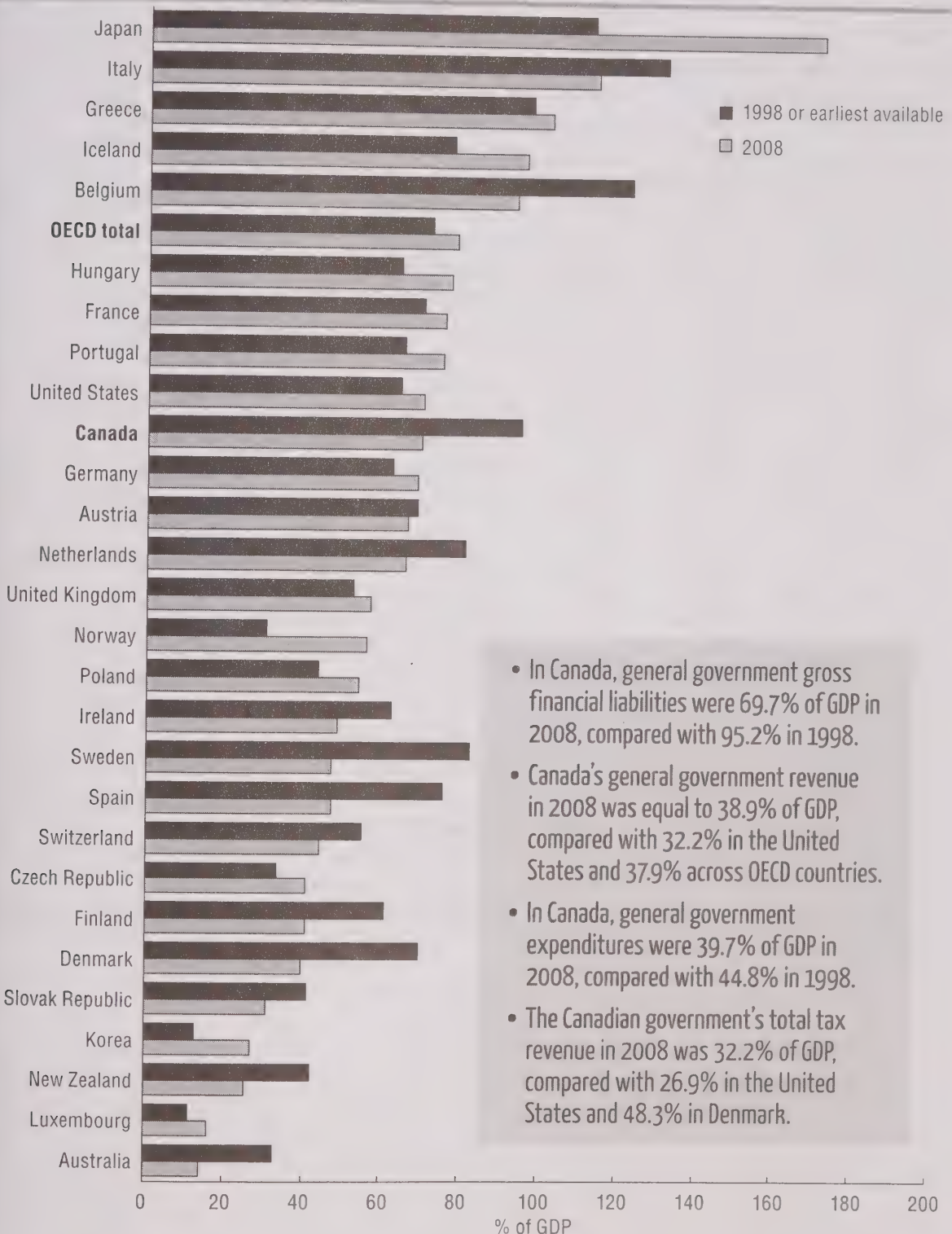
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

revenue that year. Average gambling revenue per person aged 18 and older in 2008 ranged from \$115 in the three territories to \$830 in Saskatchewan, with a national average of \$520.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 16.4

Government debt as a percent of GDP, by selected country



- In Canada, general government gross financial liabilities were 69.7% of GDP in 2008, compared with 95.2% in 1998.

- Canada's general government revenue in 2008 was equal to 38.9% of GDP, compared with 32.2% in the United States and 37.9% across OECD countries.

- In Canada, general government expenditures were 39.7% of GDP in 2008, compared with 44.8% in 1998.

- The Canadian government's total tax revenue in 2008 was 32.2% of GDP, compared with 26.9% in the United States and 48.3% in Denmark.

Note: Gross financial liabilities of general government.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 16.1 Consolidated government revenue and expenditures, 1997/1998 to 2010/2011

	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
	\$ millions				
Revenue	392,613	406,633	438,338	474,469	463,528
Taxes	284,180	294,628	318,321	337,933	328,985
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	158,837	164,479	182,881	195,495	182,681
Taxes on payroll and workforce	6,725	7,109	7,572	8,012	7,735
Taxes on property	38,566	38,938	40,192	40,791	41,336
Taxes on goods and services	73,890	78,013	81,547	86,396	89,329
Taxes on international trade and transactions	2,774	2,362	2,100	2,809	3,022
Other taxes	3,388	3,727	4,029	4,430	4,882
Social contributions	42,194	44,221	46,921	50,806	54,494
Other revenue	66,239	67,784	73,096	85,730	80,049
Expenses	387,056	403,712	415,790	439,414	455,644
Compensation of employees	108,308	110,306	114,472	123,367	128,162
Use of goods and services	75,578	81,909	87,945	93,742	101,526
Consumption of fixed capital	18,240	18,794	19,409	20,379	21,092
Interest	74,191	75,136	75,241	77,229	71,193
Subsidies	9,736	9,654	9,962	12,391	13,648
Grants, expense	22,386	25,696	26,926	29,137	29,261
Social benefits	78,869	80,004	80,349	83,409	89,306
Other expense	-252	2,213	1,486	-240	1,456
Gross operating balance	23,797	21,715	41,957	55,434	28,976
Net operating balance	5,557	2,921	22,548	35,055	7,884
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	1,977	1,910	1,314	4,745	6,788
Net lending or borrowing	3,580	1,011	21,234	30,310	1,096
Net acquisition of financial assets	19,882	26,753	45,415	33,580	17,020
Net incurrence of liabilities	19,484	22,496	25,112	3,708	14,909
Statistical discrepancy	3,182	-3,246	931	438	-1,015
Total expenditure	389,033	405,622	417,104	444,159	462,432
Net worth	-1,754,364	-1,737,515	-1,564,018	-1,348,141	-1,270,149
Non-financial assets	1,506,715	1,534,860	1,572,420	1,636,698	1,682,669
Financial assets	1,151,511	1,259,822	1,410,963	1,587,528	1,693,986
Liabilities	4,412,590	4,532,197	4,547,401	4,572,367	4,646,804
Net financial worth	-3,261,079	-3,272,375	-3,136,438	-2,984,839	-2,952,818

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0032.

2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
\$ millions								
479,201	500,092	533,008	569,555	600,519	627,389	624,357	613,708	626,706
338,501	350,114	376,214	399,505	423,077	439,929	433,241	428,121	432,677
182,875	188,673	206,611	222,733	243,732	253,905	248,523	241,883	236,395
8,289	8,625	8,932	9,402	9,683	10,193	10,454	10,504	11,010
42,415	44,169	46,853	49,476	51,208	54,188	55,073	56,749	58,786
96,536	100,225	104,485	108,199	108,154	110,973	107,613	108,585	115,856
3,188	2,805	3,041	3,429	3,598	3,803	4,059	3,461	3,510
5,198	5,617	6,292	6,266	6,702	6,867	7,519	6,939	7,120
57,626	61,176	63,185	66,215	68,980	71,856	72,223	75,246	76,150
83,074	88,802	93,609	103,835	108,462	115,604	118,893	110,341	117,879
470,484	491,619	507,254	536,399	559,035	595,598	626,444	662,024	691,420
136,511	145,034	149,556	159,725	167,883	178,200	189,764	201,640	209,481
106,492	112,045	117,117	123,936	132,221	141,399	153,229	160,711	169,261
22,020	22,320	23,735	24,954	27,028	29,314	32,487	34,306	37,049
66,549	64,877	63,112	62,668	63,221	63,595	60,575	58,451	60,973
14,781	17,550	16,974	17,246	16,407	16,797	17,431	18,517	19,112
29,708	30,699	32,070	38,119	37,686	45,056	44,951	47,666	53,244
92,226	95,756	99,061	102,797	108,886	115,088	121,667	131,873	133,821
2,197	3,338	5,629	6,954	5,703	6,149	6,340	8,860	8,479
30,737	30,793	49,489	58,110	68,512	61,105	30,400	-14,010	-27,665
8,717	8,473	25,754	33,156	41,484	31,791	-2,087	-48,316	-64,714
6,854	8,256	9,463	13,254	14,789	17,245	20,583	24,643	31,638
1,863	217	16,291	19,902	26,695	14,546	-22,670	-72,959	-96,352
11,721	22,976	52,369	37,497	55,442	31,972	120,410	51,160	5,838
9,095	22,633	35,639	20,896	29,160	18,453	140,684	121,906	99,738
-763	-126	-439	3,301	413	1,027	-2,396	-2,213	-2,452
477,338	499,875	516,717	549,653	573,824	612,843	647,027	686,667	723,058
-1,297,244	-1,145,994	-880,792	-716,019	-368,103	-20,843	2,223	-126,317	-277,180
1,740,928	1,809,692	1,901,916	1,992,375	2,163,889	2,360,610	2,598,099	2,733,490	2,870,367
1,728,900	1,842,867	2,010,195	2,310,316	2,582,659	2,771,126	3,005,229	3,362,938	3,567,119
4,767,072	4,798,553	4,792,903	5,018,710	5,114,651	5,152,579	5,601,105	6,222,745	6,714,666
-3,038,172	-2,955,686	-2,782,708	-2,708,394	-2,531,992	-2,381,453	-2,595,876	-2,859,807	-3,147,547

Table 16.2 Federal government revenue and expenditures, 1997/1998 to 2010/2011

	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
	\$ millions				
Revenue	163,877	169,266	182,882	197,164	190,282
Taxes	133,457	138,894	152,472	165,235	158,907
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	98,450	103,626	116,063	126,223	118,448
Taxes on goods and services	32,233	32,906	34,309	36,203	37,437
Taxes on international trade and transactions	2,774	2,362	2,100	2,809	3,022
Social contributions	19,674	19,069	18,732	18,676	18,183
Grants, revenue	916	730	856	694	893
Other revenue	9,830	10,573	10,822	12,559	12,299
Expenses	156,061	163,238	168,804	178,372	181,346
Compensation of employees	18,462	18,947	19,834	23,341	22,902
Use of goods and services	13,213	13,909	15,678	16,093	18,284
Consumption of fixed capital	3,455	3,512	3,447	3,460	3,639
Interest	43,241	43,839	43,997	45,380	40,121
Subsidies	4,224	3,661	3,534	3,466	3,500
Grants, expense	36,965	40,629	44,148	47,256	47,687
Social benefits	38,220	38,856	39,163	40,513	44,791
Other expense	-1,719	-115	-997	-1,137	422
Gross operating balance	11,271	9,540	17,525	22,252	12,575
Net operating balance	7,816	6,028	14,078	18,792	8,936
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	-300	-408	113	167	249
Net lending or borrowing	8,116	6,436	13,965	18,625	8,687
Net acquisition of financial assets	2,987	10,433	15,687	14,577	6,718
Net incurrence of liabilities	-3,528	4,109	1,585	-2,928	-2,650
Statistical discrepancy	1,601	112	-137	1,120	-681
Total expenditure	155,761	162,830	168,917	178,539	181,595
Net worth	-2,255,030	-2,220,731	-2,156,074	-2,060,882	-1,967,481
Non-financial assets	181,604	183,209	186,130	190,074	193,619
Financial assets	281,062	296,237	336,728	384,572	437,512
Liabilities	2,717,696	2,700,177	2,678,932	2,635,528	2,598,612
Net financial worth	-2,436,634	-2,403,940	-2,342,204	-2,250,956	-2,161,100

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0032.

2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
\$ millions								
194,136	198,322	211,886	221,893	234,287	244,857	237,141	227,104	228,152
163,657	168,064	181,382	190,575	202,496	209,827	200,751	193,303	192,352
119,865	122,953	134,157	141,404	155,056	161,725	156,446	149,305	146,228
40,604	42,306	44,184	45,742	43,842	44,299	40,246	40,537	42,614
3,188	2,805	3,041	3,429	3,598	3,803	4,059	3,461	3,510
18,247	17,737	17,463	17,570	17,229	16,882	16,782	17,000	17,725
537	550	1,032	1,058	976	1,038	1,034	852	939
11,695	11,971	12,009	12,690	13,586	17,110	18,574	15,949	17,136
183,743	193,523	205,722	213,890	219,851	235,690	245,925	260,471	270,963
25,266	26,304	27,247	29,271	30,820	32,039	34,564	37,966	38,089
17,808	17,918	18,518	18,773	20,254	21,608	24,389	23,011	24,394
3,870	3,662	3,763	3,795	3,889	4,129	4,386	4,610	4,879
36,462	34,719	32,797	32,110	32,102	31,215	28,962	26,971	27,807
3,233	4,575	5,145	4,742	4,123	3,599	3,912	4,729	4,152
49,059	55,108	63,574	68,636	69,524	80,913	84,279	89,140	98,263
46,871	49,040	50,298	51,723	54,588	57,376	60,517	67,059	66,583
1,174	2,197	4,380	4,840	4,551	4,811	4,916	6,985	6,796
14,263	8,461	9,927	11,798	18,325	13,296	-4,398	-28,757	-37,932
10,393	4,799	6,164	8,003	14,436	9,167	-8,784	-33,367	-42,811
-363	-39	141	247	199	-48	174	415	1,201
10,756	4,838	6,023	7,756	14,237	9,215	-8,958	-33,782	-44,012
1,395	3,268	233	5,734	1,756	-5,565	109,257	35,136	-8,684
-8,608	-1,579	-6,769	-1,126	-11,435	-14,335	117,963	70,103	35,438
753	-9	-979	896	1,046	445	-252	1,185	110
183,380	193,484	205,863	214,137	220,050	235,642	246,099	260,886	272,164
-1,972,743	-1,975,359	-1,925,608	-1,948,644	-1,878,248	-1,812,414	-1,836,162	-1,974,912	-2,146,401
196,982	197,610	201,569	206,027	213,359	224,597	236,566	238,367	241,041
441,060	431,896	414,931	437,669	442,808	437,595	687,496	988,433	1,006,429
2,610,785	2,604,865	2,542,108	2,592,340	2,534,415	2,474,606	2,760,224	3,201,712	3,393,871
-2,169,725	-2,172,969	-2,127,177	-2,154,671	-2,091,607	-2,037,011	-2,072,728	-2,213,279	-2,387,442

Table 16.3 Provincial and territorial government revenue and expenditures, 1997/1998 to 2010/2011

	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
	\$ millions				
Revenue	190,454	197,487	213,914	232,681	224,692
Taxes	119,116	123,885	133,076	139,535	135,920
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	60,387	60,853	66,818	69,272	64,233
Taxes on payroll and workforce	6,725	7,109	7,572	8,012	7,735
Taxes on property	7,464	7,632	8,010	8,202	7,839
Taxes on goods and services	41,167	44,575	46,660	49,636	51,250
Taxes on international trade and transactions	0	0	0	0	0
Other taxes	3,373	3,716	4,016	4,413	4,863
Social contributions	6,156	6,169	6,062	6,093	6,226
Grants, revenue	25,648	28,171	31,160	33,170	33,910
Other revenue	39,534	39,262	43,616	53,883	48,636
Expenses	193,757	209,235	210,397	222,191	234,230
Compensation of employees	50,677	52,094	54,811	58,858	62,500
Use of goods and services	46,600	50,349	53,479	57,143	61,818
Consumption of fixed capital	7,658	7,838	8,161	8,664	9,005
Interest	27,087	27,777	27,900	28,627	27,759
Subsidies	4,366	4,964	5,338	7,822	8,888
Grants, expense	41,662	44,968	45,271	46,669	49,111
Social benefits	14,875	14,032	13,672	14,014	14,493
Other expense	832	7,213	1,765	394	656
Gross operating balance	4,355	-3,910	11,678	19,154	-533
Net operating balance	-3,303	-11,748	3,517	10,490	-9,538
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	6	315	-1,097	2,479	3,191
Net lending or borrowing	-3,309	-12,063	4,614	8,011	-12,729
Net acquisition of financial assets	15,038	7,242	28,016	14,952	3,935
Net incurrence of liabilities	19,451	16,571	24,636	6,586	15,606
Statistical discrepancy	1,104	-2,734	1,234	-355	-1,058
Total expenditure	193,763	209,550	209,300	224,670	237,421
Net worth	-321,258	-389,918	-324,268	-271,231	-315,175
Non-financial assets	623,876	626,053	633,000	658,879	678,654
Financial assets	804,026	855,008	948,153	1,031,670	1,073,242
Liabilities	1,749,160	1,870,979	1,905,421	1,961,780	2,067,071
Net financial worth	-945,134	-1,015,971	-957,268	-930,110	-993,829

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0032.

2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
\$ millions								
232,863	249,931	272,633	296,769	310,709	324,428	331,922	328,364	343,893
139,473	145,058	155,686	167,564	177,502	183,849	184,321	184,507	188,024
63,010	65,720	72,454	81,329	88,676	92,180	92,077	92,578	90,167
8,289	8,625	8,932	9,402	9,683	10,193	10,454	10,504	11,010
7,761	7,928	8,553	9,005	9,058	9,056	7,940	7,553	7,594
55,238	57,198	59,499	61,607	63,438	65,605	66,382	66,982	72,184
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,175	5,587	6,248	6,221	6,647	6,815	7,468	6,890	7,069
6,695	7,659	8,317	9,067	10,308	10,326	10,674	10,976	11,212
34,868	40,103	47,933	51,001	52,088	57,553	63,157	65,812	72,827
51,827	57,111	60,697	69,137	70,811	72,700	73,770	67,069	71,830
243,380	256,166	264,482	286,360	299,569	322,490	341,878	359,646	379,812
66,110	70,314	72,437	75,684	81,637	88,353	94,555	99,763	104,152
66,119	70,542	73,744	78,844	84,149	90,243	97,289	103,107	109,272
9,299	9,497	10,033	10,567	11,580	12,673	14,157	14,998	16,398
26,884	26,920	26,984	27,281	27,788	28,981	28,135	27,932	29,432
9,950	11,264	10,053	10,577	10,252	11,105	11,185	11,360	12,469
49,602	51,097	55,235	65,787	65,812	71,499	76,064	80,152	85,371
14,737	14,687	15,098	15,881	17,444	18,720	19,790	21,162	21,829
679	1,845	898	1,739	907	916	703	1,172	889
-1,218	3,262	18,184	20,976	22,720	14,611	4,201	-16,284	-19,521
-10,517	-6,235	8,151	10,409	11,140	1,938	-9,956	-31,282	-35,919
3,965	4,661	4,770	6,480	7,305	8,698	9,898	12,129	16,430
-14,482	-10,896	3,381	3,929	3,835	-6,760	-19,854	-43,411	-52,349
-1,740	11,018	40,971	22,389	40,667	16,283	4,568	14,675	12,220
12,176	21,828	39,118	20,642	37,365	23,714	24,324	55,967	63,053
-566	-86	1,528	2,182	533	671	-98	-2,119	-1,516
247,345	260,827	269,252	292,840	306,874	331,188	351,776	371,775	396,242
-381,734	-329,441	-233,055	-186,643	-74,414	47,109	29,774	-31,424	-115,259
701,421	729,505	760,464	776,056	856,041	947,055	1,052,372	1,118,245	1,184,889
1,069,919	1,121,865	1,238,799	1,432,562	1,614,809	1,725,995	1,721,756	1,805,641	1,939,737
2,153,074	2,180,811	2,232,318	2,395,261	2,545,264	2,625,941	2,744,354	2,955,310	3,239,885
-1,083,155	-1,058,946	-993,519	-962,699	-930,455	-899,946	-1,022,598	-1,149,669	-1,300,148

Table 16.4 Local government revenue and expenditures, 1998 to 2011

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	\$ millions				
Revenue	73,087	75,348	77,794	78,681	81,585
Taxes	31,586	31,519	32,741	32,944	33,968
Taxes on property	31,090	31,003	32,151	32,347	33,323
Taxes on goods and services	480	504	578	582	628
Other taxes	16	12	12	15	17
Grants, revenue	29,541	30,787	31,059	31,397	32,795
Other revenue	11,960	13,042	13,994	14,340	14,822
Expenses	69,693	69,381	72,113	77,088	80,265
Compensation of employees	39,116	39,357	39,649	40,687	42,387
Use of goods and services	14,826	16,974	18,041	19,859	20,857
Consumption of fixed capital	7,047	7,361	7,706	8,159	8,390
Interest	3,949	3,588	3,412	3,175	3,345
Subsidies	1,201	1,006	1,095	1,078	1,159
Grants, expense	374	833	517	342	376
Social benefits	2,570	3,174	2,909	3,248	3,363
Other expense	610	-2,912	-1,216	540	388
Gross operating balance	10,441	13,328	13,387	9,752	9,710
Net operating balance	3,394	5,967	5,681	1,593	1,320
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	2,328	2,009	2,231	2,034	3,217
Net lending or borrowing	1,066	3,958	3,450	-441	-1,897
Net acquisition of financial assets	956	2,850	3,637	1,356	-1,732
Net incurrence of liabilities	464	-2,522	-227	2,132	187
Statistical discrepancy	574	-1,414	-414	335	22
Total expenditure	72,021	71,390	74,344	79,122	83,482
Net worth	601,393	642,394	684,421	734,019	750,490
Non-financial assets	694,728	719,380	745,650	779,770	804,514
Financial assets	138,463	149,449	156,696	179,069	185,301
Liabilities	231,798	226,435	217,925	224,820	239,325
Net financial worth	-93,335	-76,986	-61,229	-45,751	-54,024

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0032.

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
\$ millions								
84,174	87,343	93,065	99,918	108,181	114,124	120,383	126,378	132,377
34,979	36,551	38,576	40,851	42,693	45,442	47,869	49,562	51,881
34,262	35,822	37,759	39,973	41,765	44,385	46,786	48,458	50,770
692	705	773	833	877	1,003	1,032	1,054	1,061
25	24	44	45	51	54	51	50	50
34,096	35,151	37,925	41,647	46,756	48,420	51,456	54,548	56,855
15,099	15,641	16,564	17,420	18,732	20,262	21,058	22,268	23,641
82,872	86,851	91,433	96,753	103,488	107,368	114,140	122,070	128,042
44,463	47,866	49,254	52,126	56,572	57,280	59,920	63,018	66,436
21,799	22,860	24,004	25,511	26,896	28,626	30,187	33,464	34,535
8,744	9,074	9,718	10,421	11,307	12,244	13,606	14,548	15,454
3,218	3,196	3,357	3,252	3,327	3,379	3,466	3,515	3,690
1,566	1,677	1,770	1,879	2,012	2,072	2,285	2,410	2,482
384	476	614	694	695	747	875	921	961
2,348	2,372	2,427	2,449	2,413	2,703	3,106	3,501	3,704
350	-670	289	421	266	317	695	693	780
10,046	9,566	11,350	13,586	16,000	19,000	19,849	18,856	19,789
1,302	492	1,632	3,165	4,693	6,756	6,243	4,308	4,335
3,208	3,552	4,313	6,150	7,225	8,284	10,329	11,670	13,661
-1,906	-3,060	-2,681	-2,985	-2,532	-1,528	-4,086	-7,362	-9,326
3,263	1,937	-39	2,847	4,685	8,737	3,895	-1,235	779
4,623	4,816	1,759	6,383	5,799	10,209	6,368	4,378	9,307
-546	-181	-883	551	-1,418	-56	-1,613	-1,749	-798
86,080	90,403	95,746	102,903	110,713	115,652	124,469	133,740	141,703
773,302	815,778	861,287	924,744	1,001,390	1,085,274	1,193,843	1,255,819	1,275,325
833,752	871,469	924,043	991,306	1,072,489	1,163,343	1,281,085	1,364,199	1,419,456
193,664	210,079	216,454	243,187	255,350	282,861	306,403	313,987	311,796
254,114	265,770	279,210	309,749	326,449	360,930	393,645	422,367	455,927
-60,450	-55,691	-62,756	-66,562	-71,099	-78,069	-87,242	-108,380	-144,131

Table 16.5 Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) revenue and expenditures, 1997/1998 to 2010/2011

	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
	\$ millions				
Revenue	21,066	23,620	26,672	30,854	34,347
Social contributions	16,364	18,983	22,127	26,037	30,085
Other revenue	4,702	4,637	4,545	4,817	4,262
Expenses	23,437	24,325	24,945	25,938	27,327
Use of goods and services	393	370	357	348	406
Social benefits	23,044	23,955	24,588	25,590	26,921
Gross operating balance	-2,371	-705	1,727	4,916	7,020
Net operating balance	-2,371	-705	1,727	4,916	7,020
Net lending or borrowing	-2,371	-705	1,727	4,916	7,020
Net acquisition of financial assets	-2,371	-705	1,726	4,933	7,020
Net incurrence of liabilities	0	0	-1	17	0
Total expenditure	23,437	24,325	24,945	25,938	27,327
Net worth	212,505	217,729	220,794	241,568	258,383
Financial assets	212,505	217,815	221,743	242,652	259,401
Liabilities	0	86	949	1,084	1,018
Net financial worth	212,505	217,729	220,794	241,568	258,383

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0032.

Table 16.6 Government transfer payments to individuals, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$ millions					
All levels of government	98,495	98,512	98,865	100,431	104,558	106,006
Federal government	50,166	48,879	48,752	49,234	50,739	51,575
Family and youth allowances	37	38	39	43	58	84
Child Tax Benefit or Credit	5,259	5,214	5,228	5,310	5,600	5,939
Pensions (First and Second World Wars)	864	909	914	921	918	910
War veterans' allowances	417	397	383	387	387	414
Grants to Aboriginal people	3,027	3,566	3,564	3,730	4,447	4,271
Goods and Services Tax Credit	2,833	2,810	2,866	2,905	2,924	2,943
Employment Insurance benefits	15,012	12,889	11,859	10,874	10,713	10,150
Old Age Security payments	20,170	20,622	21,221	21,798	22,398	22,907
Scholarships and research grants	780	687	686	700	519	519
Miscellaneous and other transfers	1,767	1,747	1,992	2,566	2,775	3,438
Provincial governments	24,815	25,406	25,576	25,945	26,717	27,170
Social assistance, income maintenance	9,863	9,854	9,258	8,723	8,050	7,048
Social assistance, other	2,316	2,308	2,371	2,408	2,241	2,546
Workers' Compensation benefits	3,811	3,992	4,198	4,067	3,886	4,073
Grants to benevolent associations	5,577	5,962	6,123	6,714	7,196	7,322
Miscellaneous transfers	3,248	3,290	3,626	4,033	5,344	6,181
Local governments	3,949	3,738	2,950	2,640	3,523	2,990
Canada Pension Plan	15,132	15,777	16,559	17,327	18,054	18,540
Quebec Pension Plan	4,433	4,712	5,028	5,285	5,525	5,731

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0009.

2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
\$ millions								
37,018	39,660	41,547	43,867	46,414	49,941	50,013	51,999	52,225
32,684	35,780	37,405	39,578	41,443	44,648	44,767	47,270	47,213
4,334	3,880	4,142	4,289	4,971	5,293	5,246	4,729	5,012
28,705	30,172	31,688	33,263	34,916	36,711	38,741	40,878	42,494
442	510	468	496	530	539	593	796	843
28,263	29,662	31,220	32,767	34,386	36,172	38,148	40,082	41,651
8,313	9,488	9,859	10,604	11,498	13,230	11,272	11,121	9,731
8,313	9,488	9,859	10,604	11,498	13,230	11,272	11,121	9,731
8,313	9,488	9,859	10,604	11,498	13,230	11,272	11,121	9,731
8,700	9,294	9,922	11,249	13,496	17,620	10,087	8,130	10,578
387	-194	63	645	1,998	4,390	-1,185	-2,991	847
28,705	30,172	31,688	33,263	34,916	36,711	38,741	40,878	42,494
274,920	332,683	400,886	477,598	562,915	635,293	590,845	617,195	693,770
278,669	333,565	401,240	480,016	570,429	647,181	622,814	630,011	707,944
3,749	882	354	2,418	7,514	11,888	31,969	12,816	14,174
274,920	332,683	400,886	477,598	562,915	635,293	590,845	617,195	693,770

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
\$ millions								
110,487	117,633	121,047	124,775	130,153	136,247	145,754	154,609	163,979
53,479	57,965	60,857	62,949	65,603	67,903	70,547	76,578	81,008
99	116	133	140	157	165	187	205	210
6,577	7,379	7,824	8,051	8,547	9,174	9,470	9,495	9,468
973	1,196	1,398	1,463	1,530	1,584	1,693	1,694	1,696
404	267	212	223	266	289	331	464	588
4,511	4,448	4,800	4,951	5,254	5,752	5,823	6,179	7,534
2,974	3,099	3,140	3,264	3,346	3,472	3,566	3,599	3,692
9,615	11,361	12,837	13,361	13,269	12,937	12,498	12,561	13,325
23,790	24,789	25,747	26,931	27,992	29,085	30,468	31,929	33,538
531	560	585	612	734	789	858	883	922
4,005	4,750	4,181	3,953	4,508	4,656	4,478	7,118	7,517
28,574	29,662	29,781	30,066	30,981	33,297	38,570	39,446	41,904
6,538	6,547	6,603	6,641	6,788	6,918	7,123	7,480	7,821
2,906	2,966	2,936	3,061	3,167	3,445	3,791	3,989	4,201
4,434	4,840	5,150	5,036	5,083	5,229	5,316	5,500	5,749
7,953	8,406	8,500	8,667	9,011	9,581	10,593	11,280	11,745
6,743	6,903	6,592	6,661	6,932	8,124	10,917	9,745	10,827
3,248	3,641	2,637	2,747	2,940	3,026	2,976	3,305	3,834
19,183	20,023	21,076	21,986	23,129	24,225	25,417	26,624	28,089
6,003	6,342	6,696	7,027	7,500	7,796	8,244	8,656	9,144

Table 16.7 Public sector employment, wages and salaries, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number				
Employment¹	3,310,522	3,383,821	3,493,580	3,563,406	3,609,274
Government	3,022,033	3,090,234	3,183,310	3,248,253	3,294,159
Federal general government ²	386,230	387,121	400,196	415,397	420,685
Provincial and territorial general government	344,970	352,931	361,988	358,461	358,237
Health and social service institutions, provincial and territorial	764,568	783,142	800,200	822,904	844,762
Universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions, provincial and territorial	347,527	358,138	365,137	374,745	387,056
Local general government	529,846	548,298	581,221	596,144	605,562
Local school boards	648,892	660,603	674,568	680,603	677,857
Government business enterprises	288,489	293,587	310,270	315,154	315,114
Federal government business enterprises	96,310	99,121	104,864	104,692	104,042
Provincial and territorial government business enterprises	135,621	135,876	144,779	147,616	145,616
Local government business enterprises	56,558	58,589	60,627	62,845	65,456
	\$ thousands				
Wages and salaries³	152,120,820	161,697,682	173,043,990	183,684,599	191,847,875
Government	137,126,087	145,728,075	156,086,225	165,746,568	172,667,449
Federal general government ²	24,604,049	25,502,731	27,234,168	30,373,013	30,734,596
Provincial and territorial general government	18,728,991	19,967,329	21,340,334	22,308,564	22,755,372
Health and social service institutions, provincial and territorial	33,001,263	36,211,805	40,093,114	42,320,569	44,449,255
Universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions, provincial and territorial	15,760,015	16,808,945	17,867,839	18,883,926	20,053,687
Local general government	17,224,537	18,188,492	19,275,207	20,063,763	21,070,394
Local school boards	27,807,232	29,048,775	30,275,564	31,796,736	33,604,149
Government business enterprises	14,994,731	15,969,605	16,957,765	17,938,029	19,180,423
Federal government business enterprises	4,316,943	4,634,364	4,837,816	5,216,077	5,391,387
Provincial and territorial government business enterprises	7,693,874	8,181,295	8,791,417	9,202,700	10,049,053
Local government business enterprises	2,983,915	3,153,947	3,328,533	3,519,254	3,739,985

1. Employment data are not in full-time equivalents and do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employees. Includes employees both in and outside of Canada.

2. Federal general government data include reservists and full-time military personnel.

3. Includes employees both in and outside of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0002.

Table 16.8 Military personnel, wages and salaries, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number				
Personnel					
Canada and outside Canada	87,730	89,352	90,753	93,351	94,989
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,226	1,225	1,287	1,245	1,315
Prince Edward Island	213	230	233	242	244
Nova Scotia	10,520	10,510	10,414	10,347	10,561
New Brunswick	5,300	5,798	5,812	6,122	6,495
Quebec	17,663	18,266	18,509	19,296	19,082
Ontario	29,741	29,847	30,932	31,948	32,673
Manitoba	3,824	4,012	4,013	4,074	4,102
Saskatchewan	1,108	1,112	1,105	1,109	1,117
Alberta	9,090	9,214	9,488	9,881	9,878
British Columbia	7,298	7,298	7,137	7,257	7,600
Yukon	x	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	166	174	156	157	190
Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x
Outside Canada	1,577	1,658	1,659	1,666	1,722
	\$ thousands				
Wages and salaries					
Canada and outside Canada	4,738,189	4,833,405	5,267,357	5,601,405	5,713,542
Newfoundland and Labrador	53,914	53,158	58,590	58,383	59,901
Prince Edward Island	5,862	6,224	6,706	7,070	6,848
Nova Scotia	656,543	648,200	683,179	687,042	709,802
New Brunswick	268,851	290,991	304,140	327,752	350,108
Quebec	801,390	845,349	925,074	1,018,916	978,562
Ontario	1,616,418	1,652,767	1,825,986	1,953,088	2,034,625
Manitoba	215,275	220,033	236,606	249,871	249,540
Saskatchewan	51,691	53,075	55,780	56,978	55,866
Alberta	485,571	484,147	551,922	610,578	608,138
British Columbia	440,776	432,545	463,400	475,094	496,466
Yukon	x	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	14,303	14,455	15,319	16,227	19,321
Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x
Outside Canada	126,492	129,801	137,028	137,206	141,182

Notes: Employment data are not in full-time equivalents and do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employees.
Civilian employees are excluded.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0004.

Canadians are generally healthy and the health status of the population remained stable from 2003 to 2009. Of Canadians aged 12 and older, 82% were in good to fully functional health in 2008, according to an index that measures a person's functional health using eight attributes: vision, hearing, speech, mobility, dexterity, feelings, cognition and pain.

Having a regular doctor is associated with early screening and treatment of medical conditions. In 2009, 85% of Canadians aged 12 and older reported having a regular medical doctor, down from 86% in 2003. That means 4.3 million people did not have a regular doctor in 2009. Men in all age groups except those aged 12 to 19 were significantly more likely than women to not have a regular doctor.

In 2009, 82% of Canadians who did not have a regular medical doctor reported having a place that they usually went when ill or in need of health advice. Of those, 61% reported using a walk-in clinic when they needed medical care, 13% visited a hospital emergency room and 9% used a community health centre.

Health differences between men and women

An enduring difference between the sexes when it comes to health is that men are generally more likely than women to be overweight or obese and to develop diabetes. In 2009, 18% of Canadians aged 18 and older—roughly 4.4 million adults—reported height and weight that classified them as obese. From 2003 to 2009, obesity among women rose from 15% to 17%, but among men it increased from 16% to 19%.

Among obese or overweight women, 2 out of 5 had increased health risks because of their excess weight in 2009, whereas 3 out of 5 obese or overweight men did. Besides type 2 diabetes, some chronic diseases linked with obesity are

hypertension, cardiovascular disease, osteoarthritis and certain types of cancer.

From 2001 to 2009, men were more likely than women to report having diabetes. In 2009, 5.3% of females aged 12 and older reported diabetes, versus 6.6% of males.

From 2003 to 2009, a higher percentage of men than women were exposed to second-hand smoke at home. In 2009, men aged 20 to 34 and aged 65 and older were significantly more likely than women in those age groups to be exposed to second-hand smoke at home.

Hypertension and cholesterol

In 2009, 17% of Canadians aged 12 and older reported having high blood pressure. This was not a significant change from 2008, though it was an increase from 16% in 2007. In 2009, females (17%) were more likely than males (16%) to report that they had been diagnosed with hypertension. From ages 12 to 54, men had significantly higher hypertension rates. From ages 55 to 64, rates were similar for men and women, and from age 65 and older, women had the higher rates.

Generally, higher hypertension is associated with unhealthy levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides and 'bad' (LDL) cholesterol. More than 2 in 5 Canadians aged 20 to 79 had an unhealthy level of total cholesterol in the March 2007 to

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February 2009 period, and about 1 in 4 had an unhealthy level of triglycerides.

Though men tend to rate their health more positively than women do, they are more likely than women to die at earlier ages. In 2007, life expectancy at birth was 83.0 years for females and 78.3 years for males—a difference of 4.7 years. However, this gap narrowed from 5.8 years in 1997.

Activity levels

From 2007 to 2009, just over half (53%) of adults accumulated at least 30 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity one or more days a week, but this means that almost as many (47%) did so less than one day a week.

About 5% of adults accumulated 150 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity on a regular basis, that is, 30 minutes a day at least five days a week.

As the proportion of seniors in the population increases, so too does the prevalence of many chronic conditions. In 2006, cancer, heart disease and

Table 17.a
Health indicators, 2009

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	% of population		
Arthritis	15.2	11.7	18.5
Diabetes	6.0	6.6	5.3
Asthma	8.1	6.7	9.4
High blood pressure	16.9	16.4	17.3
Current smoker, daily or occasional	20.1	22.6	17.7
BMI (18 and older), overweight or obese	51.6	59.2	43.9
BMI (12 to 17), overweight or obese	19.7	23.9	15.5
Influenza immunization, in past year	32.2	29.0	35.2

Notes: Population aged 12 and older.

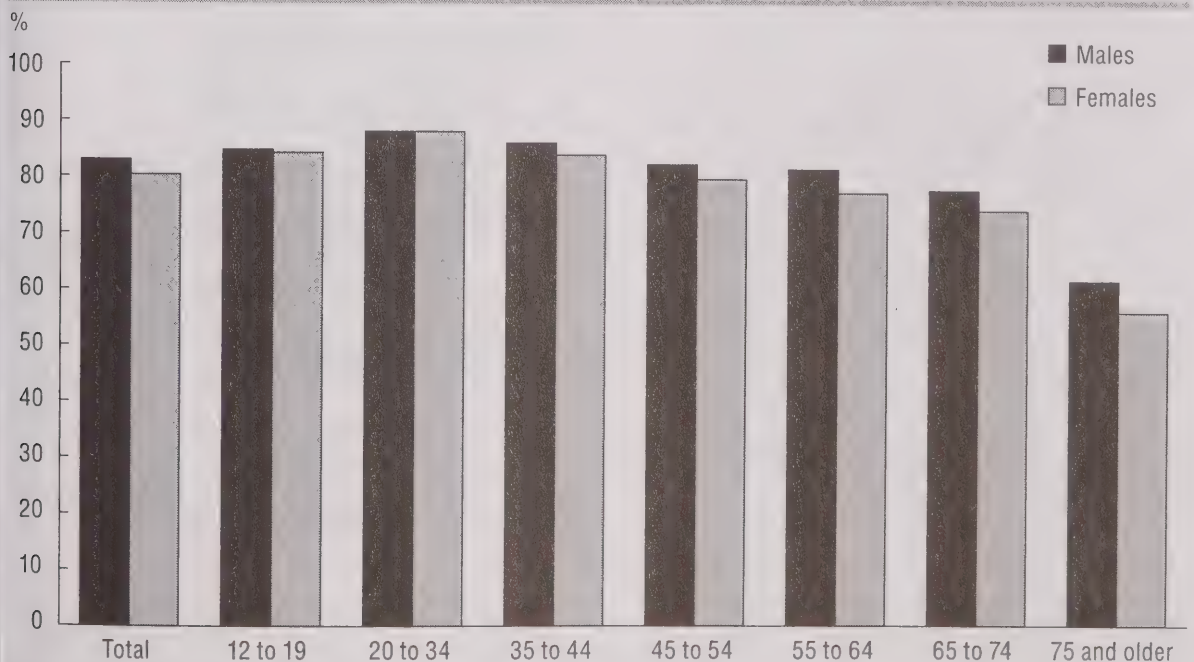
BMI = body mass index.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

stroke—the three leading causes of death—were responsible for 58% of all deaths. All three are more prevalent in an aging population. Chronic conditions place a burden on individuals, families and the health care system, but they are often a consequence of longevity, which in itself is a positive indicator of the Canadian population's health status.

Chart 17.1

Population with good to fully functional health, by age group and sex, 2009



Note: Household population aged 12 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.

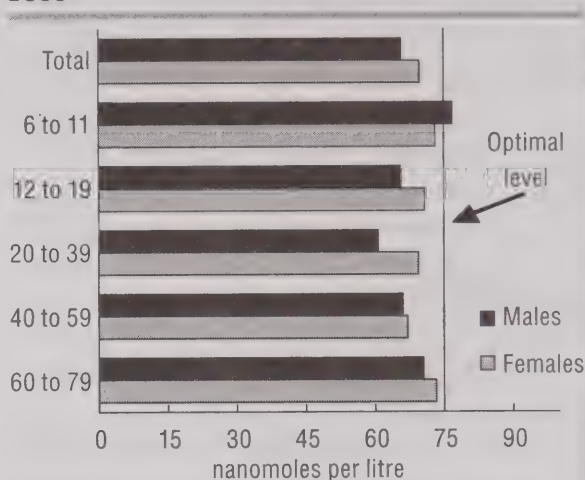
Many have inadequate vitamin D

Roughly 3 million Canadians aged 6 to 79 (10%) had inadequate concentrations of vitamin D in their blood (less than 37.5 nanomoles per litre), when surveyed between March 2007 and February 2009. Of these, 1.1 million were vitamin-D deficient. Lower concentrations were associated with darker skin, as it is more difficult for people with darker skin to get adequate vitamin D through sun exposure.

About 5% of men and 3% of women were considered vitamin-D deficient. The highest prevalence of deficiency (7%) occurred among men aged 20 to 39. When vitamin D is deficient, the body absorbs very little calcium. In children this can cause soft bones and skeletal deformities; in adults, osteoporosis.

Nine out of 10 people had vitamin D concentrations considered adequate for bone health. White racial background was associated with higher levels, as was

Chart 17.2
Vitamin D levels in blood, by age group and sex, 2009



Note: Samples taken from March 2007 to February 2009.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.

frequent milk consumption at all ages. Levels also tended to be higher among women. For both sexes, vitamin D levels were highest among children and seniors but lowest at ages 20 to 39.

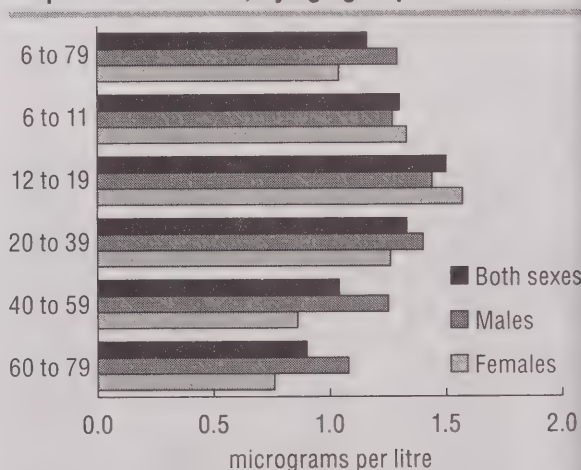
Bisphenol A concentrations

Exposure to Bisphenol A (BPA), an industrial chemical often used in plastic food containers and bottles, is being tracked at a national level for the first time. In a 2007/2009 survey period, researchers found levels of the chemical in the urine of 91% of Canadians aged 6 to 79. Concentrations were higher in younger age groups, whereas in adults it decreased with age.

Results will be used to track long-term trends similar to the way that exposure to lead and related health data have been tracked over the past 30 years.

The Canadian federal government added BPA to its toxic substances list in October 2010. BPA does not occur naturally, and is used primarily in plastic containers and epoxy resins used to line food and beverage containers and for

Chart 17.3
Bisphenol A in urine, by age group and sex, 2009

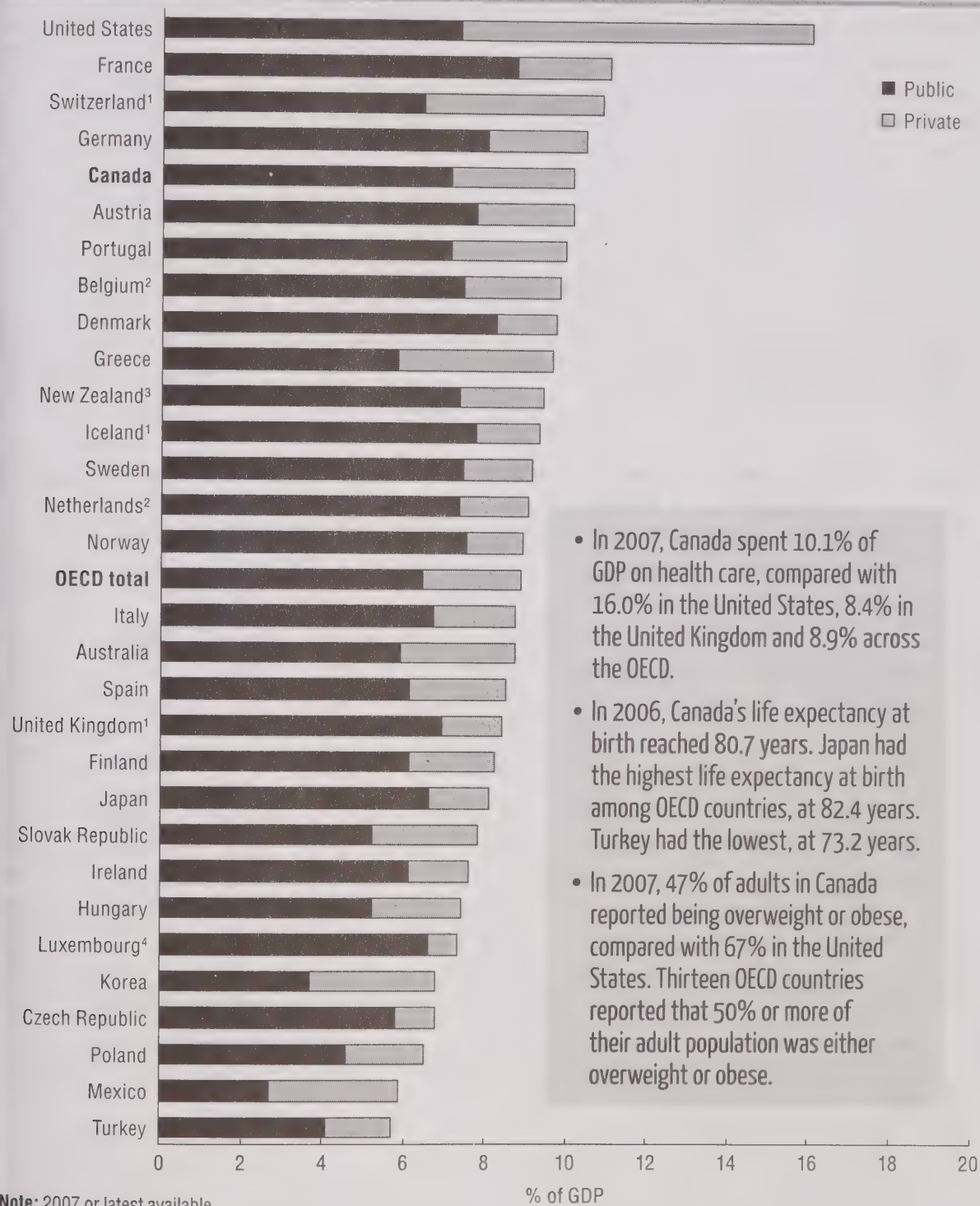


Note: Samples taken from March 2007 to February 2009.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.

dental sealants. Exposure occurs mainly through dietary intake, but other sources include drinking water, soil, dust, air and some consumer products.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 17.4
Health spending as a share of GDP, 2007



- In 2007, Canada spent 10.1% of GDP on health care, compared with 16.0% in the United States, 8.4% in the United Kingdom and 8.9% across the OECD.
- In 2006, Canada's life expectancy at birth reached 80.7 years. Japan had the highest life expectancy at birth among OECD countries, at 82.4 years. Turkey had the lowest, at 73.2 years.
- In 2007, 47% of adults in Canada reported being overweight or obese, compared with 67% in the United States. Thirteen OECD countries reported that 50% or more of their adult population was either overweight or obese.

Note: 2007 or latest available.
 1. Total spending on health.
 2. Public and private expenditures are current expenditures (excluding investments).
 3. Current spending.
 4. Health spending is for the insured population rather than resident population.
Source: Data based on OECD (2009), *Health at a Glance 2009*.

Table 17.1 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex and by province and territory, 2005/2007

	At birth			At age 65		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	years					
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.3	75.8	80.8	17.9	16.2	19.5
Prince Edward Island	80.2	77.6	82.7	19.4	17.5	20.9
Nova Scotia	79.7	77.1	82.2	18.9	17.1	20.5
New Brunswick	80.0	77.4	82.5	19.3	17.5	20.9
Quebec	80.7	78.2	83.1	19.8	18.0	21.3
Ontario	81.0	78.8	83.1	19.9	18.3	21.3
Manitoba	79.3	76.8	81.8	19.4	17.5	20.9
Saskatchewan	79.5	76.9	82.0	19.6	17.8	21.2
Alberta	80.5	78.1	82.9	20.0	18.3	21.5
British Columbia	81.2	78.9	83.5	20.4	18.9	21.7
Territories ¹	75.8	73.1	79.1	16.9	15.3	19.0

Note: Life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512.

Table 17.2 Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and by province and territory, 2003/2004 and 2008/2009

	2003/2004			2008/2009		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	number					
Canada¹	179,424	42,374	103,496	205,442	49,382	117,433
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,336	1,421	2,915	4,941	1,537	3,404
Prince Edward Island	1,583	454	1,129	1,792	488	1,304
Nova Scotia	6,535	1,715	4,820	6,572	1,741	4,831
New Brunswick	5,838	1,733	4,105	7,005	2,088	4,917
Quebec ¹	33,554	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario	76,866	21,462	55,404	85,617	24,704	60,913
Manitoba	9,215	2,676	6,539	9,536	2,799	6,737
Saskatchewan	8,149	2,563	5,586	8,049	2,422	5,627
Alberta	14,141	4,657	9,484	17,891	5,803	12,088
British Columbia	18,997	5,630	13,367	25,174	7,706	17,468
Territories ²	210	63	147	238	94	144

Notes: "Homes for the aged" refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.

Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age and sex. Data are not comparable between 2003/2004 and 2008/2009.

2. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

Table 17.3 Mortality rates, by selected causes and by sex, 2003 and 2007

	2003			2007		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	rate per 100,000 population					
All causes of death	586.9	733.4	475.4	539.8	664.7	441.3
Septicemia	4.0	4.8	3.5	4.4	5.4	3.8
Viral hepatitis	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.7
Human immunodeficiency virus	1.3	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.5
Malignant neoplasms	175.6	215.3	148.1	165.8	200.3	141.0
Colon, rectum and anus	18.3	23.0	14.6	18.0	22.1	14.6
Pancreas	9.1	10.3	8.1	9.0	10.2	7.8
Trachea, bronchus and lung	47.0	62.7	35.4	45.1	57.0	36.1
Breast	13.3	0.2	24.1	11.9	0.2	21.7
Prostate ¹	...	24.1	...	...	20.6	...
Diabetes mellitus	20.5	25.2	16.9	16.9	21.6	13.2
Alzheimer's disease	13.1	11.1	13.9	11.9	10.0	12.9
Heart diseases	133.3	178.9	98.2	111.0	146.7	82.5
Ischaemic heart diseases	102.4	142.9	71.3	81.6	112.9	56.6
Other heart diseases	27.8	33.2	23.8	26.7	31.2	23.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	37.7	41.6	34.7	30.0	32.2	28.1
Influenza and pneumonia	12.0	15.0	10.4	11.4	14.1	9.7
Influenza	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Pneumonia	11.5	14.4	9.8	11.0	13.6	9.4
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	25.8	36.0	19.9	23.9	31.6	19.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	6.4	8.9	4.1	6.4	9.0	4.1
Alcoholic liver disease	3.1	4.8	1.7	3.3	5.1	1.7
Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	3.2	4.1	2.4	3.1	3.9	2.3
Renal failure	8.5	11.1	6.8	7.9	10.3	6.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	25.5	35.1	16.6	25.6	35.3	16.6
Motor vehicle accidents	9.0	12.9	5.1	8.6	12.5	4.7
Falls	5.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	7.3	4.7
Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances	2.7	3.8	1.6	3.8	5.3	2.3
Suicide	11.3	17.8	5.1	10.2	15.7	4.9
Homicide	1.5	2.1	0.8	1.6	2.4	0.8

Note: Rates are age standardized per 100,000 population.

¹ A combined rate is not calculated for gender-specific causes of death.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0552.

Table 17.4 Self-rated health status, very good or excellent, by sex, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
	% of males				
Canada	59.5	60.6	60.3	59.1	60.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	63.6	62.8	61.1	57.2	55.3
Prince Edward Island	67.9	54.1	56.7	63.0	61.6
Nova Scotia	55.9	56.2	55.4	57.2	59.9
New Brunswick	49.5	54.3	53.5	53.6	55.9
Quebec	58.7	60.0	60.1	59.1	62.1
Ontario	58.3	61.7	61.4	59.3	61.4
Manitoba	61.3	60.5	60.4	55.2	56.9
Saskatchewan	59.3	58.7	57.3	53.2	56.8
Alberta	66.3	61.7	60.4	64.9	59.8
British Columbia	60.9	60.5	60.2	58.0	60.0
Yukon	60.7	56.2	58.1	60.9	58.2
Northwest Territories	60.0	63.1	51.6	50.5	54.1
Nunavut	57.6	49.9	63.0	55.0	42.3
	% of females				
Canada	57.3	59.6	59.0	58.7	60.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	68.7	65.7	63.5	65.6	59.7
Prince Edward Island	62.0	61.5	61.7	60.4	62.2
Nova Scotia	60.3	59.2	58.8	55.4	58.8
New Brunswick	51.1	54.4	56.0	56.2	54.1
Quebec	55.1	58.9	58.6	59.5	60.2
Ontario	56.2	60.0	58.6	59.4	60.9
Manitoba	60.5	57.7	59.5	53.1	63.3
Saskatchewan	59.1	57.8	55.3	55.0	60.6
Alberta	61.6	62.9	64.8	61.0	63.1
British Columbia	59.3	58.5	57.2	55.9	57.2
Yukon	49.6	57.3	54.9	60.4	60.0
Northwest Territories	52.0	63.1	52.7	46.8	49.4
Nunavut	56.5	50.3	51.6	43.1	51.6

Note: Population aged 12 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.5 Leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
	%				
Both sexes	51.8	52.2	50.4	50.6	52.5
12 to 19 years	72.0	71.1	70.5	69.2	71.0
20 to 34 years	54.6	55.5	53.1	52.9	55.9
35 to 44 years	49.2	48.8	47.0	47.1	49.1
45 to 64 years	47.5	48.2	46.8	47.6	49.4
65 and older	41.4	43.0	41.3	42.6	43.0
Males	55.1	54.8	53.4	54.5	56.4
12 to 19 years	77.3	76.9	75.3	77.2	77.2
20 to 34 years	58.8	57.9	56.9	56.7	60.3
35 to 44 years	50.2	48.9	47.6	49.0	51.8
45 to 64 years	48.0	48.6	47.8	49.0	50.7
65 and older	49.6	50.2	47.2	50.2	50.0
Females	48.6	49.7	47.6	46.8	48.7
12 to 19 years	66.5	65.1	65.6	60.9	64.6
20 to 34 years	50.5	53.0	49.2	49.0	51.5
35 to 44 years	48.3	48.7	46.5	45.2	46.3
45 to 64 years	47.0	47.7	45.8	46.2	48.2
65 and older	35.2	37.5	36.5	36.5	37.2

Note: Population aged 12 and older who were active or moderately active during leisure time.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.6 Population with pain or discomfort that prevents activities, by age group and sex, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
	%				
Both sexes	10.6	11.0	11.8	12.4	12.3
12 to 19 years	3.3	2.5	2.9	3.4	2.9
20 to 34 years	6.0	5.6	6.6	7.3	6.7
35 to 44 years	10.2	10.3	11.0	10.4	10.8
45 to 64 years	14.2	15.2	16.1	16.7	16.7
65 and older	18.1	19.7	19.4	20.7	20.6
Males	8.1	9.1	9.5	10.1	10.4
12 to 19 years	1.5 ^E	2.1 ^E	1.5 ^E	1.9 ^E	2.1
20 to 34 years	4.4 ^E	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.8
35 to 44 years	9.8	9.2	9.3	8.9	9.4
45 to 64 years	10.7	12.9	13.3	14.2	14.6
65 and older	13.0	13.7	15.3	16.7	16.7
Females	13.1	13.0	14.1	14.7	14.2
12 to 19 years	5.2	2.9 ^E	4.3	5.0	3.7
20 to 34 years	7.6	5.8	7.7	8.8	7.6
35 to 44 years	10.5	11.5	12.6	11.9	12.2
45 to 64 years	17.6	17.5	18.8	19.2	18.7
65 and older	22.2	24.4	22.8	23.9	23.7

Note: Population aged 12 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.7 Healthy aging indicators, by age group and sex, 2008

	Males				
	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and older
	number				
Cataracts ¹	29,497 ^E	90,805	167,666	169,574	49,912
Chronic conditions, at least one ²	1,638,115	1,480,793	988,947	578,371	154,420
Falls ³	.	.	174,103	122,652	39,341
Glaucoma ⁴	F	44,900	50,873	62,193	21,666
Mouth unhealthy ⁵	337,364	277,613	131,771	89,988	25,529
Nutritional risk, high ⁶	905,892	695,546	319,963	179,754	54,955
Osteoporosis ⁷	52,420 ^E	50,884	48,414	44,278	14,774
Sleeping trouble ⁸	445,948	315,850	188,332	119,064	27,367
Social participation, family and friend activities ⁹	2,282,283	1,700,478	1,001,839	529,030	135,494
Social participation, religious activities ⁹	702,678	565,585	428,139	281,191	75,921
Social participation, sports and physical activities ⁹	1,380,068	925,831	478,029	190,388	38,107
Social participation, volunteer activities ⁹	561,982	444,794	304,879	147,830	22,551
Social participation, at least once a month ¹⁰	2,449,255	1,814,107	1,066,742	580,240	150,318
Thyroid condition ¹¹	66,606 ^E	79,826	62,448	55,001	16,418
	%				
Cataracts ¹	1.1 ^E	4.6	14.6	26.2	28.9
Chronic conditions, at least one ²	63.0	75.6	87.3	91.2	91.2
Falls ³	.	.	15.1	19.0	22.8
Glaucoma ⁴	F	2.3	4.4	9.7	12.6
Mouth unhealthy ⁵	18.2	20.3	16.8	21.4	25.4
Nutritional risk, high ⁶	35.9	36.3	28.7	29.2	34.7
Osteoporosis ⁷	2.0 ^E	2.6	4.2	6.9	8.6
Sleeping trouble ⁸	17.6	16.4	16.8	19.1	16.9
Social participation, family and friend activities ⁹	87.5	86.3	87.2	82.2	78.7
Social participation, religious activities ⁹	27.0	28.7	37.3	43.8	44.1
Social participation, sports and physical activities ⁹	53.0	47.0	41.6	29.6	22.1
Social participation, volunteer activities ⁹	21.6	22.6	26.6	23.0	13.1
Social participation, at least once a month ¹⁰	94.3	92.2	93.0	90.7	87.4
Thyroid condition ¹¹	2.6 ^E	4.0	5.4	8.5	9.5

Notes: Population aged 45 and older.

Excludes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

1. Diagnosed with cataracts that are expected to last, or have already lasted, 6 months or more.

2. Diagnosed with at least one chronic condition that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

3. Self-reported in the last 12 months.

4. Diagnosed with glaucoma that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

5. Self-reported that the health of their mouth is fair or poor.

6. Population who report overall measures of nutritional risk based on 10 questions pertaining to weight changes, and food and beverage consumption and preparation.

7. Diagnosed with osteoporosis that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

8. Self-reported as having trouble going to or staying asleep most or all of the time.

9. Participated in the last 12 months.

10. Participated in community-related activities based on 8 social participation questions.

11. Diagnosed by a health professional as having a thyroid condition that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-1200.

Females				
45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 to 84	85 and older
number				
43,810 ^E	139,979	271,369	264,718	113,760
1,809,405	1,661,135	1,139,522	761,590	294,927
		235,396	200,806	93,186
29,666 ^E	44,456	57,266	77,181	43,544
307,732	214,084	114,145	94,249	52,282
1,096,371	762,013	445,276	318,873	117,095
143,140	321,467	319,453	260,912	100,561
665,771	551,092	307,679	194,286	69,688
2,375,701	1,859,812	1,104,337	683,171	241,728
816,999	733,435	585,383	407,593	151,207
1,312,584	903,232	480,837	203,717	43,987
615,418	584,456	382,524	174,288	36,168
2,508,595	1,946,228	1,180,844	740,479	266,432
320,628	330,021	248,677	174,736	63,335
%				
1.7 ^E	6.8	21.6	32.3	35.8
69.0	81.6	92.0	94.5	95.3
		18.7	24.5	29.4
1.1 ^E	2.2	4.6	9.4	13.7
16.5	14.6	13.2	18.0	26.9
42.1	38.0	36.1	40.4	41.2
5.4	15.7	25.5	31.9	31.8
25.4	27.3	24.8	24.4	23.8
90.2	91.0	87.9	83.7	76.3
31.1	35.9	46.7	49.9	47.7
49.9	44.3	38.3	25.0	13.9
23.4	28.6	30.5	21.4	11.4
95.6	95.6	94.1	90.8	84.3
12.2	16.1	19.8	21.3	20.0

Table 17.8 Smoking and exposure to second-hand smoke, by sex and by province, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
	%			
Daily or occasional smokers¹	20.1	23.2	20.4	23.3
Males	22.6	27.6	22.0	25.7
Females	17.7	19.0	18.9	21.0
Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke at home²	6.2	8.0	7.0	7.3
Males	6.8	10.1	9.6 ^E	7.2
Females	5.7	6.2 ^E	4.7 ^E	7.5
Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in vehicles³	7.1	9.3	7.2	8.7
Males	8.0	9.7	8.3 ^E	8.0
Females	6.3	9.0 ^E	6.3 ^E	9.2
Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in public places⁴	10.0	5.9	6.2^E	7.8
Males	11.1	7.2	8.1 ^E	8.6
Females	9.0	4.7 ^E	4.5 ^E	7.1

Note: Population aged 12 and older.

1. Reported currently being daily or occasional smokers.

2. Reported that at least one person smoked inside their home every day or almost every day.

3. Reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in private vehicles every day or almost every day in the past month.

4. Reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in public places every day or almost every day in the past month.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.9 Alcohol consumption, by sex and by province and territory, 2003 to 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	%				
Males					
2003	24.5	37.4	28.1	31.1	30.5
2005	25.3	37.3	26.6	29.9	29.8
2007	25.0	37.0	30.8	30.9	28.5
2008	24.1	33.0	24.8	29.1	29.7
2009	24.8	38.4	27.2	30.2	26.0
Females					
2003	8.8	12.0	8.8	9.9	10.9
2005	9.6	12.3	9.6	10.0	9.3
2007	9.6	13.2	9.8	13.2	11.1
2008	9.6	12.1	8.6 ^E	12.7	9.7
2009	9.9	12.6	15.4	11.9	12.8

Note: Population aged 12 and older who reported having five or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year.

1. No data available for "Région du Nunavik" and "Région des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James."

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
%						
22.0	22.5	18.6	20.5	21.6	23.3	16.0
23.5	23.8	21.8	22.4	23.6	26.7	17.7
20.6	21.2	15.4	18.5	19.6	19.7	14.5
7.2	9.2	5.3	6.1	6.9	5.8	3.6
6.8	9.7	6.1	7.0 ^E	6.9 ^E	6.9	3.3
7.7	8.7	4.6	5.2	7.0	4.9	3.8
8.7	8.4	6.4	8.9	8.8	7.3	5.6
9.4	9.0	7.2	12.4	8.4	9.0	6.7
8.1	7.8	5.7	5.7	9.2	5.7	4.5
8.0	7.9	11.2	8.9	7.0	10.8	11.5
8.8	8.6	12.3	11.3	7.4	12.8	12.5
7.3	7.3	10.2	6.6 ^E	6.6	8.8	10.5

Quebec ¹	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut (10 largest communities)
%								
24.8	24.2	24.9	25.3	25.3	19.7	30.3	37.3	24.9
24.3	25.0	23.6	28.7	25.6	23.8	31.1	29.6	26.2
24.8	24.2	25.9	26.2	27.9	21.0	30.2	37.6	22.6
25.8	22.3	27.9	24.9	23.9	22.2	30.6	31.9	33.7 ^E
26.3	22.9	27.1	26.9	26.1	22.4	36.8	36.1	25.7 ^E
8.9	8.5	9.4	10.2	9.7	7.6	17.8	22.7	15.5
9.5	9.0	10.6	11.0	10.1	9.9	12.8	20.4	17.1 ^E
10.0	8.9	12.3	11.9	9.8	8.0	22.5	21.7	16.3 ^E
9.2	8.9	11.7	12.9	11.2	9.0	17.5 ^E	14.5 ^E	16.3 ^E
11.1	8.7	7.9	10.8	10.1	10.0	19.8	26.0	13.9 ^E

Table 17.10 Overweight or obese population, by age group and sex, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
	% of males				
Overweight					
18 to 19 years	17.2	22.3	17.3	24.0	21.9
20 to 34 years	34.9	34.6	35.5	33.7	31.9
35 to 44 years	44.8	44.3	43.3	43.5	43.1
45 to 64 years	45.3	44.8	44.9	43.5	45.1
65 and older	44.4	44.3	43.1	43.9	42.9
Obese					
18 to 19 years	7.2	6.6	6.2 ^E	8.3 ^E	8.1
20 to 34 years	13.9	13.2	14.5	14.1	14.9
35 to 44 years	16.0	17.7	19.8	18.8	20.5
45 to 64 years	19.5	21.1	20.4	22.4	22.0
65 and older	14.2	15.1	17.7	17.8	19.6
	% of females				
Overweight					
18 to 19 years	10.4	13.2	13.1	13.0	14.4
20 to 34 years	18.7	19.0	18.5	19.9	20.0
35 to 44 years	23.7	24.9	24.2	24.1	24.0
45 to 64 years	32.2	31.9	32.0	31.6	30.8
65 and older	34.7	34.0	35.4	34.8	35.2
Obese					
18 to 19 years	4.0	5.0	6.5 ^E	4.6 ^E	5.5 ^E
20 to 34 years	10.8	10.9	11.9	12.0	11.1
35 to 44 years	13.7	13.8	15.0	16.7	17.5
45 to 64 years	18.4	18.3	19.3	18.8	20.1
65 and older	15.3	15.8	16.8	17.9	18.7

Note: Based of self-reported body mass index, calculated by dividing the respondent's body weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres) squared.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.11 Population with a regular medical doctor, by province and territory, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009
% of males					
Canada	81.8	81.9	80.4	80.4	80.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	81.8	83.7	86.0	84.5	82.7
Prince Edward Island	90.7	87.1	86.1	84.8	90.2
Nova Scotia	93.3	92.3	91.7	92.0	89.2
New Brunswick	90.3	91.2	89.6	86.9	91.9
Quebec	67.0	68.5	65.1	66.3	65.9
Ontario	89.4	89.1	88.3	88.8	89.4
Manitoba	79.7	80.1	79.4	77.9	81.8
Saskatchewan	80.9	79.4	78.4	77.9	78.9
Alberta	78.1	76.4	75.2	74.9	75.3
British Columbia	86.5	86.4	85.4	83.3	84.1
Yukon ¹	76.8	65.8	74.4	73.9	72.0
Northwest Territories ¹	37.4	41.4	38.2	30.9	36.2
Nunavut (10 largest communities) ¹	F	16.0 ^E	10.4 ^E	9.5 ^E	F
% of females					
Canada	89.9	89.5	89.2	88.3	88.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	89.7	90.7	90.4	90.1	91.0
Prince Edward Island	94.1	92.5	89.8	87.6	91.9
Nova Scotia	96.3	96.8	96.6	96.4	96.1
New Brunswick	94.4	95.4	94.1	94.6	92.3
Quebec	81.1	81.5	81.8	78.9	80.5
Ontario	94.2	93.2	92.6	93.2	93.5
Manitoba	87.9	87.8	89.7	88.2	89.3
Saskatchewan	90.2	89.4	90.7	86.5	87.8
Alberta	89.8	88.7	88.3	86.2	86.0
British Columbia	92.2	91.6	90.7	90.3	89.4
Yukon ¹	86.6	81.8	81.5	84.4	83.7
Northwest Territories ¹	55.1	56.9	43.8	44.3	39.5
Nunavut (10 largest communities) ¹	F	16.0	16.6 ^E	15.3 ^E	15.2 ^E

Note: Population aged 12 and older who had a regular medical doctor.
 1. Use caution with comparisons because of changes in methodology in 2007.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.12 Waiting times for specialized health services, by type of health service, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2005 ¹	2007	2009
			%	
Specialist visits²				
Less than 1 month	47.9	46.0	45.6	44.6
1 to 3 months	40.7	41.1	40.5	40.5
Longer than 3 months	11.4	12.9	13.9	15.0
Non-emergency surgeries³				
Less than 1 month	40.5	40.3	40.7	40.7
1 to 3 months	42.1	40.7	41.0	42.5
Longer than 3 months	17.4	19.0	18.3	16.8
Diagnostic tests⁴				
Less than 1 month	57.5	56.4	55.4	58.2
1 to 3 months	31.1	33.3	34.1	32.1
Longer than 3 months	11.5	10.2	10.5	9.7

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included only in 2005.

2. Includes specialist visits for a new illness or condition.

3. Includes a booked or planned surgery provided on an outpatient or inpatient basis. Does not refer to surgery provided through an admission to the hospital emergency room as a result of, for example, an accident or life-threatening situation.

4. Includes selected diagnostic tests (non-emergency MRIs, CT scans and angiographies).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 105-3002, 105-3003 and 105-3004.

Table 17.13 Average weekly earnings of workers in the health care and social assistance sector, selected groups, 2000, 2005 and 2010

	2000	2005	2010
		\$	
All health care and social assistance	562.39	667.40	786.27
Ambulatory health care services	520.15	654.46	808.92
Offices of physicians	477.29	656.03	913.14
Offices of dentists	518.06	644.38	827.82
Hospitals	665.07	788.90	955.18
Nursing and residential care facilities	492.26	552.35	636.03
Social assistance	445.91	540.81	597.10
Child daycare services	397.29	458.24	527.26

Notes: Data include overtime.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0027.

Table 17.14 Health expenditures, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
	\$ millions				
Health expenditures	150,801.6	160,322.8	171,776.8	182,100.1	191,639.1
Hospitals	43,615.2	46,087.2	49,376.6	52,120.9	55,340.4
Other institutions	15,442.7	16,123.3	16,976.0	17,673.8	18,573.1
Physicians	19,352.8	20,814.4	22,932.2	24,614.7	26,303.1
Other professionals	16,299.9	17,342.1	18,522.8	19,802.6	21,310.6
Dental services	10,368.9	11,113.4	11,840.8	12,633.3	13,617.7
Vision care services	3,444.0	3,769.9	3,927.4	4,221.5	4,557.8
Other	2,486.9	2,458.8	2,754.7	2,947.8	3,135.1
Drugs	25,094.1	26,403.8	27,960.7	29,710.0	31,142.9
Prescribed drugs	20,830.9	21,963.9	23,445.0	24,955.8	26,113.2
Non-prescribed drugs	4,263.2	4,439.9	4,515.7	4,754.1	5,029.7
Other expenditures	30,996.7	33,551.9	36,008.6	38,178.2	38,969.0
	% of GDP				
Health expenditures	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.9	11.7

1. Forecast expenditures.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information, *National Health Expenditures Trends 1975 to 2010*.

Table 17.15 Capital and repair expenditures by the health care and social assistance sector, by province and territory, 1999, 2004 and 2009

	1999	2004	2009 ^p
	\$ millions		
Canada	4,116.8	7,420.9	10,295.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	137.4	84.4	164.6
Prince Edward Island	13.7	15.5	49.5
Nova Scotia	54.7	117.4	241.7
New Brunswick	65.3	118.1	156.5
Quebec	873.2	2,011.7	2,138.6
Ontario	1,469.5	2,898.9	4,087.7
Manitoba	213.7	238.9	327.5
Saskatchewan	207.4	155.7	293.5
Alberta	502.0	827.7	1,376.1
British Columbia	542.8	870.0	1,410.2
Yukon	6.0	5.5	17.4
Northwest Territories	x	17.4	26.2
Nunavut	x	59.6	5.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 029-0005.

After four years of growth, the median after-tax income for Canadian families of two or more people remained virtually stable in 2008 at \$63,900. The level was unchanged in all provinces except British Columbia and Saskatchewan, where median after-tax income for families of two or more rose 5.7%. After-tax income for unattached individuals was also unchanged nationally in 2008, at \$24,900, the first time in three years with no notable change.

Having dropped to its lowest level in 30 years in 2007, the proportion of Canadians living below the low income cut-off after tax was at 9.4%, virtually unchanged from 2007. Just over 3 million Canadians lived in low income in 2008. The proportion of children in low-income families was 9.1% in 2008, half the 1996 peak of 18.4%.

For most types of families, the median amount of income taxes, federal and provincial, paid in 2008 was stable from the year before. Families of two or more people paid \$8,800 and unattached individuals paid \$2,400, both unchanged from 2007. Senior families (families with at least one person aged 65 and older) paid \$2,400, around \$500 less than in 2007.

Pension values rebound

In 2009, the total value of pensions rebounded almost to their 2007 level. After a steep decline in 2008, pension assets increased to \$2.1 trillion, reflecting 2009's stock market advances. The value of individual registered savings plans increased 20.5%, followed by social security pensions (13.3%) and employer-based pension plans (12.8%).

In 2008, contributions to pension plans rose 0.4% overall, although contributions to individual registered savings plans fell by 2.2%, reflecting the deterioration in household finances. Withdrawals from pensions increased 3.0% in 2008, compared with 7.1% the previous year.

In 2009, membership in registered pension plans (RPPs), which are established by employers or unions for employees, edged up 0.2% from 2008 to reach 6,024,000. The entire increase came from the public sector, where RPP membership rose 2.6% to 3,026,400. In the private sector, membership fell 2.1% to 2,997,300.

The proportion of employees covered by an RPP was 39.2% in 2009 (40.4% for women and 38.1% for men). The rate for women was higher because of the high proportion of women in the public sector, where the majority (87.3%) of female employees are covered by a pension plan.

The coverage rate for RPPs in the private sector was just over 25%.

Spending decreases

In 2009, the average Canadian household curbed spending by 0.3% to \$71,117 during the 2008–2009 recession. This was the first year-over-year decline since these data were first collected in 1997. While overall spending fell, prices rose in 2009: the annual average inflation rate measured by the Consumer Price Index was 0.3%.

Households cut back on non-essential items or those that could be postponed, such as recreation and household furnishings. Spending on home repairs and maintenance, however, rose 22% in 2009,

To learn more about

assets and debts held by family units, average earnings by sex and work pattern, average household expenditures, average income after tax, family income, household assets, investors, net worth, pensions, persons in low income after tax, retirement savings data, savers, spending patterns in Canada, taxfilers and dependents

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likely because of the federal government's Home Renovation Tax Credit program.

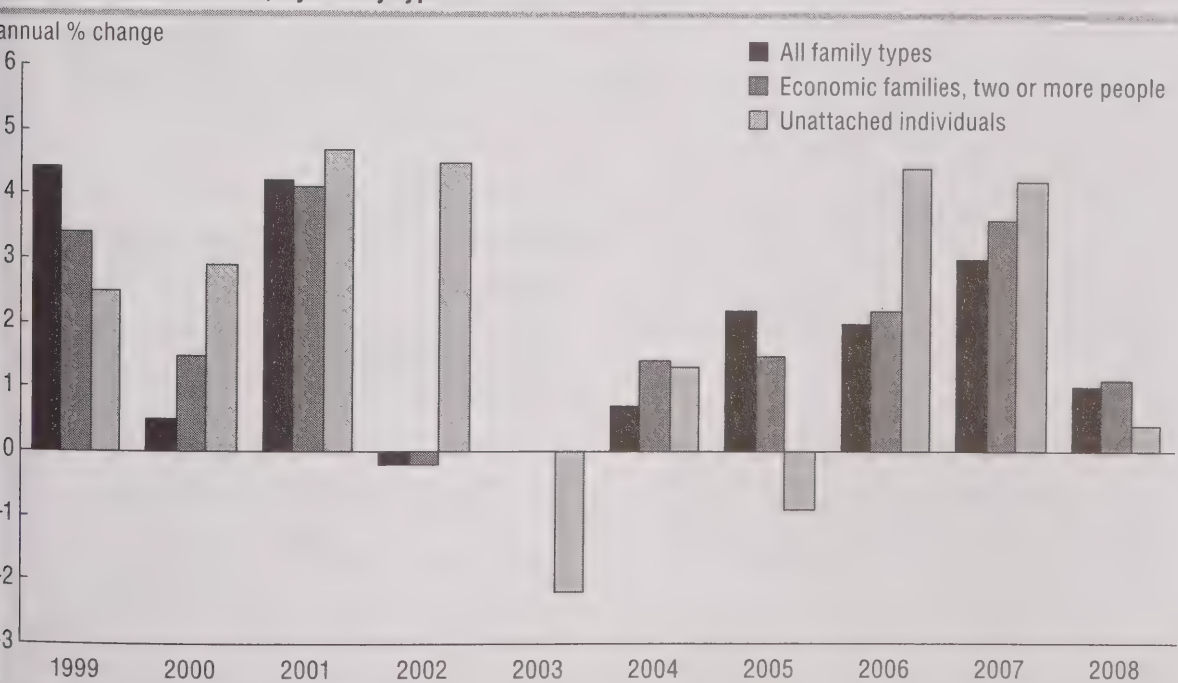
Food, shelter and clothing took up the largest share of household budgets in 2009, accounting for 34% of the average household's spending, while personal taxes represented 20% and transportation, 14%. The one-fifth of households with the lowest income spent nearly 52% of their budgets on food, shelter and clothing.

Wealth varies by family type

Married couples without children at home had the highest average total assets of any family type in 2009, at nearly \$659,000. Female lone-parent families had the lowest average total assets, at \$187,000, and unattached women aged 65 and older had the second-lowest, at \$249,000.

Debts—including money owed on a mortgage, loan, line of credit, credit card or student loan—were highest for two-parent families with children, at an average debt of just over \$130,000 in 2009. Married couples without children had an average debt of \$61,000.

Chart 18.1
Median market income, by family type



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0605.

Table 18.a
Spending and saving

	2001	2006	2010
	\$ millions		
Personal spending	620,614	801,742	940,620
Saving	34,475	29,987	48,231
Disposable income	669,196	853,190	1,013,778
	%		
Saving rate	5.2	3.5	4.8

Note: Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0004.

Family status plays a role in net worth, which is the value of assets minus debts. In 2009, married couples without children at home had the highest average net worth, at \$597,000. Two-parent families with children had an average net worth of just over \$442,000, whereas lone-parent fathers' net worth was \$135,000 and lone-parent mothers' net worth averaged \$119,000.

For senior families, home ownership plays an important role in their income. The income generated by the equity of homeowners increases the income of retirement-age households from 10% to 13% for those aged 60 to 69 and from 12% to 15% for those aged 70 and older.

Women's incomes

Canadian men continue to earn more than women, but women's incomes rose faster than men's over the past decade. In 2008, women had an average total income of \$30,100, compared with \$47,000 for men. Women's average income rose 14.4% from \$26,300 in 2000, compared with a growth rate of 7.3% for men.

One reason for the difference is that women are less likely than men to work full time. Income comes from employment, government transfers, investments, private retirement income and other sources.

In 2008, women in Alberta (\$34,000) and Ontario (\$31,600) had the highest average total income, while women in New Brunswick (\$24,600) and Newfoundland and Labrador (\$24,000) had the lowest. Female lone-parent families had the lowest average total income of all family types in 2008, at \$42,300, which was 70% of

Chart 18.2
Average total income, by sex



Note: 2008 constant dollars.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0407.

the \$60,400 earned by male lone-parent families. Unattached women aged 16 to 64 had an average income of \$35,000, 17% less than the \$42,100 average income earned by their male counterparts.

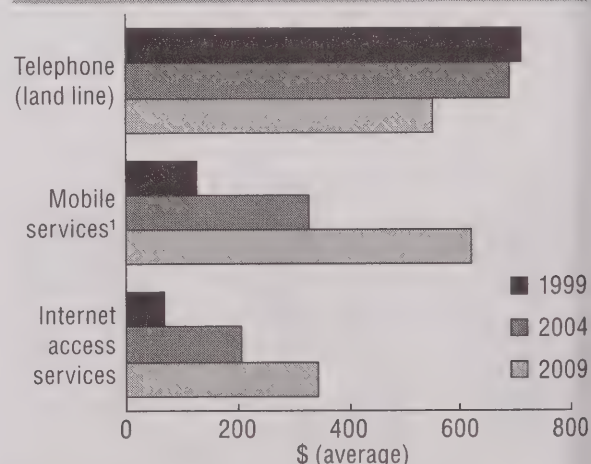
Technology affects spending patterns

Technological changes can affect household spending patterns. From 2008 to 2009, for example, annual spending for cellphone services increased 12.5% to reach an average of \$619 per household, surpassing spending on land line telephone services for the first time. Canadian households decreased spending on land line services by 4.5% to \$551, as the proportion of households with land line service declined from 93.4% to 91.8%.

Spending on Internet access rose 10.3% to an average of \$344 per household per year, while the proportion of households with a broadband connection rose from 67% in 2008 to 72% in 2009.

From 2008 to 2009, average household spending declined 38.1% on audio players and 9.2% on digital cameras, as more

Chart 18.3
Household spending on communications



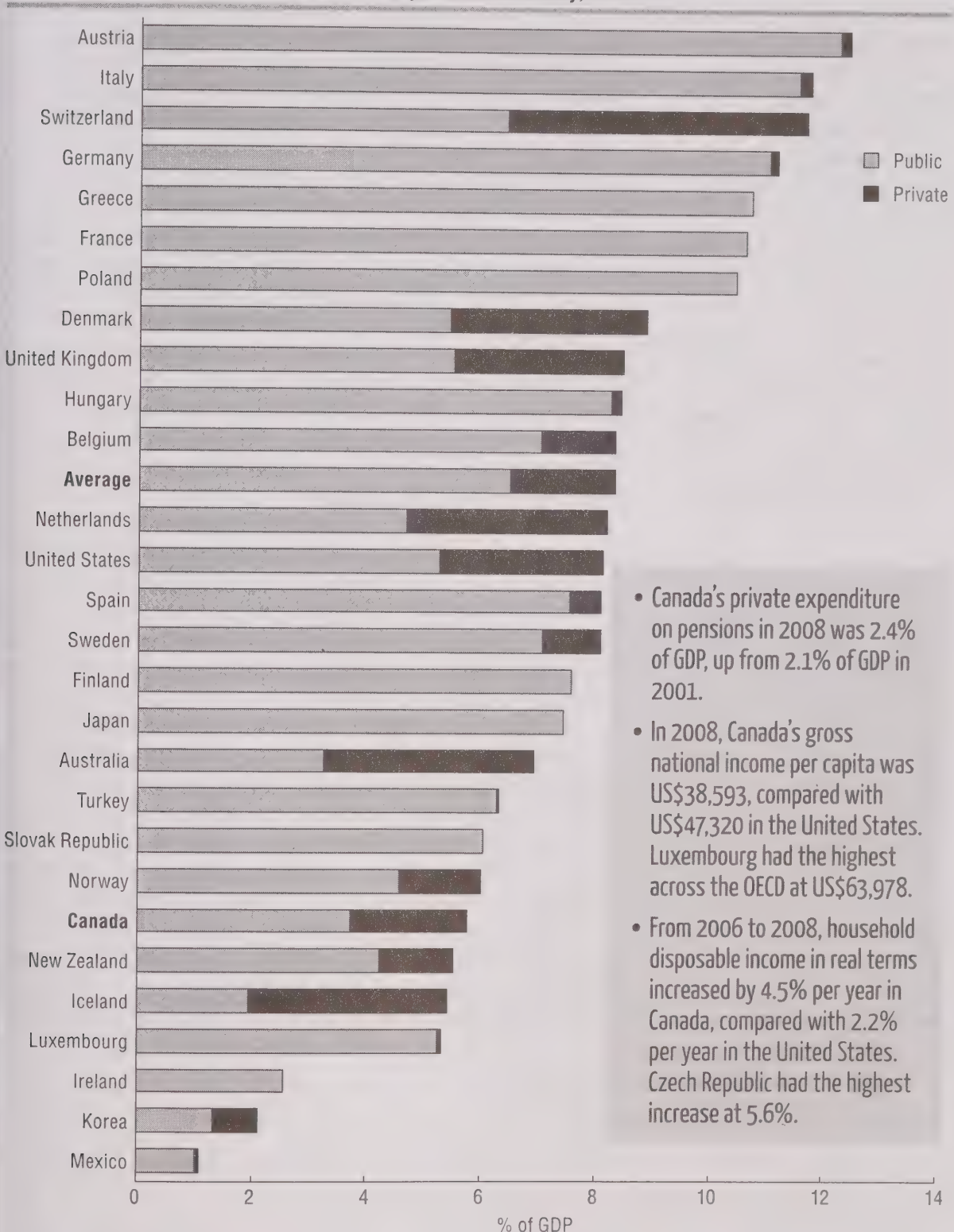
1. Includes cellphone, pager and text messaging.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0004.

cellphones included these features. Spending on computer equipment and supplies also decreased, by 6.2%. Prices for computer equipment and supplies fell 10.5% from 2008.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 18.4
Public and private spending on pensions, by selected country, 2005



- Canada's private expenditure on pensions in 2008 was 2.4% of GDP, up from 2.1% of GDP in 2001.
- In 2008, Canada's gross national income per capita was US\$38,593, compared with US\$47,320 in the United States. Luxembourg had the highest across the OECD at US\$63,978.
- From 2006 to 2008, household disposable income in real terms increased by 4.5% per year in Canada, compared with 2.2% per year in the United States. Czech Republic had the highest increase at 5.6%.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 18.1 Average total income, by economic family type, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$ constant 2008					
All families	57,600	57,800	58,000	58,400	61,100	62,700
Economic families, two or more people	70,400	70,700	71,400	72,100	75,900	77,500
Elderly families ¹	52,400	54,600	52,500	53,300	52,500	54,500
Married couples	48,500	49,700	49,300	50,400	51,300	53,700
Other elderly families	62,200	67,200	61,900	62,000	56,500	57,100
Non-elderly families ²	73,500	73,500	74,500	75,300	79,800	81,400
Married couples	69,000	69,500	71,500	72,300	78,000	77,200
No earner	33,900	33,500	34,800	34,700	35,200	37,000
One earner	57,200	56,600	60,700	57,700	61,900	64,300
Two earners	79,800	80,200	82,600	83,800	91,400	88,800
Two-parent families ³	79,600	79,500	80,000	81,600	86,600	88,700
No earner	24,200	22,500	23,600	23,900	25,400	24,800
One earner	59,200	56,900	59,600	59,300	68,400	67,300
Two earners	83,600	83,300	83,400	85,100	89,000	90,400
Three or more earners	100,900	101,500	103,100	104,300	106,200	110,000
Married couples with other relatives	98,300	96,600	102,200	100,800	104,800	109,800
Lone-parent families ³	35,400	35,300	33,500	34,400	36,400	37,600
Male lone-parent families	48,500	47,900	51,200	49,900	54,200	55,200
Female lone-parent families	33,200	33,300	30,800	31,800	33,200	34,400
No earner	19,800	20,000	18,000	17,300	17,800	18,800
One earner	35,400	35,900	35,600	35,000	35,500	35,900
Two or more earners	56,200	55,900	49,100	53,300	55,100	54,300
Other non-elderly families	56,700	59,300	62,600	62,600	68,300	69,000
Unattached individuals	29,600	30,000	29,400	29,500	30,100	31,900
Elderly male	32,800	31,600	31,500	30,800	32,500	31,200
Non-earner	29,300	29,000	29,100	28,700	28,700	29,200
Earner	61,700 ^E	52,100	49,600	45,500	55,100 ^E	43,900
Elderly female	23,100	24,900	24,300	24,300	25,500	25,500
Non-earner	22,500	23,900	23,700	23,800	24,500	24,700
Earner	38,000	47,000	39,100	36,400	39,100	37,500
Non-elderly male	33,600	33,300	32,900	33,100	33,700	35,500
Non-earner	14,500	13,800	12,800	12,900	11,600	11,300
Earner	38,700	38,200	38,200	38,600	39,600	40,500
Non-elderly female	27,700	28,700	27,400	27,500	27,300	31,200
Non-earner	16,200	14,600	14,200	13,900	12,200	12,000
Earner	32,400	33,600	32,300	33,000	33,500	38,200

Note: "Average total income" refers to income from all sources, including government transfers, and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes.

1. Families in which the major income earner is aged 65 and older.

2. Families in which the major income earner is younger than 65.

3. Families with children younger than 18.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0403.

Income, pensions, spending and wealth

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
\$ constant 2008								
64,500	65,500	65,500	65,200	66,300	66,900	68,500	70,400	71,400
80,500	81,700	81,500	80,900	82,800	83,600	85,400	88,300	89,700
54,800	55,100	55,800	55,500	56,600	58,800	60,100	63,500	63,200
53,200	54,100	54,100	54,500	56,300	56,900	58,100	61,900	60,400
60,800	58,800	62,200	59,500	57,500	65,800	67,100	68,700	74,000
84,700	86,000	85,700	85,100	87,400	87,900	90,000	92,800	94,500
78,200	83,100	81,500	79,300	80,100	82,900	84,900	87,900	88,200
38,100	43,500	39,900	38,000	37,600	37,900	41,200	41,300	35,900
62,700	68,200	62,300	63,100	66,900	69,200	67,400	69,300	67,700
89,100	93,500	93,600	89,500	89,200	93,100	95,600	98,100	99,900
92,000	93,400	93,900	95,000	98,600	95,400	97,800	102,400	103,500
24,500	27,000	27,300	25,000	26,400	22,900	27,400	30,700	29,600
67,400	68,700	72,600	74,500	72,100	68,500	69,400	71,900	73,700
94,000	94,600	94,700	95,200	98,700	96,900	97,600	101,800	104,000
114,600	117,300	114,500	116,000	122,900	118,600	123,200	128,400	129,100
117,300	113,000	112,100	112,300	115,300	121,200	125,000	125,500	133,000
41,000	41,800	39,800	40,700	40,700	47,500	47,900	47,600	49,000
60,200	56,600	56,800	61,500	57,400	68,500	70,100	64,400	64,600
37,100	38,800	35,900	36,100	37,000	42,800	42,800	43,900	45,400
17,800	18,800	17,900	17,700	19,100	18,900	21,400	18,600	21,100
37,100	38,600	36,300	35,700	37,100	44,000	42,700	44,200	42,700
59,800	62,100	54,200	56,800	54,000	56,500	57,900	60,200	65,700
71,800	72,000	73,900	68,200	71,800	69,800	71,300	73,400	76,800
31,900	32,800	33,500	34,100	33,900	34,400	35,800	36,500	36,800
29,800	31,800	31,500	32,900	32,200	33,200	33,900	36,900	37,500
27,800	29,800	28,600	28,700	30,000	28,600	29,300	31,800	33,700
41,000	43,700	43,900	47,300	40,900	51,900	50,600	55,000	51,300
26,100	27,200	27,800	27,500	28,700	27,700	29,800	29,400	29,500
25,300	26,000	27,100	26,600	27,400	26,400	28,700	27,900	28,200
38,200	42,900	35,500	35,400	39,300	38,900	39,400	40,900	39,200
36,900	37,500	37,700	38,700	37,800	39,200	41,100	41,100	42,100
11,200	13,200	13,000	13,700	13,300	13,700	13,900	15,200	14,900
41,700	42,100	42,800	44,000	42,500	44,800	45,700	46,000	47,400
29,400	30,200	31,800	32,000	32,000	31,800	32,400	34,000	33,500
11,900	13,500	13,400	14,400	14,300	16,200	15,200	15,300	15,900
35,300	35,700	37,500	37,200	37,400	35,900	37,000	39,000	38,600

Table 18.2 Average total income, by economic family type and by province, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	\$				
All families	71,400	62,500	60,900	58,600	57,700
Economic families, two or more people	89,700	74,800	72,700	74,100	69,400
Elderly families ¹	63,200	47,200	50,200	50,700	47,900
Married couples	60,400	44,900	48,100	50,400	47,000
Other elderly families	74,000	55,100	F	52,100	51,400
Non-elderly families ²	94,500	80,300	77,300	78,900	73,800
Married couples	88,200	66,400	76,800	72,200	66,800
No earner	35,900	F	F	37,700	F
One earner	67,700	58,300	55,400	68,200	52,500
Two earners	99,900	75,900	88,900	78,000	76,300
Two-parent families ³	103,500	97,800	86,600	90,000	85,500
No earner	29,600	F	F	F	F
One earner	73,700	61,700	F	69,600 ^E	54,000
Two earners	104,000	99,900	80,900	89,400	84,600
Three or more earners	129,100	126,900	105,000	109,400	106,300
Married couples with other relatives	133,000	107,200	106,000	111,500	99,500
Lone-parent families ³	49,000	34,900	34,500	37,400	37,600
Male lone-parent families	64,600	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	45,400	33,500	33,600	33,600	35,100
No earner	21,100	F	F	F	F
One earner	42,700	F	29,400	35,600	32,100
Two or more earners	65,700	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	76,800	75,100	63,900	69,500	61,000
Unattached individuals	36,800	27,400	30,900	29,500	29,600
Elderly male	37,500	26,700 ^E	F	28,200	33,500
Non-earner	33,700	F	F	26,300	31,200
Earner	51,300	F	F	F	F
Elderly female	29,500	19,500	27,800 ^E	24,800	21,700
Non-earner	28,200	18,900	23,300	24,500	21,400
Earner	39,200	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly male	42,100	34,400	31,700	33,900	37,000
Non-earner	14,900	F	F	11,100	F
Earner	47,400	42,900 ^E	36,800	41,600	43,400
Non-elderly female	33,500	24,400	31,500	27,800	24,200
Non-earner	15,900	F	F	11,400	12,600 ^E
Earner	38,600	31,200	34,500	32,600	31,100

Note: "Average total income" refers to income from all sources, including government transfers, and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes.

1. Families in which the major income earner is aged 65 and older.

2. Families in which the major income earner is younger than 65.

3. Families with children younger than 18.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0403.

Income, pensions, spending and wealth

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
\$					
59,300	77,500	66,900	69,100	87,800	72,200
77,000	95,300	83,600	88,000	110,100	91,600
51,900	67,500	62,100	60,800	68,500	77,400
51,300	64,700	59,700	59,800	65,300	70,600
54,700	76,400	72,700	65,500	84,300 ^E	100,100 ^E
81,600	100,300	87,300	93,100	115,900	94,200
78,400	94,200	81,100	84,200	113,000	85,300
33,400	34,200	F	F	F	F
61,400	69,800	70,100	73,000	77,600	70,000
88,900	109,700	87,400	90,000	122,900	93,900
92,100	107,500	94,500	105,200	123,600	101,900
F	F	F	F	F	F
62,700	69,000	68,800 ^E	73,200	118,400 ^E	71,600 ^E
93,700	110,400	86,600	104,000	115,300	106,600
114,200	134,100	132,400	123,000	152,900	123,600
108,400	140,200	130,200	133,700	165,200	137,800
47,000	51,300	48,100	48,300	57,400	48,400
59,400	67,700	F	F	81,100	61,600 ^E
42,900	48,800	43,200	45,000	50,100	44,600
17,200	22,500	F	F	F	F
46,200	43,300	37,500	40,600	46,000	39,700
54,200	79,500 ^E	59,700	F	62,300	60,100
67,100	79,400	73,800	74,200	90,800	80,800
31,400	38,500	36,300	34,100	47,700	39,000
29,800	47,300	30,500	32,200	40,900	34,800
27,800	44,000	25,500	29,000	30,700	30,700
39,400	57,900	F	F	61,100 ^E	F
28,000	30,700	31,000	27,700	31,700	32,300
26,500	29,800	30,700	26,900	29,900	29,800
41,600	37,400	F	33,000	F	42,200
35,100	41,700	45,700	41,200	55,600	46,400
14,300	12,100	F	F	F	24,300 ^E
39,400	48,700	47,700	43,300	58,900	50,500
28,800	36,700	27,000	30,200	42,300	33,500
11,700	18,200	F	F	17,300 ^E	22,900 ^E
34,200	43,500	31,100	34,700	44,400	36,100

Table 18.3 Average income after tax, by economic family type, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$ constant 2008					
All families	46,700	46,700	46,700	47,000	49,100	50,600
Economic families, two or more people	56,800	56,900	57,200	57,700	60,700	62,500
Elderly families ¹	45,600	46,900	45,200	45,800	44,800	46,800
Married couples	42,300	42,900	42,400	43,100	43,500	45,800
Other elderly families	54,100	57,500	53,300	53,600	49,400	50,300
Non-elderly families ²	58,700	58,600	59,100	59,700	63,300	65,100
Married couples	54,600	54,900	55,700	56,400	60,500	60,500
No earner	29,800	29,600	29,900	29,700	30,200	31,100
One earner	45,700	45,300	46,900	45,700	48,800	50,700
Two earners	62,500	62,600	64,000	64,700	70,100	69,100
Two-parent families ³	62,900	62,700	63,000	64,100	68,000	70,200
No earner	23,700	22,200	23,100	23,100	24,700	24,300
One earner	47,100	45,800	47,300	46,600	52,400	53,100
Two earners	65,500	65,000	65,300	66,400	69,700	71,200
Three or more earners	80,100	80,400	81,400	82,900	84,500	88,300
Married couples with other relatives	78,900	77,200	80,800	80,100	83,300	88,200
Lone-parent families ³	31,300	31,100	29,600	30,300	32,200	33,300
Male lone-parent families	39,300	39,200	41,500	40,900	44,500	44,600
Female lone-parent families	29,900	29,800	27,800	28,500	30,000	31,300
No earner	19,600	19,700	17,900	17,200	17,600	18,300
One earner	31,300	31,500	31,200	30,900	31,600	32,300
Two or more earners	48,300	48,100	42,800	46,000	48,900	49,000
Other non-elderly families	47,500	49,500	52,200	52,200	56,800	58,000
Unattached individuals	24,400	24,700	24,200	24,300	24,800	26,000
Elderly male	27,300	26,700	26,700	26,400	27,700	26,700
Non-earner	25,300	25,200	25,100	24,900	25,100	25,600
Earner	43,800 ^E	38,700	38,500	36,400	43,100	34,600
Elderly female	21,200	22,100	21,700	21,900	22,700	22,700
Non-earner	20,800	21,400	21,300	21,500	22,000	22,200
Earner	31,500	36,600	32,000	30,000	31,600	30,200
Non-elderly male	26,800	26,500	26,200	26,300	26,900	28,200
Non-earner	13,400	12,800	11,900	12,000	11,000	10,600
Earner	30,300	30,000	30,000	30,200	31,100	31,900
Non-elderly female	22,800	23,500	22,600	22,600	22,500	24,900
Non-earner	14,700	13,500	13,200	12,800	11,300	10,800
Earner	26,100	26,900	26,100	26,500	27,000	30,000

Note: "Average income after tax" refers to total income, which includes government transfers, minus income tax.

1. Families in which the major income earner is aged 65 and older.

2. Families in which the major income earner is younger than 65.

3. Families with children younger than 18.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

Income, pensions, spending and wealth

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
\$ constant 2008								
51,900	54,000	54,100	53,800	54,700	55,400	56,700	58,700	59,500
64,500	67,100	67,100	66,600	68,200	69,100	70,700	73,500	74,600
46,400	48,000	48,700	48,400	49,400	51,400	52,400	55,800	55,900
45,000	46,800	47,200	47,300	48,900	49,400	50,500	54,200	53,500
51,400	52,500	54,300	52,500	51,200	58,600	59,200	61,000	65,300
67,400	70,200	70,100	69,600	71,400	72,100	74,000	76,800	78,000
61,300	66,200	65,300	63,700	64,300	66,800	68,800	71,600	71,700
31,700	36,500	32,700	32,900	31,100	32,700	35,800	36,200	32,200
49,700	55,000	51,100	50,900	53,600	55,700	55,000	57,500	56,600
69,400	74,000	74,500	71,600	71,600	74,800	77,000	79,300	80,500
72,800	75,500	76,200	76,800	79,600	77,900	79,900	83,900	84,900
23,700	26,700	26,600	24,700	26,100	22,600	27,200	29,400	27,800
53,200	55,300	58,200	59,000	58,200	56,200	57,400	60,000	61,200
73,900	76,100	76,500	76,700	79,400	78,600	79,300	83,300	84,800
92,000	95,500	94,400	94,800	99,800	97,700	101,100	104,800	106,400
93,400	93,000	92,100	92,500	94,800	99,100	102,100	103,500	108,800
36,000	37,400	35,700	36,400	36,600	41,400	42,100	42,700	43,700
48,100	46,800	47,500	50,500	48,100	54,900	57,000	53,300	54,200
33,600	35,400	33,000	33,200	34,000	38,400	38,700	40,400	41,300
17,800	18,800	17,900	17,600	19,000	18,900	20,900	18,400	20,800
33,300	35,000	33,200	32,900	33,900	38,700	38,000	40,200	39,000
53,400	55,800	48,900	50,900	49,000	51,500	52,600	55,400	58,400
58,500	61,600	63,200	58,800	61,700	60,200	61,800	63,900	66,400
26,200	27,500	28,100	28,300	28,300	28,800	29,800	30,500	31,000
25,700	27,600	27,600	28,300	28,000	28,800	29,100	31,800	32,900
24,500	26,300	25,600	25,500	26,700	25,600	26,200	28,400	30,400
32,600	35,900	35,800	38,300	32,900	41,400	39,900	44,000	42,100
23,000	24,400	25,000	24,400	25,400	24,700	26,700	26,300	26,800
22,500	23,500	24,600	23,900	24,600	23,800	25,900	25,200	25,800
31,300	36,600	30,300	29,000	33,000	32,800	33,800	34,600	34,300
29,400	30,400	30,800	31,400	30,700	31,900	33,200	33,500	34,400
10,500	12,300	12,000	12,700	12,100	12,300	12,400	13,800	13,600
33,000	33,900	34,700	35,300	34,300	36,100	36,700	37,300	38,400
23,900	25,200	26,400	26,500	26,500	26,800	27,200	28,400	28,300
10,800	12,500	12,300	13,200	13,100	14,700	14,000	14,000	14,300
28,300	29,400	30,700	30,400	30,500	30,000	30,600	32,300	32,300

Table 18.4 Average income after tax, by economic family type and by province, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	\$				
All families	59,500	52,800	51,800	49,000	49,100
Economic families, two or more people	74,600	63,000	61,700	61,800	59,100
Elderly families ¹	55,900	43,100	45,600	45,900	44,100
Married couples	53,500	41,000	43,800	45,100	43,000
Other elderly families	65,300	50,700	F	49,000	48,000
Non-elderly families ²	78,000	67,000	65,000	65,000	62,100
Married couples	71,700	55,700	62,900	59,300	55,700
No earner	32,200	F	F	33,300	F
One earner	56,600	49,100	48,300	56,300	45,000
Two earners	80,500	63,300	71,600	63,700	63,100
Two-parent families ³	84,900	79,300	71,800	73,300	71,000
No earner	27,800	F	F	F	F
One earner	61,200	52,000	F	58,000	46,400
Two earners	84,800	80,900	67,200	72,100	69,800
Three or more earners	106,400	101,600	86,200	89,400	88,300
Married couples with other relatives	108,800	89,800	89,400	89,600	84,000
Lone-parent families ³	43,700	33,000	32,800	34,300	34,700
Male lone-parent families	54,200	F	F	F	F
Female lone-parent families	41,300	32,000	32,300	31,600	33,000
No earner	20,800	F	F	F	F
One earner	39,000	F	28,500	33,400	30,600
Two or more earners	58,400	F	F	F	F
Other non-elderly families	66,400	64,800	56,500	59,600	53,300
Unattached individuals	31,000	23,600	26,500	25,100	25,200
Elderly male	32,900	24,100 ^E	F	25,100	30,200
Non-earner	30,400	F	F	23,800	28,300
Earners	42,100	F	F	F	F
Elderly female	26,800	19,000	24,700	22,800	20,700
Non-earner	25,800	18,500	21,600	22,500	20,600
Earners	34,300	F	F	F	F
Non-elderly male	34,400	28,300	26,900	27,800	29,700
Non-earner	13,600	F	F	10,000	F
Earners	38,400	34,500	30,700	33,800	34,500
Non-elderly female	28,300	21,200	26,600	23,700	21,000
Non-earner	14,300	F	F	10,900	11,900
Earners	32,300	26,600	29,000	27,400	26,400

Note: "Average income after tax" refers to total income, which includes government transfers, minus income tax.

1. Families in which the major income earner is aged 65 and older.

2. Families in which the major income earner is younger than 65.

3. Families with children younger than 18.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

Income, pensions, spending and wealth

Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia

\$

49,600	64,100	55,800	58,000	72,500	61,500
64,100	78,700	69,500	73,500	90,800	77,900
46,000	59,400	54,400	53,800	61,200	67,900
45,400	56,700	52,500	52,800	58,400	63,200
49,200	68,000	63,100	58,700	74,800 ^E	83,800 ^E
67,500	82,100	72,100	77,200	94,900	79,800
63,000	75,900	66,000	69,400	91,400	71,900
30,600	30,500	F	F	F	F
50,600	58,300	57,300	60,300	65,000	59,800
70,700	87,300	70,800	74,100	98,900	78,700
75,900	87,500	77,600	86,400	100,600	85,400
F	F	F	F	F	F
53,100	58,200	55,900 ^E	61,100	95,000 ^E	58,400
76,900	89,100	72,100	84,700	93,900	88,900
94,000	109,600	106,300	102,700	125,700	106,200
89,600	113,700	105,500	109,600	134,900	114,000
42,000	45,000	43,800	43,900	50,900	44,400
49,800	56,300	F	F	67,400	53,300 ^E
39,400	43,300	40,600	41,700	45,800	41,900
17,200	21,900	F	F	F	F
41,500	39,500	35,300	37,700	41,500	37,000
50,600	66,600 ^E	55,500	F	57,500	56,600
58,000	68,000	62,800	64,200	77,700	72,400
26,500	32,300	30,600	29,200	39,700	33,500
26,400	40,600	27,200	29,000	35,300	31,700
25,100	38,800	23,900	26,700	28,300	28,700
33,200	46,500	F	F	49,300	F
25,300	27,700	28,600	25,500	28,600	29,600
24,300	26,900	28,500	25,000	27,100	27,500
34,700	33,000	F	28,600	F	37,800
28,500	34,000	36,700	34,000	45,100	38,500
12,800	11,600	F	F	F	20,500 ^E
31,800	39,400	38,100	35,600	47,600	41,800
24,300	30,500	23,100	25,600	35,800	29,100
10,800	16,500	F	F	16,000 ^E	19,000 ^E
28,700	35,600	26,400	30,000	37,500	31,500

Table 18.5 Family characteristics and employment income, by number of children, 2008

	Families with or without children	Families with no children	Families with one child	Families with two children	Families with three or more children
	number				
Type of family					
Single-earner-male couple families	1,232,300	626,630	239,010	225,950	140,710
Single-earner-female couple families	529,620	316,140	108,330	73,320	31,840
Dual-earner couple families	4,776,870	1,785,180	1,164,070	1,310,040	517,590
Lone-parent families	946,310		556,580	287,270	102,460
	\$				
Median employment income¹					
Single-earner-male couple families	30,600	17,790	38,040	50,850	43,520
Single-earner-female couple families	19,820	17,330	23,410	26,280	20,860
Dual-earner couple families	80,330	72,880	80,050	89,360	82,880
Lone-parent families	28,470		29,140	29,480	22,330

Note: Only families with positive employment income are included in this table. Excluded families consist of couple families where both spouses or partners reported zero or negative employment incomes; couple families where only one spouse or partner reported negative employment income; and single-parent families where the parent reported zero or negative employment income.

1. Employment income includes wages and salaries, commissions from employment, training allowances, tips and gratuities, and net self-employment income (business, professional, commission, farming and fishing income).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0020.

Table 18.6 Earnings, by sex, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	\$					
Females						
Average earnings	27,600	27,900	28,600	29,000	29,900	30,200
Median earnings	21,200	21,200	21,600	21,800	22,500	22,800
Males						
Average earnings	43,800	44,000	44,700	44,800	45,500	46,900
Median earnings	34,400	34,400	34,900	34,600	35,100	36,200
	%					
Female-to-male earnings ratio						
Average earnings	62.9	63.5	64.0	64.7	65.7	64.5
Median earnings	61.7	61.7	61.8	63.1	64.2	62.9

Note: Includes both full-time and part-time workers.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

Table 18.7 Taxfilers and dependents, by income tax, deductions and benefits, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number				
Taxfilers and dependents¹					
Total income	23,408,890	23,715,660	24,113,140	24,351,240	24,731,470
Total income taxes paid	16,185,170	16,290,250	16,484,590	16,718,380	16,973,980
Federal taxes	15,933,920	15,983,860	15,998,540	15,969,490	16,290,190
Provincial taxes	14,678,320	14,801,880	15,224,320	15,874,950	15,928,960
Quebec abatement ²	3,857,230	3,837,440	3,803,250	3,772,960	3,849,680
Capital gains received ³	1,827,800	2,220,970	2,502,180	2,795,310	1,392,610
Employment Insurance premiums	14,329,720	14,573,390	14,787,860	15,073,870	15,253,150
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan premiums	15,157,120	15,433,340	15,630,400	15,912,190	16,107,960
Registered Pension Plan premiums	4,152,860	4,236,170	4,241,760	4,409,710	4,466,030
Annual union, professional or like dues	5,359,730	5,413,350	5,493,840	5,594,870	5,637,350
Employment Insurance benefits	2,373,690	2,296,870	2,298,550	2,306,720	2,372,740
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits	4,885,460	5,017,190	5,179,680	5,354,180	5,528,640
	\$ millions				
Amount claimed on income tax form					
Total income	804,477.2	851,595.9	910,890.5	964,488.4	1,005,891.8
Total income taxes paid	145,807.3	154,372.5	166,405.9	172,695.5	175,923.2
Federal taxes	94,490.5	97,827.6	105,531.4	107,840.5	111,401.3
Provincial taxes	54,510.0	59,720.2	64,176.9	68,171.9	67,970.9
Quebec abatement ²	3,193.2	3,175.4	3,302.5	3,316.9	3,449.0
Capital gains received ³	24,438.5	33,397.4	41,272.0	46,759.6	26,777.0
Employment Insurance premiums	6,977.0	7,089.3	6,724.3	6,792.8	6,816.4
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan premiums	17,174.9	18,172.8	19,084.3	20,269.1	21,205.3
Registered Pension Plan premiums	9,793.1	10,802.6	11,403.0	12,454.1	13,568.4
Annual union, professional or like dues	2,911.5	3,008.7	3,134.9	3,304.5	3,494.7
Employment Insurance benefits	12,552.0	12,317.1	12,886.7	13,561.1	14,139.3
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits	28,750.3	30,180.4	31,692.3	33,289.7	35,042.4

Note: Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.

1. A dependent is a member of a family who did not file a personal income tax return for the reference year.

2. The Quebec abatement reduces the federal income tax payable by Quebec residents. Residents and people operating a business in Quebec are allowed a 16.5% abatement from the federal tax.

3. Capital gains are reported following the sale or disposal of property, such as the sale of real estate, farm property, corporation shares, bonds and other types of properties. Line 127 of the T1 income tax return shows taxable capital gains or three-quarters of the capital gains actually received. The information in this table has been grossed up to represent the total capital gains received.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0026.

Table 18.8 People with low income after tax, by sex and age group, and by economic family type, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	%					
Both sexes	14.0	14.5	15.2	15.0	13.7	13.0
0 to 17 years	16.3	17.5	18.4	17.4	15.7	14.6
18 to 64 years	14.1	14.4	15.0	15.2	13.9	13.4
65 and older	8.6	8.7	9.7	9.0	8.6	7.9
Males	12.9	13.6	14.2	14.2	12.9	12.4
0 to 17 years	15.9	17.2	18.5	17.8	16.2	14.9
18 to 64 years	13.1	13.7	13.9	14.2	12.8	12.7
65 and older	4.2	4.0	5.1	5.5	5.4	4.8
Females	15.1	15.4	16.2	15.8	14.5	13.6
0 to 17 years	16.7	17.8	18.3	17.0	15.1	14.3
18 to 64 years	15.1	15.1	16.0	16.2	15.0	14.0
65 and older	11.9	12.3	13.2	11.7	11.1	10.4
Economic families	11.0	11.4	12.0	11.8	10.4	9.7
Males	10.1	10.7	11.1	10.9	9.6	9.2
Females	11.8	12.2	12.9	12.6	11.1	10.3
Children 0 to 17 years	16.1	17.3	18.3	17.3	15.6	14.5
Children in two-parent families	10.6	11.7	11.6	11.4	10.0	9.4
Children in female lone-parent families	48.2	50.7	56.0	51.2	46.2	41.9
Children in other economic families	27.5 ^E	24.1 ^E	23.1 ^E	21.4 ^E	22.7 ^E	24.9 ^E
18 to 64 years	9.9	10.2	10.7	10.7	9.3	8.8
Males	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.0	7.8	7.8
Females	11.2	11.4	12.2	12.2	10.6	9.8
65 and older	2.3 ^E	1.9 ^E	2.3 ^E	2.8 ^E	3.3 ^E	2.3 ^E
Males	2.2 ^E	1.8 ^E	2.0 ^E	2.9 ^E	2.7 ^E	2.1 ^E
Females	2.5 ^E	1.9 ^E	2.6 ^E	2.8 ^E	3.9 ^E	2.4 ^E
Unattached individuals	35.0	35.0	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.1
Males	33.0	34.1	34.7	35.6	33.8	33.0
Females	36.9	35.9	37.6	36.9	36.5	35.2
0 to 64 years	39.7	39.1	40.4	41.6	40.4	38.8
Males	36.1	37.3	37.7	38.7	36.5	35.5
Females	44.6	41.7	44.2	45.6	45.8	43.6
65 and older	22.6	24.1	25.4	22.4	20.9	21.1
Males	13.3	14.4	17.7	17.0	17.5	17.2
Females	25.6	27.3	28.1	24.3	22.1	22.5

Notes: Prevalence of low income shows the proportion of people living below the low income cut-offs within a given group. After-tax low income cut-offs (1992 base) were determined from an analysis of the 1992 Family Expenditure Survey data. Families with incomes below these limits usually spend 63.6% or more of their income on food, shelter and clothing.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

Income, pensions, spending and wealth

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
%								
12.5	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.5	9.2	9.4
13.9	12.2	12.4	12.7	13.0	11.7	11.4	9.6	9.1
12.9	11.7	12.0	12.2	11.9	11.4	11.2	9.9	10.2
7.6	6.7	7.6	6.8	5.6	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.8
11.4	10.3	10.7	11.0	10.8	10.5	10.2	9.0	9.0
13.5	12.1	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.3	11.4	9.9	9.3
11.7	10.6	10.9	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	9.7	9.8
4.6	4.6	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6
13.6	12.1	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.1	10.9	9.4	9.9
14.4	12.3	12.0	12.4	12.9	11.1	11.4	9.1	8.8
14.0	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.5	11.7	11.5	10.2	10.7
10.0	8.3	9.7	8.7	7.3	8.4	7.0	6.1	7.6
9.3	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.2	7.5	7.3	6.0	6.3
8.4	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.1	6.9	5.7	5.9
10.1	8.7	9.2	9.2	8.8	7.8	7.7	6.3	6.6
13.8	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.9	11.6	11.3	9.4	9.0
9.5	8.3	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.7	6.6	6.5
40.1	37.4	43.0	41.4	40.4	32.9	31.7	26.6	23.4
14.6 ^E	10.5 ^E	11.2 ^E	14.3 ^E	14.9 ^E	14.5 ^E	11.2 ^E	9.4 ^E	10.2 ^E
8.4	7.3	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.8	6.8	5.5	6.0
7.3	6.3	6.9	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.1	4.9	5.4
9.4	8.4	9.3	9.0	8.4	7.7	7.5	6.2	6.7
2.1 ^E	1.9 ^E	2.4 ^E	2.2 ^E	1.7 ^E	1.3 ^E	1.4 ^E	1.1 ^E	1.6 ^E
1.7 ^E	1.9 ^E	2.3 ^E	2.0 ^E	1.7 ^E	1.2 ^E	1.1 ^E	1.2 ^E	1.5 ^E
2.5 ^E	1.9 ^E	2.4 ^E	2.3 ^E	1.6 ^E	1.3 ^E	1.7 ^E	1.1 ^E	1.8 ^E
32.9	30.8	29.5	29.7	30.1	30.5	29.2	27.5	27.2
30.0	28.4	27.1	28.4	29.2	30.0	28.9	27.5	25.4
35.7	33.3	32.0	30.9	31.0	31.0	29.4	27.5	29.0
37.3	35.3	33.2	33.9	35.0	34.4	33.7	32.0	31.3
32.1	30.3	29.0	30.7	32.0	32.5	31.3	29.8	27.9
44.3	42.2	39.0	38.1	39.3	37.0	36.9	35.0	36.3
20.6	18.1	19.4	17.7	15.4	18.5	15.4	14.1	15.6
17.6	16.8	15.9	14.7	11.5	13.6	13.8	13.1	12.1
21.7	18.6	20.7	18.9	16.9	20.3	16.0	14.5	17.1

Table 18.9 Average household expenditures, by province and territory, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	\$				
Total expenditures	71,117	57,605	56,896	60,867	61,212
Total current consumption	50,734	42,416	42,236	44,634	45,379
Food	7,262	6,496	6,720	6,682	6,691
Shelter	14,095	9,534	11,107	11,524	10,627
Household operation	3,428	3,245	3,358	3,448	3,448
Household furnishings and equipment	1,896	1,933	1,518	1,708	1,635
Clothing	2,841	2,474	2,127	2,170	2,258
Transportation	9,753	9,202	7,964	8,870	9,681
Health care	2,004	1,777	1,929	1,800	2,246
Personal care	1,200	1,022	1,065	1,031	1,016
Recreation	3,843	3,531	2,727	3,378	3,853
Reading materials and other printed matter	232	165	226	228	214
Education	1,238	554	915	964	849
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	1,506	1,626	1,455	1,671	1,430
Games of chance (net amount)	255	234	238	281	253
Miscellaneous	1,180	622	888	881	1,179
Personal income taxes	14,399	10,677	9,564	11,090	10,720
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	4,269	3,381	3,581	3,681	3,671
Gifts of money and contributions	1,715	1,131	1,514	1,462	1,443
	% of households reporting				
Total expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shelter	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.8
Household operation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household furnishings and equipment	92.2	92.6	93.3	95.9	95.3
Clothing	98.9	99.1	98.9	99.0	98.9
Transportation	98.1	95.3	96.3	97.4	97.7
Health care	97.2	97.6	98.7	98.9	98.6
Personal care	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.6
Recreation	97.4	98.4	96.9	97.9	97.9
Reading materials and other printed matter	68.7	62.9	76.3	73.8	71.7
Education	33.1	23.6	29.4	30.1	28.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	82.6	84.5	84.2	85.3	79.3
Games of chance (net amount)	67.2	67.8	67.5	75.4	70.7
Miscellaneous	91.5	81.1	88.4	90.8	92.2
Personal income taxes	93.4	85.4	90.5	91.0	86.9
Personal insurance payments and pension contributions	83.7	78.4	82.5	81.4	82.9
Gifts of money and contributions	72.6	84.1	86.1	83.4	82.4

Note: Data for the territories were collected in 1997, 1998, 1999 and every second year starting with 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0001.

Income, pensions, spending and wealth

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
\$								
60,125	76,577	66,608	69,377	84,976	73,571	69,856	82,966	84,439
43,362	53,572	46,769	49,358	59,238	55,010	50,649	58,498	60,900
7,215	7,284	6,520	6,344	7,778	7,570	7,496	9,509	14,815
11,316	15,560	12,203	12,440	16,153	16,336	13,897	17,848	12,824
2,647	3,824	3,112	3,337	4,001	3,483	3,831	3,664	4,285
1,668	1,930	1,945	1,974	2,251	2,017	1,940	2,065	2,400
2,348	3,164	2,577	2,648	3,395	2,878	2,586	3,198	4,257
8,380	10,300	9,501	10,997	11,912	9,318	8,958	10,085	6,372
2,183	1,718	1,961	1,754	2,149	2,455	1,522	1,158	711
1,073	1,294	1,094	1,168	1,397	1,160	1,018	1,176	1,220
3,165	3,742	3,906	4,284	4,976	4,561	4,579	4,661	6,698
196	250	242	229	289	214	352	292	143
663	1,551	871	945	1,351	1,760	683	505	F
1,382	1,406	1,372	1,542	1,963	1,630	2,285	2,713	4,806
207	252	287	431	383	200	211	714	452
920	1,296	1,177	1,265	1,239	1,426	1,291	911	1,354
11,985	16,133	13,484	13,481	18,830	13,157	12,905	17,668	15,781
3,904	4,807	4,171	4,454	4,697	3,482	4,539	5,174	5,198
874	2,065	2,185	2,083	2,212	1,922	1,762	1,626	2,560
% of households reporting								
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
99.6	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.1	98.5
100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0
88.1	93.7	95.7	93.9	94.3	91.6	93.7	79.9	96.2
98.7	98.9	99.2	98.5	99.3	98.5	99.7	96.9	98.5
97.4	98.4	98.7	98.7	99.5	98.4	96.1	93.1	69.9
97.8	96.1	98.5	97.4	97.0	98.4	94.5	86.5	78.7
99.6	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.2	98.3	99.6
96.3	97.4	98.1	98.2	98.6	97.9	96.8	92.4	98.3
66.1	68.8	76.2	74.4	72.2	66.5	79.2	65.2	40.1
34.2	31.7	32.3	31.9	37.7	34.8	29.6	25.4	F
86.1	80.6	84.2	82.0	85.2	78.7	89.6	84.6	89.7
67.0	66.5	75.2	76.6	66.8	63.1	68.6	68.9	66.9
93.0	90.6	93.5	93.4	92.7	90.6	92.3	87.8	67.2
91.6	96.4	95.5	91.3	93.9	90.9	88.6	91.7	90.4
83.7	83.2	82.5	82.4	90.4	81.9	81.8	83.9	87.8
61.8	75.2	83.2	81.6	79.6	69.8	74.7	57.9	65.6

Table 18.10 Savers' characteristics, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Savers						
Total (number)	4,385,000	4,420,570	4,707,550	5,212,320	5,165,060	4,468,550
Average age (years)	55	54	54	53	53	55
Median total income (\$)	26,500	27,300	28,900	31,700	31,240	30,580
%						
Males	44	44	44	43	44	44
Females	56	56	56	57	56	56
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 to 24 years	7	7	7	7	7	6
25 to 34 years	10	10	11	12	12	10
35 to 44 years	15	15	15	15	14	13
45 to 54 years	19	19	19	19	19	19
55 to 64 years	17	17	17	17	18	19
65 and older	33	32	31	29	30	33
\$ thousands						
Total interest income	6,921,317	6,657,051	7,351,326	9,093,165	9,412,075	7,785,270
\$						
Interest income						
Median interest income	310	300	320	380	380	320
Males	270	250	280	340	330	280
Females	360	330	360	420	420	350
% of interest income						
Males	41	42	42	42	42	42
Females	59	58	58	58	58	58
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 to 24 years	2	2	2	2	2	2
25 to 34 years	3	3	4	4	4	3
35 to 44 years	7	8	8	9	8	6
45 to 54 years	14	14	14	15	15	13
55 to 64 years	18	18	18	19	19	19
65 and older	56	55	53	51	53	57

Note: Savers are defined as taxfilers who reported interest and investment income on line 121 of their personal income tax return, but no dividend income on line 120.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0036.

Table 18.11 Investors' characteristics, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Investors						
Total (number)	3,141,130	3,364,620	3,494,670	3,694,370	3,760,370	3,731,860
Average age (years)	55	55	55	55	55	55
Median total income (\$)	40,300	41,500	43,400	45,080	45,950	46,410
Total investment income (\$ thousands)	24,341,114	27,825,737	33,554,970	37,849,705	41,616,125	43,083,955
	% of investors					
Males	50	50	50	50	50	50
Females	50	50	50	50	50	50
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 to 24 years	4	4	4	4	4	4
25 to 34 years	8	8	8	8	8	8
35 to 44 years	15	15	14	14	13	13
45 to 54 years	23	23	23	22	22	22
55 to 64 years	22	22	23	23	23	23
65 and older	28	28	29	29	29	30
	\$					
Investment income						
Median investment income	930	970	1,200	1,410	1,470	1,420
Males	870	910	1,170	1,380	1,470	1,430
Females	1,000	1,020	1,230	1,440	1,480	1,410
	% of investment income					
Investment income from dividends	65	68	71	68	71	77
Males	58	59	60	59	60	60
Females	42	41	40	41	40	40
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 to 24 years	2	2	2	2	2	2
25 to 34 years	4	4	4	4	4	4
35 to 44 years	13	13	13	12	12	12
45 to 54 years	21	22	23	23	23	23
55 to 64 years	24	24	24	25	25	25
65 and older	36	35	34	34	34	34

Notes: Investors are taxfilers who reported dividend income on line 120 of their personal income tax return. They may or may not have also reported interest and other investment income on line 121.

Total income is income from all sources.

Investment income includes dividend income reported on line 120 of the tax return, or interest and other investment income reported on line 121, or both.

Dividend income consists of dividends from taxable Canadian corporations (as stocks or mutual funds). Interest and other investment income includes interest from Canada Savings Bonds, bank accounts, treasury bills, investment certificates, term deposits, earnings on life insurance policies, and foreign interest and dividend income.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0037.

Table 18.12 Registered Pension Plan members, by type of plan, contributory status and province, 2004 to 2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	% of total						
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Defined benefit	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Defined contribution	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Contributory	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Non-contributory	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Prince Edward Island	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Defined benefit	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Defined contribution	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Contributory	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Non-contributory	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Defined benefit	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Defined contribution	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.8
Contributory	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Non-contributory	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2
New Brunswick	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Defined benefit	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Defined contribution	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.4
Contributory	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Non-contributory	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Quebec	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.9	25.1
Defined benefit	26.7	27.0	27.2	27.1	27.4	27.4	28.0
Defined contribution	16.1	15.8	16.0	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.3
Contributory	28.9	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.1	27.9	27.9
Non-contributory	12.7	13.0	13.6	12.2	11.5	11.4	11.1
Ontario	38.8	38.8	38.4	38.2	38.1	37.6	37.4
Defined benefit	39.7	39.7	39.2	38.8	37.9	37.0	36.4
Defined contribution	37.6	37.9	37.1	37.7	37.3	37.3	36.3
Contributory	34.5	34.3	34.5	34.9	35.0	34.7	34.8
Non-contributory	51.9	53.6	53.3	52.1	51.6	51.1	50.1
Manitoba	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2
Defined benefit	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7
Defined contribution	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.2	7.1
Contributory	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Non-contributory	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Defined benefit	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Defined contribution	10.1	10.2	10.1	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5
Contributory	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Non-contributory	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6
Alberta	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.5
Defined benefit	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.6
Defined contribution	10.7	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.0	9.3	9.5
Contributory	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.2	9.2
Non-contributory	11.0	11.0	12.2	14.4	15.2	15.8	16.5
British Columbia	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.6
Defined benefit	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.7	12.6	12.3
Defined contribution	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.6
Contributory	10.5	11.1	11.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7
Non-contributory	14.5	12.5	10.5	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.9

Note: Membership data are as of the plan's year-end in the previous calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 280-0008.

Table 18.13 Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) contributions, by contributor characteristics, 2003 to 2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number						
Taxfilers	22,465,770	22,725,310	23,311,690	23,338,370	23,725,970	24,035,930	24,320,760
	%						
Male taxfilers	49	48	48	48	48	48	48
Female taxfilers	51	52	52	52	52	52	52
	number						
Total RRSP contributors	5,948,340	6,002,350	6,135,980	6,196,050	6,292,480	6,178,900	5,967,710
	%						
Male RRSP contributors	54	54	54	54	54	53	53
Female RRSP contributors	46	46	46	46	46	47	47
	years						
Average age of RRSP contributors	43	44	44	44	44	45	45
	% of contributors						
Age groups of RRSP contributors							
0 to 24 years	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
25 to 34 years	20	20	20	20	19	19	19
35 to 44 years	28	28	27	26	25	25	24
45 to 54 years	29	29	30	30	30	30	30
55 to 64 years	16	16	17	18	18	19	20
65 and older	2	2	3	3	3	3	4
Income level of RRSP contributors							
Less than \$20,000	9	8	8	7	6	6	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	..	..	..	..	25	23	23
\$40,000 to \$59,999	..	..	..	..	28	27	28
\$60,000 to \$79,999	..	..	..	..	18	18	18
\$80,000 or more	15	17	19	21	23	25	26
	\$ thousands						
Total RRSP contributions	27,561,305	28,788,102	30,581,252	32,350,792	34,057,715	33,314,040	32,999,435
	% of contributions						
Male RRSP contributors	62	62	62	62	61	61	61
Female RRSP contributors	38	38	38	38	39	39	39
Income level of RRSP contributors							
Less than \$20,000	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	..	..	..	..	12	10	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999	..	..	..	..	20	19	18
\$60,000 to \$79,999	..	..	..	..	18	17	17
\$80,000 or more	37	40	44	47	49	52	53

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0039.

Internet use continues to increase among Canadians. In 2009, 80% of people aged 16 and older used the Internet for personal reasons at some point during the year. By comparison, 73% of Canadians aged 16 and older went online for personal reasons in 2007.

People in British Columbia and Alberta had the highest rates of Internet use among the provinces, at 85%. Rates were lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador, at 69%.

Among large urban centres, the highest rates of Internet use were reported in Calgary and Saskatoon, at 89%.

Edmonton, Ottawa–Gatineau, Vancouver and Victoria each had rates of Internet use at or above 85%.

The majority of Canadian users (96%) are accessing the Internet from home; however, a growing number are going online from work and school. In 2009, 42% of Canadian Internet users went online from work, 21% from school and 15% from a public library.

More high-speed connections

In 2009, 92% of home Internet users had a high-speed connection, an increase from 88% in 2007. High-speed connections are provided by Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), cable modem or satellite connections. High-speed connectivity is considered an important channel for delivering services to the public, and governments are expanding high-speed availability, particularly in rural areas.

Canada ranked seventh in terms of household broadband adoption among Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries in 2008. However, some unevenness remains. Among home users living in communities with a population of 10,000 or more in 2009, 94% accessed the Internet through a high-speed connection, compared with 82% of those living in communities of less than 10,000 people.

Digital divide narrowing

Internet use has become more widespread. From 2007 to 2009, the gap in the rate of Internet use on the basis of income, education and age narrowed.

In 2009, 94% of people in the top 25% of household income used the Internet at some point during the year, compared with 90% in 2007. Among people in the lowest quarter of household income, 56% used the Internet, compared with 48% in 2007.

In 2009, 89% of people with at least some postsecondary education used the Internet, compared with 84% in 2007. Among people with no postsecondary education, 66% used the Internet in 2009, compared with 58% in 2007.

Older people are increasingly moving online. Canadians aged 45 and older have accounted for 60% of all new Internet users since 2007. In 2009, 98% of people aged 16 to 24 went online, a slight increase from 2007. By comparison, 66% of people aged 45 and older went online in 2009, an increase of 10 percentage points from 2007.

A similar proportion of men (81%) and women (80%) used the Internet in 2009.

E-mail most popular

In 2009, 93% of Internet users reported using e-mail from home. General browsing for fun or leisure was the second-most

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popular online activity with 78% of home Internet users doing so.

Online transactions increased in 2009, as 50% of home users reported ordering goods or services over the Internet and 67% went online for electronic banking or bill payment.

Downloading and posting information

In 2009, 31% of home Internet users reported downloading or watching TV or movies, while 27% reported contributing content by writing blogs, posting photographs or joining discussion groups. Rates for these activities varied with characteristics such as age and sex. Among home users aged 30 and younger, 53% went online to download or watch TV or movies, while 45% reported contributing content.

Among home Internet users, 74% of women used the Internet to search for information about health or medical conditions, compared with 66% of men.

Table 19.a
Internet orders, by selected products and services, 2009

	%
Travel arrangements	48.8
Books, magazines and online newspapers	35.4
Other entertainment products	39.7
Clothing, jewellery and accessories	32.8
Music	25.9
Computer software	21.8
Consumer electronics	20.8
Flowers as gifts	18.0
Toys and games	19.0
Videos and digital video discs (DVDs)	14.5
Computer hardware	13.2
Housewares	12.0
Other health products, beauty and vitamins	10.6
Sports equipment	9.6
Automotive products	8.3
Food, condiments and beverages	5.6

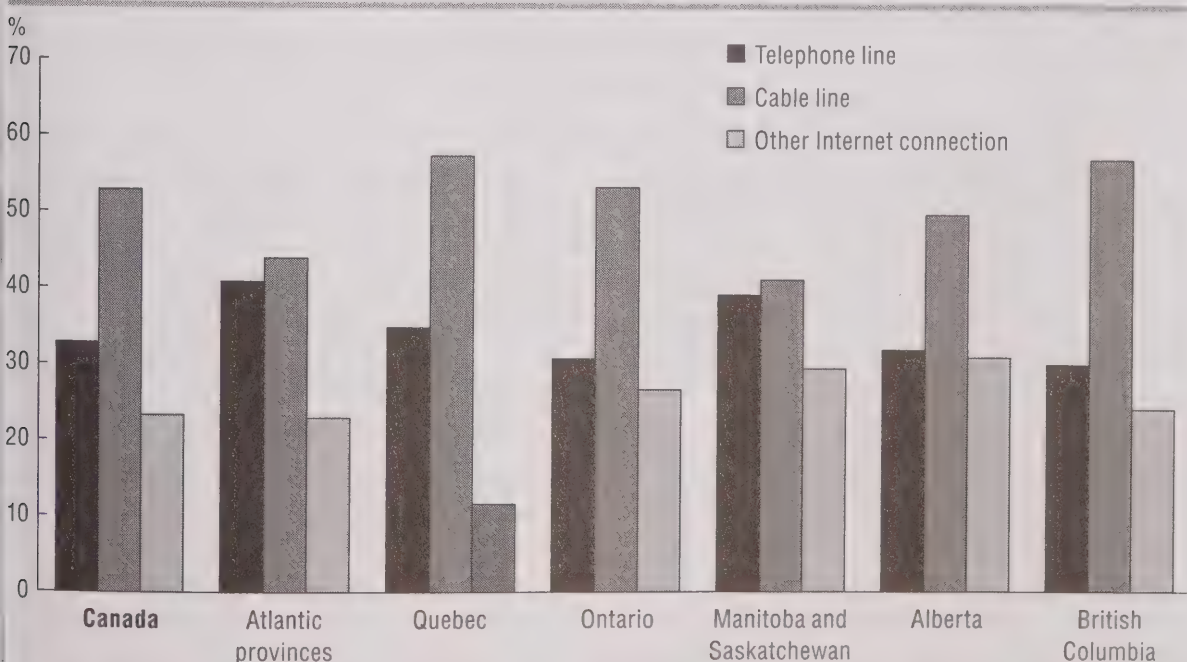
Note: Population aged 16 and older who made online orders, excluding Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0136.

Meanwhile, 35% of men used the Internet to research investments, compared with 20% of women.

The proportion of Canadian Internet users who searched for government information online rose from 51% in 2007 to 57% in 2009.

Chart 19.1
Internet use at home, by type of connection and by region, 2009



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0134.

Computer services profitable

The operating revenues of Canada's software development and computer services firms rose 6.8% in 2008 to \$39.6 billion—the highest revenues ever. From 1998 to 2008, their revenues grew by \$22.3 billion.

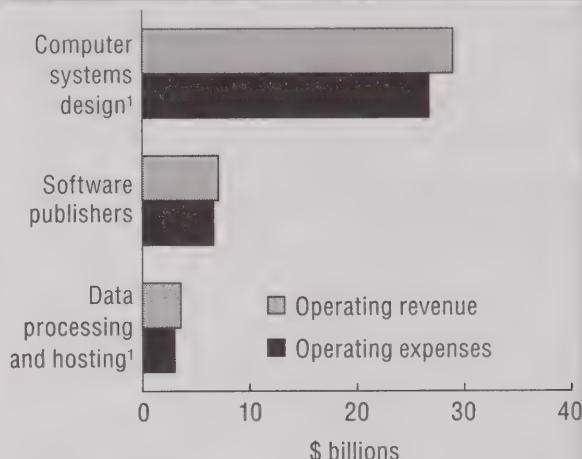
Computer systems design—the largest of the three industries in software development and computer services—reached operating revenues of \$29.0 billion in 2008, up 7.1% from 2007. However, the industry's operating profit margin declined slightly from 8.8% in 2007 to 8.4% in 2009.

Software publishing posted operating revenues of \$7.1 billion in 2008, edging up 0.9% from 2007. Their profit margin was 6.3%, up from 5.9% in 2007.

The data processing industry's operating revenues climbed 17.8%—the fastest growth in computer services—to \$3.6 billion on a profit margin of 15.5%, which was up from 9.1% in 2007.

For computer systems designers, business clients accounted for 59.0% of

Chart 19.2
Software development and computer services, operating statistics, 2008



1. And related services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 354-0005.

sales, governments and public institutions, 21.0% and clients outside Canada, 19.8%. For software publishers, exports comprised 52.1% of sales and businesses comprised 44.1%. In the data-processing industry, 73.7% of sales were to businesses and 12.1% to clients outside Canada.

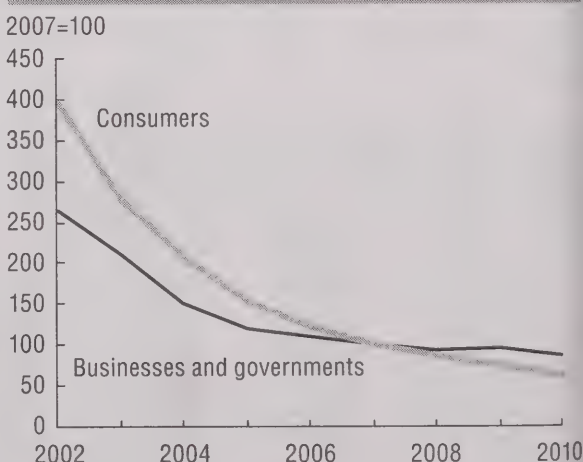
Computer prices continue their decline

From 2002 to 2010, the price of portable and desktop computers sold to Canadian consumers declined 84.8%. The price of monitors declined 53.7% and printers dropped 61.1%.

From 2009 to 2010, consumer computer prices dropped 16.4%. Portable computers decreased 17.3% and desktop computers declined 15.3%.

As consumer computer prices declined, the average cost of computers sold to governments and businesses also declined. Commercial computer prices fell 10.0% from 2009 to 2010. Commercial portable computers declined 9.8% while commercial desktop computers decreased 11.2%.

Chart 19.3
Computer price indexes, by type of purchaser

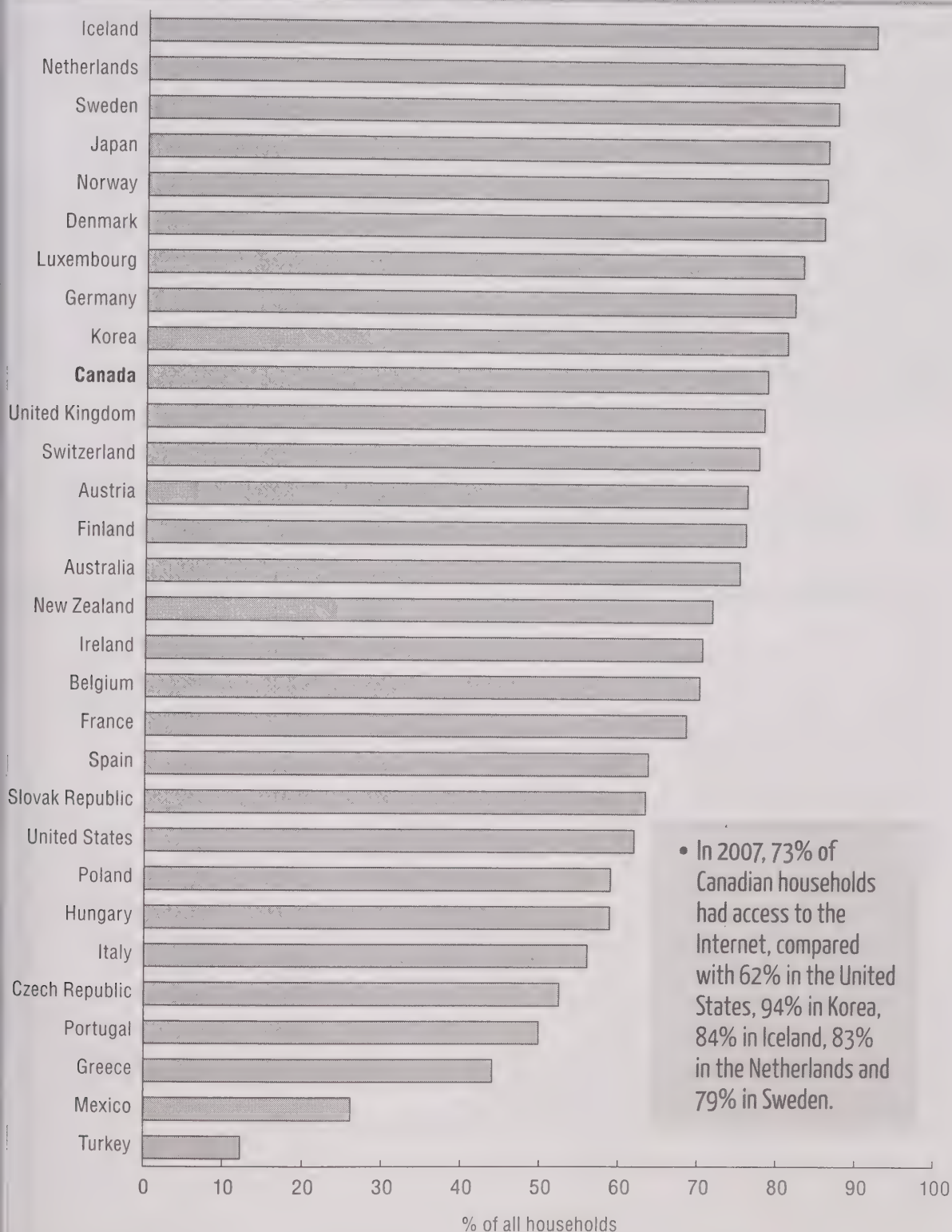


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 331-0007.

Since 2002, the average price of portable and desktop computers sold to Canadian governments and businesses declined 67.4%.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 19.4
Households with access to a computer, by selected country, 2008



Note: 2008 or latest available.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 19.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, information and cultural industries, 2000 to 2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003
	\$ millions chained 2002			
Information and cultural industries	34,007	36,498	38,229	38,631
Publishing industries (excludes Internet)	7,992	8,566	8,566	8,402
Motion picture and sound recording industries	2,715	2,758	2,903	2,604
Broadcasting (excludes Internet)	..	..	3,022	3,010
Radio and television broadcasting	2,364	2,419	2,511	2,420
Pay and specialty television	..	..	511	591
Telecommunications	..	..	21,256	21,935
Cable and other program distribution	..	..	2,577	2,759
Telecommunications (excludes program distribution)	..	..	18,679	19,172
Other information services	..	..	1,012	1,066
Special aggregations				
All information and communications technology industries	45,684	44,592	44,949	47,400
Manufacturing of information and communications technology	13,689	8,877	6,912	6,908
Services in information and communications technology	32,399	35,810	38,036	40,448

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

Table 19.2 Payroll employment, information and cultural industries, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	number of employees					
Information and cultural industries	283,051	288,372	297,503	304,067	318,783	319,987
Publishing industries	69,542	72,250	75,475	76,656	83,152	84,656
Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers	59,531	60,229	61,348	59,589	62,964	60,495
Software publishers	10,010	12,021	14,127	17,066	20,188	24,161
Motion picture and sound recording industries	26,895	29,912	32,735	34,306	36,622	37,742
Motion picture and video industries	24,944	27,791	30,430	31,954	34,213	35,425
Sound recording industries	1,950	2,121	2,305	2,351	2,409	2,318
Broadcasting (excluding Internet)	37,064	37,008	37,837	37,453	37,634	37,421
Radio and television broadcasting	36,098	36,074	36,897	36,550	36,764	36,017
Pay and specialty television	966	934	941	902	870	1,404
Telecommunications	119,481	119,674	122,521	124,379	127,934	124,652
Wired telecommunications carriers	83,303	83,105	85,002	85,603	86,991	82,189
Wireless telecommunications carriers (excluding satellite)	22,339	22,355	22,367	22,257	22,837	22,611
Satellite telecommunications	2,425	2,502	2,574	2,571	2,641	1,742
Other telecommunications	11,414	11,712	12,578	13,948	15,464	18,110
Data processing, hosting and related services	5,905	7,033	8,248	10,233	11,939	12,460
Other information services	24,165	22,496	20,686	21,040	21,502	23,056

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Information and communications technology

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions chained 2002						
40,813	42,039	43,583	44,568	45,372	45,314	45,596
9,061	9,177	9,450	9,897	10,151	9,824	9,794
2,718	2,828	2,895	2,950	2,844	2,780	2,739
3,070	3,079	3,105	3,086	3,076	3,028	3,184
2,438	2,420	2,420	2,395	2,348	2,274	2,387
631	656	678	683	712	729	771
23,103	24,020	24,972	25,559	26,280	26,755	26,957
2,968	3,244	3,455	3,533	3,589	3,677	3,769
20,127	20,746	21,471	21,979	22,652	23,033	23,130
1,048	1,094	1,237	1,191	1,153	1,118	1,102
50,508	52,507	55,425	57,488	58,782	58,636	60,184
7,435	7,690	7,731	7,757	7,602	6,958	7,392
43,075	44,821	47,713	49,760	51,223	51,746	52,851

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
number of employees								
318,219	312,388	309,494	314,384	318,428	328,833	331,919	324,313	325,006
86,230	x	81,563	85,027	86,560	90,900	93,286	88,330	88,290
62,084	x	58,475	59,001	58,078	60,101	61,960	58,340	57,665
24,146	22,599	23,088	26,026	28,482	30,800	31,326	29,990	30,625
37,404	34,905	32,684	33,325	31,652	34,250	35,244	36,064	35,180
35,183	32,549	30,065	30,594	29,248	31,991	33,115	34,346	33,566
2,222	2,356	2,619	2,731	2,404	2,259	2,128	1,718	1,614
37,994	39,058	39,501	39,059	40,568	42,169	43,198	42,214	43,304
36,359	37,175	37,564	37,174	38,519	39,547	40,005	39,454	40,955
1,635	1,883	1,938	1,885	2,050	2,622	3,194	2,760	2,349
119,933	117,134	118,038	118,285	117,974	116,997	116,449	116,608	115,735
81,707	80,279	80,894	80,891	79,809	78,529	78,791	79,641	79,893
23,104	23,066	23,037	23,113	23,550	23,360	23,240	23,505	23,589
1,756	2,371	2,893	3,128	3,370	3,450	3,492	2,904	1,926
13,366	11,417	11,214	11,153	11,245	11,657	10,926	10,558	10,328
11,582	10,770	11,823	12,443	13,427	14,224	14,814	13,509	14,489
25,077	x	25,884	26,247	28,248	30,293	28,929	27,589	28,008

Table 19.3 Software development and computer services, summary statistics, 1998 to 2008

	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions			
Operating revenues				
Software publishers	4,243.0	5,429.1	5,348.6	5,869.2
Data processing, hosting and related services ¹	1,095.0	1,205.2	1,596.8	2,275.8
Computer systems design and related services	12,033.0	15,532.8	17,765.6	17,964.9
Operating expenses				
Software publishers	3,972.0	5,086.7	5,661.2	6,399.7
Data processing, hosting and related services ¹	1,026.0	1,110.1	1,729.3	2,281.8
Computer systems design and related services	11,253.0	15,237.0	17,188.1	17,492.1
	%			
Operating profit margin				
Software publishers	6.4	6.3	-5.8	-9.0
Data processing, hosting and related services ¹	6.3	7.9	-8.3	-0.3
Computer systems design and related services	6.5	1.9	3.2	2.6
	number			
Establishments				
Software publishers	1,745	1,882	1,849	2,306
Data processing, hosting and related services ¹	563	1,083	930	1,345
Computer systems design and related services	31,651	41,597	43,874	43,440

Notes: Data prior to 2006 are not comparable with later years because of changes in methodology.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Prior to 2002, data refer to data processing services, NAICS, 1997.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 354-0005.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
\$ millions						
5,383.1	5,810.5	6,276.2	6,358.3	6,268.4	7,022.7	7,086.3
2,591.0	2,650.8	2,675.3	2,815.3	2,495.3	3,018.5	3,556.4
18,205.8	18,836.1	20,727.0	21,567.4	24,725.4	27,063.5	28,983.6
5,438.7	5,924.9	5,992.3	6,231.0	5,980.4	6,606.9	6,639.6
2,439.6	2,539.1	2,451.1	2,652.2	2,222.5	2,743.6	3,005.3
17,241.6	17,741.0	19,777.4	19,923.2	23,121.6	24,668.1	26,756.4
%						
-1.0	-2.0	4.5	2.0	4.6	5.9	6.3
5.8	4.2	8.4	5.8	10.9	9.1	15.5
5.3	5.8	4.6	7.6	6.5	8.8	7.7
number						
1,837	1,946	2,602	1,994	1,762	2,237	2,144
1,066	1,317	1,342	1,161	1,166	1,421	1,489
42,790	45,377	51,230	47,479	51,168	54,107	55,156

Table 19.4 Internet use at home by individuals, by type of activity, 2007 and 2009

	2007	2009
	%	
E-mail	92.0	93.0
Use an instant messenger	49.9	44.8
Searching for information on Canadian municipal, provincial or federal government	51.4	56.5
Communicating with Canadian municipal, provincial or federal government	25.5	26.9
Searching for medical or health-related information	58.6	69.9
Education, training or school work	49.5	50.3
Travel information or making travel arrangements	66.1	66.2
Searching for employment	32.3	34.9
Electronic banking or paying bills	62.5	66.7
Researching investments	25.5	27.1
Playing games	38.7	42.1
Obtaining or saving music	44.5	46.5
Obtaining or saving software	32.5	35.0
Viewing the news or sports	63.7	67.7
Obtaining weather reports or road conditions	69.8	74.6
Listening to the radio over the Internet	28.1	31.8
Downloading or watching television	15.7	24.7
Downloading or watching a movie	12.5	19.8
Researching community events	44.3	50.0
General browsing (surfing)	76.0	77.7
Contributing content (blogs, photos, discussion groups)	20.3	26.7
Making telephone calls	8.7	13.8
Selling goods or services (through auction sites)	8.9	13.4

Note: Population aged 16 and older who used the Internet in the previous 12 months for personal non-business use from home.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0130.

Table 19.5 Internet use by individuals, by location of access, 2007 and 2009

	2007	2009
	%	
Any location	73.2	80.3
Home	68.6	77.1
Work	30.0	33.7
School	14.5	16.6
Public library	10.8	11.7
Other location	22.0	27.4

Note: Proportion of the population aged 16 and older who responded to having used the Internet in the previous 12 months for personal non-business use from any location.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0122.

Table 19.6 Internet use by individuals, by selected characteristics, 2005 to 2009

	Any location ¹		
	2005	2007	2009
	% of individuals ²		
Household type			
Single-family households with unmarried children under age 18	80.9	86.4	91.1
Single-family households without unmarried children under age 18	62.5	67.5	76.4
One-person households	48.7	53.0	63.1
Multi-family households	78.8	80.6	86.4
Sex			
Males	68.0	74.1	81.0
Females	67.8	72.3	79.7
Age group			
34 and younger	88.9	93.1	96.5
35 to 54	75.0	79.8	87.8
55 to 64	53.8	60.8	71.1
65 and older	23.8	28.8	40.7
Level of education			
Less than high school	31.2	43.2	50.7
High school or college	72.0	76.8	83.4
University degree	89.4	92.5	94.7
Personal income quartile^{3,4,5,6}			
Lowest quartile	58.7	68.8	76.2
Second quartile	56.9	60.7	69.9
Third quartile	71.3	75.5	83.1
Highest quartile	83.2	87.9	92.1

1. Includes use from home, school, work, public library or other location. Individuals are counted only once, regardless of use from multiple locations.

2. Individuals who have used the Internet for personal, non-business reasons in the past 12 months. The target population for the Canadian Internet Use Survey (CIUS) has changed from individuals 18 years of age and older in 2005 to 16 years of age and older in 2007.

3. The Canadian Internet Use Survey (CIUS) divides income into quartiles (or four equal groups) based on the respondent's personal income. Each quartile represents 25% of the income spectrum from highest to lowest.

4. In 2005, the lowest quartile is less than or equal to \$13,000, the second quartile is from \$13,001 to \$26,999, the third quartile is from \$27,000 to \$45,999 and the highest quartile is \$46,000 and higher.

5. In 2007, the lowest quartile is less than or equal to \$12,000, the second quartile is from \$12,001 to \$27,999, the third quartile is from \$28,000 to \$48,999 and the highest quartile is \$49,000 and higher.

6. In 2009, the lowest quartile is less than or equal to \$10,000, the second quartile is from \$10,001 to \$29,999, the third quartile is from \$30,000 to \$49,999 and the highest quartile is \$50,000 and higher.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 358-0123, 358-0124, 358-0125 and 358-0126.

Table 19.7 Enterprises' use of information and communications technologies, 2002 to 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	% of enterprises					
E-mail	71.2	73.9	76.6	76.2	77.5	81.1
Wireless communications	57.7	56.5	56.6	59.5	74.0	76.7
Internet	75.7	78.3	81.6	81.6	82.8	86.7
Intranet	14.9	16.4	17.6	18.8	19.7	21.2
Extranet	5.3	6.1	6.3	7.3	7.5	9.4
Sales of goods or services over the Internet	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.3	8.0	8.2
Sales over the Internet to consumers ¹	24.6	32.3	25.2	28.6	32.5	37.7
Purchase of goods or services over the Internet	31.9	37.3	42.5	43.4	44.8	48.5

Notes: Data are for the private sector only.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. As a percentage of total Internet sales.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 358-0007, 358-0010 and 358-0011.

Table 19.8 Cable and wireless distribution industries, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	\$ thousands					
Operating revenue	6,353,454	6,832,982	7,861,805	9,030,580	10,320,489	11,411,862
Cable television	4,998,820	5,362,591	6,202,881	7,179,718	8,268,718	9,203,355
Wireless broadcasting distribution	1,354,634	1,470,391	1,658,925	1,850,861	2,051,771	2,208,507
Operating expenses	5,248,746	5,518,250	6,405,772	7,418,344	8,115,974	8,813,955
Cable television	3,801,166	4,028,240	4,714,810	5,584,414	6,147,492	6,675,675
Wireless broadcasting distribution	1,447,579	1,490,009	1,690,962	1,833,931	1,968,482	2,138,280
Profit before interest and taxes	1,104,708	1,314,733	1,456,033	1,612,236	2,204,515	2,597,907
Cable television	1,197,653	1,334,351	1,488,071	1,595,305	2,121,225	2,527,680
Wireless broadcasting distribution	-92,945	-19,618	-32,038	16,931	83,290	70,227
	thousands					
Subscribers						
Basic programming services	9,946	10,121	10,428	10,594	10,753	10,915
Cable television	7,621	7,630	7,799	7,930	8,048	8,141
Wireless broadcasting distribution	2,325	2,492	2,629	2,664	2,705	2,773

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 353-0003.

Table 19.9 Radio broadcasting industry, financial and operating statistics, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	\$ thousands					
Operating revenues	1,582,919	1,696,713	1,818,651	1,898,314	1,969,590	1,999,220
Private radio broadcasting	1,234,647	1,344,417	1,420,362	1,511,208	1,595,022	1,511,642
Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting	348,272	352,297	398,289	387,106	374,568	487,578
Operating expenses	1,454,694	1,513,415	1,598,504	1,663,433	1,699,339	1,719,290
Private radio broadcasting	1,011,750	1,059,921	1,136,508	1,211,296	1,258,357	1,240,381
Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting	442,944	453,494	461,996	452,137	440,982	478,909
Profit before interest and taxes	128,225	183,298	220,147	234,881	270,252	279,930
Private radio broadcasting	222,896	284,496	283,854	299,912	336,665	271,261
Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting	-94,672	-101,198	-63,706	-65,031	-66,414	8,669

Notes: Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting data from 2009 are not comparable with previous years because of changes in methodology.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 357-0002.

Table 19.10 Television broadcasting industry, financial and operating statistics, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	\$ thousands					
Operating revenue	5,386,295	5,561,900	6,000,598	6,183,405	6,510,720	6,547,501
Private conventional television	2,082,902	2,166,063	2,163,622	2,187,197	2,147,417	1,981,808
Public and non-commercial television	1,238,192	1,173,730	1,337,943	1,266,919	1,433,900	1,460,797
Pay and specialty television	2,065,201	2,222,107	2,499,033	2,729,289	2,929,403	3,104,895
Pay television	384,375	409,795	482,325	547,553	596,427	695,562
Specialty television	1,680,826	1,812,312	2,016,708	2,181,736	2,332,976	2,409,333
Operating expenses	4,930,936	4,899,203	5,468,343	5,525,730	5,995,216	5,946,699
Private conventional television	1,850,365	1,923,407	2,072,679	2,071,160	2,142,572	2,095,206
Public and non-commercial television	1,429,466	1,309,461	1,469,512	1,372,882	1,571,463	1,475,261
Pay and specialty television	1,651,105	1,666,336	1,926,152	2,081,688	2,281,182	2,376,233
Pay television	298,906	301,812	357,518	431,088	495,372	610,029
Specialty television	1,352,199	1,364,524	1,568,635	1,650,600	1,785,810	1,766,204
Profit before interest and taxes	455,359	662,696	532,255	657,675	515,504	600,801
Private conventional television	232,537	242,656	90,943	116,037	4,845	-113,398
Public and non-commercial television	-191,274	-135,731	-131,569	-105,963	-137,562	-14,464
Pay and specialty television	414,095	555,771	572,881	647,600	648,221	728,663
Pay television	85,469	107,983	124,807	116,465	101,055	85,533
Specialty television	328,627	447,788	448,074	531,136	547,166	643,130

Notes: Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting data from 2009 are not comparable with previous years because of changes in methodology.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 357-0001.

Canada's international merchandise trade rebounded in 2010 from substantial declines the year before; however, exports and imports remained below levels seen just prior to the 2008–2009 recession. Reliance on the United States as a trading partner eroded further in 2010 as trade with Asia, particularly China, expanded.

On a balance of payments basis, exports grew 9.5% from \$369.5 billion in 2009 to \$404.6 billion in 2010 and imports rose 10.6% from \$374.1 billion to \$413.6 billion. As a result, Canada's trade deficit nearly doubled from \$4.6 billion in 2009 to \$9.0 billion. This was the second straight year Canada had an annual trade deficit.

Industrial goods and materials lead growth in exports

Exports grew in 4 of 7 sectors in 2010. The growth largely resulted from volumes rising 8.3% while prices increased by 1.1%. Even with these gains, the value of exports remained below those posted from 2004 to 2008. Machinery and equipment exports declined for a third consecutive year in 2010, and the sector lost its place as Canada's top exporter.

In 2010, the top export was industrial goods and materials, which rose 21.8% during the year to \$96.5 billion. Prices and volumes both increased. Precious metals exports led the way and reached a record high, a reflection of growing demand and rising prices for gold and silver on the global market.

Automotive products exports climbed 29.7% to \$56.8 billion, but remained \$41.1 billion below their peak in 2000. The 2010 gain resulted from volumes increasing 40.4% while prices fell. This marked automotive products' sixth price decrease in the past eight years, while the increase in volumes followed four consecutive years of declines.

Volumes up in all import sectors

All import sectors recorded growth in 2010, with automotive products and industrial goods and materials accounting for nearly two-thirds of the growth. Import volumes increased 15.7% while prices fell. During the year, the Canadian dollar rose 4.6% against the U.S. dollar and appreciated 15.3% against the Euro.

Automotive products imports grew 24.2% from 2009 to \$68.7 billion in 2010 as volumes rose. Truck imports reached their highest level since 2007, reflecting Canadians' demand for full-size pickup trucks no longer made in Canada. Parts imports grew after five consecutive years of declines.

Industrial goods and materials imports rose 15.7% to \$86.9 billion on higher volumes. Imports of metals and metal ores—especially precious metals—reached unprecedented levels, and were the main factor. While prices of metals and metal ores increased during the year, the growth was largely due to higher volumes of trade in this subsector.

Machinery and equipment imports grew on the strength of new electronic products that entered the market in 2010. Engines, turbines and motors also contributed, thanks to wind farm expansion projects in Canada. The value of energy products imports also rose in 2010, largely because of higher prices.

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Trends in trading partners

On a balance of payments basis, Canada's trade surplus with the United States increased from \$34.9 billion in 2009 to \$36.6 billion in 2010, mostly because trade in auto products regained some strength following large declines in 2009. The trade deficit with countries other than the United States, however, widened from \$39.5 billion in 2009 to \$45.7 billion in 2010.

On a customs basis, North America continued to be the most important export destination for Canada's trade in 2010, accounting for 76.1% of all exports. This share has contracted from 87.1% in 2001, shrinking in 8 of the last 10 years. During that decade, the share of exports going to Europe and Asia nearly doubled.

As with exports, the proportion of Canada's imports coming from within North America has contracted, from 65.7% in 2001 to 56.8% in 2010. The share of imports from Asia has shown the largest growth—20.2% of imports in 2010, up from 13.6% in 2001.

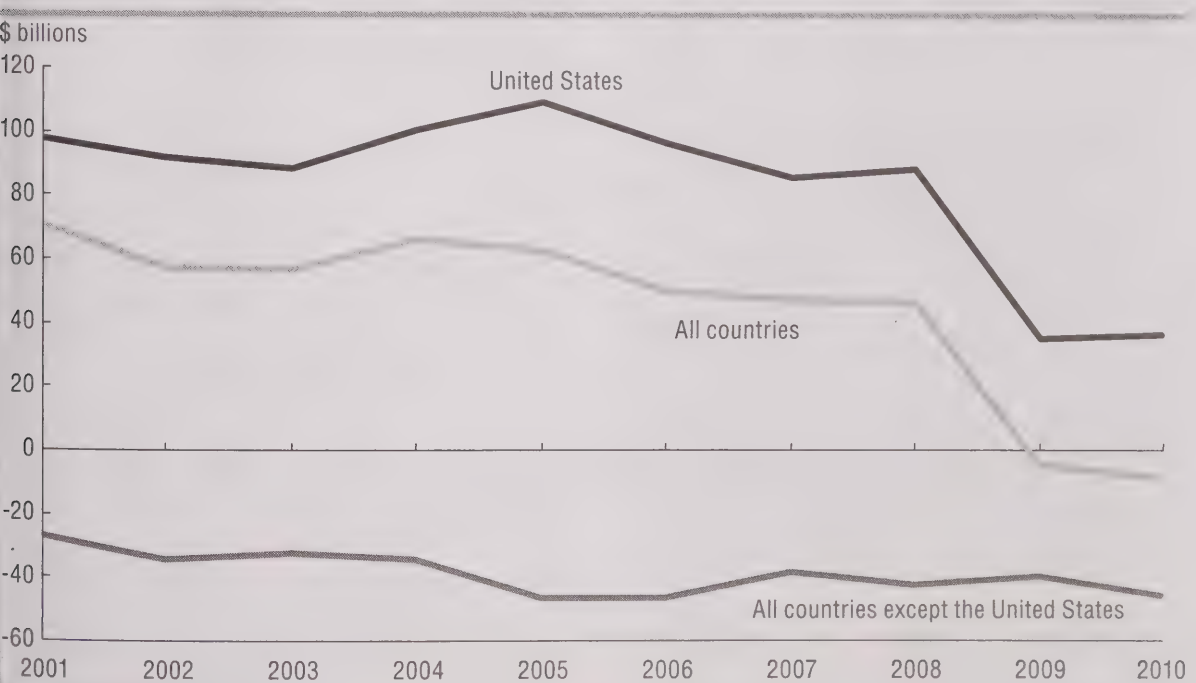
Table 20.a
Canada's international trade partners, 2010

	Exports	Imports
	\$ billions	
Total	399.4	403.3
United States ¹	299.1	203.2
United Kingdom	16.4	10.7
European Union ²	18.1	37.2
Japan	9.2	13.4
Other OECD countries	15.8	40.7
Other countries	40.8	98.2

Note: Customs basis.
1. Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
2. Excludes the United Kingdom.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Although the United States is still Canada's largest trading partner, its share of Canada's total merchandise trade (exports and imports combined) shrank to 62.6% in 2010, down from 76.3% in 2001. Over the same period, Canada's total trade with China more than tripled from 2.3% to 7.2%. The top exports to China in 2010 were wood pulp and similar pulp, coal and other bituminous substances. The top import from China for the past decade was computers.

Chart 20.1
Merchandise trade balance



Note: Balance of payments basis.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

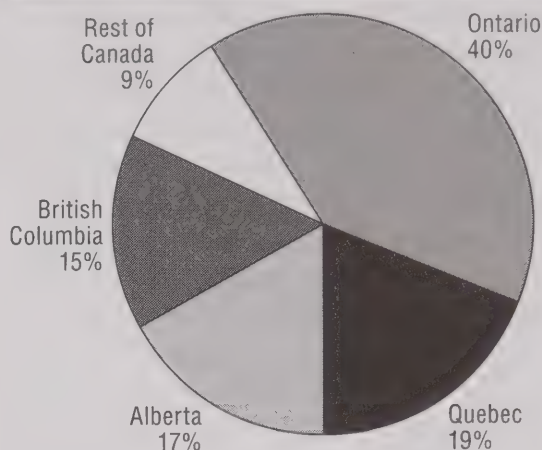
New exporters are less reliant on U.S. market

New exporters rely less on the U.S. market than businesses that have been exporting longer. In 2007, 60% of new exporters shipped to the United States and these shipments accounted for 47% of the value of their total domestic exports. By contrast, among all exporters, 81% of establishments exported to the United States and their shipments accounted for 79% of the value.

New exporters accounted for 4.5% of all exporters in 2007. They exported a total of \$3.1 billion worth of goods and exported, on average, a value of \$1.5 million. Most new exporters (89% in 2007) exported less than \$1 million in their first year.

Among all exporters in 2007, 73% exported less than \$1 million, accounting for 1.5% of the year's total export value, \$414 billion. By contrast, 4% exported more than \$25 million and accounted

Chart 20.2
New exporters by province, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 65-507-M.

for 84% of the year's total. Most new exporters—74% of new establishments in 2007—are in the non-manufacturing sector. In 2007, more than 8 out of 10 new exporters had fewer than 50 employees, whereas 5% had 200 employees or more.

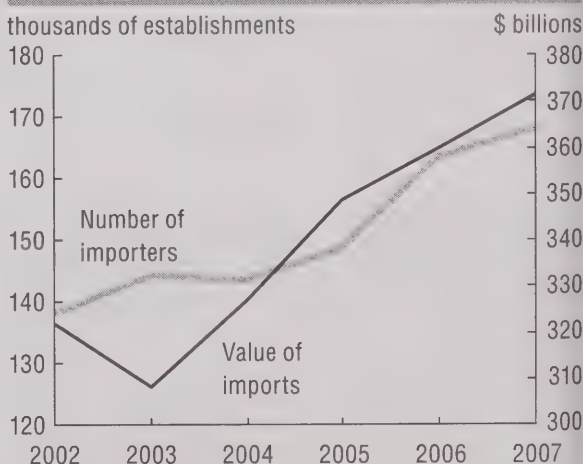
Number of importers and value of imports growing

The number of importing establishments rose nearly 22% from 2002 to 2007, while the value of imported merchandise grew more than 15%, or by \$49.3 billion, to a record \$371.2 billion.

Of the 168,142 establishments importing merchandise into Canada in 2007, more than half imported less than \$30,000 annually, collectively accounting for less than 1% of the total value of imports. Establishments importing more than \$25 million made up less than 1% of all importers, yet they accounted for over 78% of total imports.

Imports from countries other than the United States grew from 38% of the total value of imports in 2002 to almost 47% in 2007. Meanwhile, the number of firms importing from the United States increased

Chart 20.3
Canadian importers



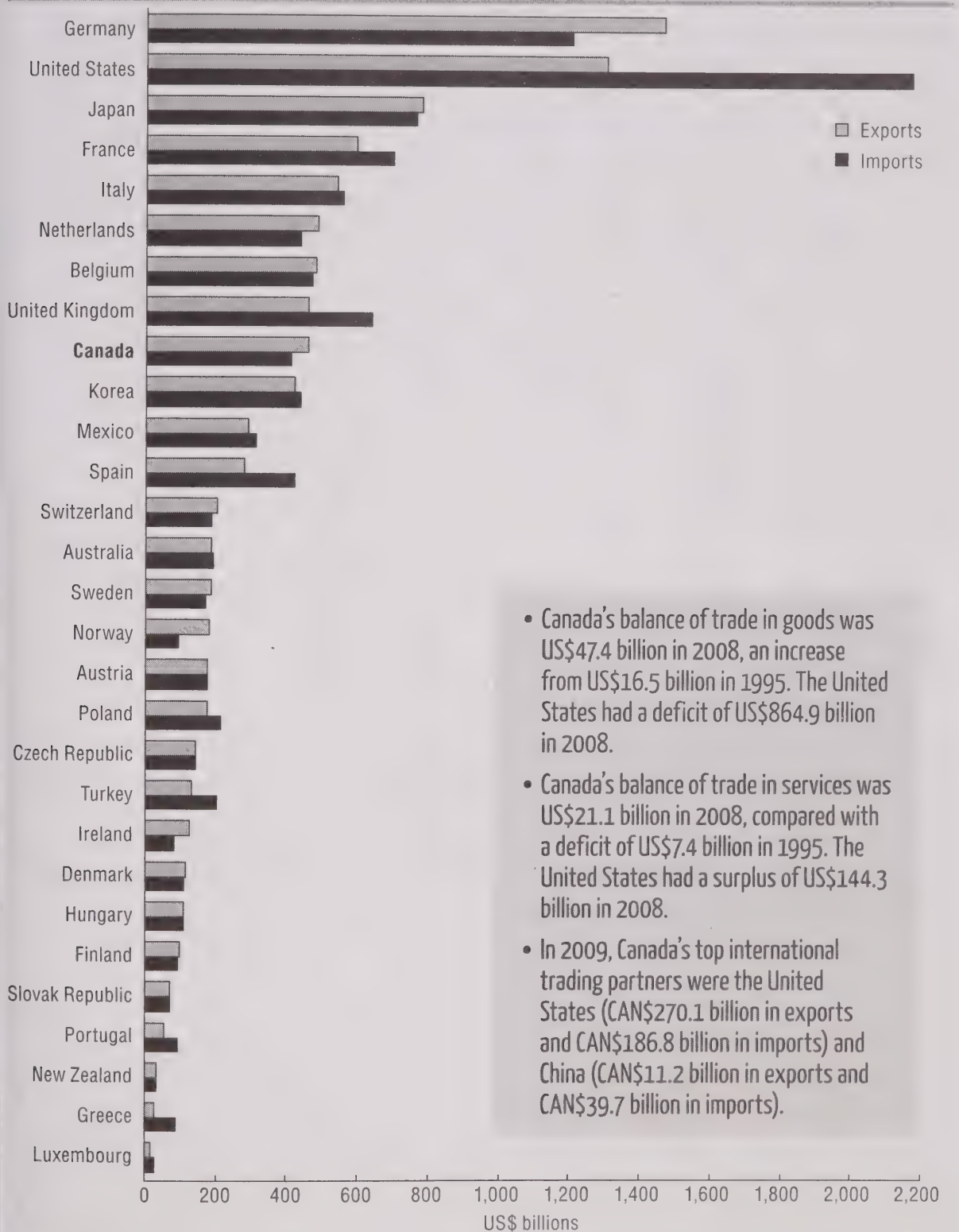
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 65-507-M.

19% from 2002; however, the value of such imports remained relatively unchanged.

The number of establishments importing less than \$100,000 grew 25% from 2002 to 2007, while those importing more than \$1 million rose 12%.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 20.4
Exports and imports of goods, by selected country, 2008



- Canada's balance of trade in goods was US\$47.4 billion in 2008, an increase from US\$16.5 billion in 1995. The United States had a deficit of US\$864.9 billion in 2008.
- Canada's balance of trade in services was US\$21.1 billion in 2008, compared with a deficit of US\$7.4 billion in 1995. The United States had a surplus of US\$144.3 billion in 2008.
- In 2009, Canada's top international trading partners were the United States (CAN\$270.1 billion in exports and CAN\$186.8 billion in imports) and China (CAN\$11.2 billion in exports and CAN\$39.7 billion in imports).

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 20.1 Merchandise exports, by commodity, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions					
Exports, all merchandise	280,079.3	303,378.2	327,161.5	369,034.9	429,372.2	420,730.4
Live animals	1,888.4	1,905.3	1,975.8	1,567.8	1,742.7	2,394.3
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	18,884.6	20,380.4	19,814.5	21,312.6	23,268.6	25,911.5
Fish, fresh, frozen, preserved and canned	3,444.1	3,497.8	3,664.5	4,260.8	4,560.6	4,722.3
Barley	847.8	683.0	340.3	256.9	377.9	383.9
Wheat	4,658.6	5,051.5	3,642.3	3,356.2	3,608.9	3,807.2
Wheat flour	33.8	39.7	35.3	54.8	60.1	64.0
Other cereals, unmilled	432.5	489.8	348.4	400.3	263.5	279.8
Other cereal preparations	1,017.1	1,115.2	1,290.5	1,449.8	1,593.3	1,830.6
Meat and meat preparations	2,161.0	2,641.8	2,669.5	3,247.8	4,005.1	4,885.6
Alcoholic beverages	1,071.0	1,166.7	1,217.5	1,366.4	1,310.6	1,357.6
Other food, feed, beverages and tobacco	5,218.7	5,695.0	6,606.1	6,919.8	7,488.5	8,580.5
Crude materials, inedible	30,266.3	31,655.2	29,854.0	34,562.6	53,398.2	54,713.5
Rapeseed	1,158.0	1,126.1	1,638.5	1,332.8	1,147.5	1,275.8
Other crude vegetable products	1,236.7	1,362.1	1,610.9	1,399.1	1,441.7	1,496.4
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	1,440.2	1,841.5	1,830.9	1,493.3	1,532.1	1,381.2
Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap	872.0	928.5	614.4	452.1	792.6	661.9
Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap	1,117.7	907.3	917.4	807.1	1,071.9	1,010.6
Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap	536.6	695.4	509.2	479.0	481.2	436.7
Other ores, concentrates and scrap	1,949.3	1,534.2	1,499.0	1,917.0	2,073.8	2,177.7
Crude petroleum	10,497.2	10,366.3	7,829.8	11,017.1	19,165.9	15,370.2
Natural gas	7,432.8	8,625.6	8,967.1	10,951.4	20,536.8	25,595.1
Coal and other crude bituminous substances	1,433.7	1,515.1	1,343.7	1,228.7	1,194.4	1,217.5
Unmanufactured asbestos	343.3	226.7	172.5	164.7	149.4	122.9
Other crude animal products	610.8	664.7	677.2	652.6	711.0	784.9
Other crude wood products	346.2	432.6	523.0	671.4	846.1	848.5
Other crude non-metallic minerals	694.5	652.9	847.4	1,496.7	1,707.0	1,842.9
Other crude materials, inedible	597.3	776.1	873.1	499.9	546.8	491.2
Fabricated materials, inedible	85,042.6	89,749.4	91,817.6	97,976.8	113,102.1	111,908.3
End products, inedible	134,806.7	149,130.3	171,731.0	199,953.3	223,135.3	211,387.0
Special transactions, trade	3,154.5	4,074.5	5,563.4	7,348.2	7,980.0	8,168.1
Other balance of payments adjustments	6,036.2	6,483.1	6,405.3	6,313.7	6,745.3	6,247.7

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
414,038.5	399,122.1	429,005.8	450,210.0	453,951.9	463,120.4	489,995.4	369,528.8	404,581.7
2,506.9	1,318.7	873.0	1,542.7	2,015.5	2,428.0	2,326.3	1,641.3	1,685.8
25,843.1	25,046.9	26,842.0	25,704.5	26,133.7	28,071.9	32,277.5	29,817.1	29,204.0
5,239.5	4,987.1	4,857.7	4,673.1	4,434.3	4,292.5	4,248.9	3,931.5	4,190.5
194.1	172.1	321.9	360.1	257.5	482.8	692.1	444.3	341.2
3,052.6	2,809.2	3,481.4	2,697.2	3,609.2	4,637.7	6,870.2	5,824.4	4,411.2
91.4	81.3	85.0	78.8	81.5	75.8	100.3	86.7	81.2
288.5	299.2	310.1	303.2	407.0	606.5	888.5	508.2	628.5
2,048.0	2,138.6	2,214.0	2,248.5	2,328.8	2,536.6	2,905.5	2,934.3	2,784.4
4,840.8	4,203.5	4,980.1	5,083.1	4,568.3	4,442.7	4,636.9	4,368.0	4,704.3
1,185.4	1,300.2	1,226.8	1,036.6	995.0	871.4	859.0	741.0	744.1
8,902.9	9,055.8	9,365.0	9,223.8	9,452.0	10,126.0	11,076.0	10,978.7	11,318.5
50,980.7	61,268.0	69,594.4	85,823.5	88,754.8	95,485.9	128,180.4	83,130.2	95,610.2
921.1	1,298.0	1,414.3	1,297.6	1,751.4	2,280.6	3,876.3	3,472.1	3,394.8
1,601.7	1,570.3	1,545.2	1,552.0	1,611.5	1,957.4	2,378.9	2,329.6	2,647.3
1,634.5	1,743.5	2,043.6	2,591.8	3,191.1	3,312.5	4,802.2	4,464.4	4,644.7
577.2	592.3	844.5	1,370.6	2,367.5	2,231.8	2,322.5	1,792.1	2,548.1
1,139.1	1,143.9	1,829.4	1,700.5	2,452.3	5,092.5	3,766.7	1,552.5	2,840.7
388.4	228.4	233.9	230.3	325.0	387.3	359.5	234.3	283.7
2,147.6	2,081.5	2,377.2	2,878.0	3,019.2	3,418.9	3,626.7	2,237.3	2,658.4
18,550.8	20,644.2	25,570.4	30,356.8	38,574.6	40,997.3	60,969.7	42,503.2	50,051.1
18,372.0	26,083.4	27,382.1	35,988.6	27,804.7	28,071.1	33,046.0	15,748.6	15,492.7
1,212.1	1,199.1	1,293.3	2,735.2	2,733.1	2,730.9	5,841.8	4,328.2	5,186.7
100.7	70.7	71.6	69.0	61.6	55.0	67.9	68.6	55.8
802.2	720.5	733.8	817.1	890.0	826.1	842.8	639.2	900.5
1,027.9	902.9	832.6	927.7	880.3	763.8	646.3	532.0	674.6
2,014.3	2,495.1	2,853.1	2,783.1	2,585.6	2,790.8	5,057.0	2,653.5	3,507.3
491.1	494.1	569.4	525.1	507.1	569.8	576.3	574.3	723.8
108,291.9	103,445.4	118,841.6	124,593.8	129,058.1	134,087.6	141,130.6	101,199.8	119,450.8
211,446.2	193,248.4	198,762.1	198,147.4	193,063.0	189,177.0	172,305.9	142,188.0	149,253.2
8,232.5	7,689.1	7,985.0	8,288.2	8,732.4	8,176.1	8,192.9	6,411.8	3,966.5
6,737.2	7,105.5	6,107.6	6,109.8	6,194.2	5,693.8	5,581.8	5,140.5	5,411.3

Table 20.2 Merchandise imports, by commodity, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions					
Imports, all merchandise	237,688.6	277,726.5	303,398.6	327,026.0	362,336.7	350,071.2
Live animals	171.1	183.8	235.0	302.7	410.2	398.0
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	12,954.6	14,363.5	15,858.3	16,249.3	16,978.4	18,687.0
Meat and meat preparations	1,033.7	1,200.0	1,251.4	1,279.8	1,404.0	1,635.9
Fish and marine animals	1,469.6	1,434.0	1,635.8	1,869.7	1,928.8	1,945.3
Fresh fruits and berries	1,418.3	1,503.0	1,581.3	1,645.8	1,679.4	1,815.3
Dried fruits, fruits and fruit preparations	861.1	900.8	935.3	1,020.3	1,003.8	992.1
Fresh vegetables	971.7	1,112.5	1,233.8	1,213.6	1,386.6	1,502.3
Other vegetables and vegetable preparations	761.1	838.2	963.5	1,050.0	1,048.8	1,133.4
Cocoa, coffee, tea and other food preparations	2,131.7	2,589.7	2,948.9	2,865.0	2,817.4	2,948.7
Dairy produce, eggs and honey	352.0	355.0	409.7	437.8	487.6	581.4
Corn (maize), shelled	251.0	250.3	283.6	228.1	300.0	555.3
Other cereals and cereal preparations	891.1	998.0	1,136.6	1,164.1	1,243.6	1,380.1
Sugar and sugar preparations	970.7	1,035.6	1,100.9	991.6	1,034.0	1,218.1
Fodder and feed, except unmilled cereals	728.6	809.9	796.4	734.0	825.3	981.0
Beverages	1,015.3	1,214.7	1,455.8	1,669.2	1,735.1	1,910.2
Tobacco	98.6	121.6	125.2	80.3	84.1	88.0
Crude materials, inedible	13,048.1	14,171.5	12,476.7	14,316.0	21,462.6	20,936.6
Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap	2,863.0	2,950.2	2,788.4	2,747.4	3,067.1	2,991.7
Coal and other related products	751.4	910.3	1,116.3	1,098.1	1,270.2	1,430.5
Crude petroleum	6,707.8	7,189.4	5,227.4	7,160.3	13,436.6	12,814.3
Crude animal products	248.0	293.2	256.2	242.1	272.9	300.3
Crude vegetable products	843.9	949.6	939.3	965.5	995.8	1,119.2
Crude wood products	435.7	544.1	618.8	626.9	695.2	703.6
Cotton	168.3	154.0	221.3	138.0	172.4	168.5
Wool and man-made fibres	279.9	328.5	343.7	348.6	389.8	380.2
Crude non-metallic minerals	750.0	852.1	965.4	989.1	1,162.4	1,028.4
Fabricated materials, inedible	45,967.5	54,508.4	60,113.0	62,411.8	69,870.4	69,411.3
End products, inedible	153,330.6	181,930.0	202,489.8	221,180.5	240,462.0	227,417.2
Special transactions, trade	7,075.9	6,954.9	6,339.2	6,343.1	6,653.7	6,851.0
Other balance of payments adjustments	5,140.8	5,614.5	5,886.5	6,222.5	6,499.5	6,369.9

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
356,727.1	342,709.5	363,157.8	387,837.8	404,345.4	415,683.1	443,751.7	374,096.8	413,648.2
236.7	174.3	137.7	144.3	165.3	181.5	191.4	195.6	195.5
20,195.2	19,945.4	19,862.2	20,666.8	22,066.0	24,112.1	26,809.9	27,792.8	27,904.5
1,681.4	1,596.7	1,311.4	1,454.7	1,651.7	1,934.6	2,050.3	2,122.5	2,162.3
1,935.4	1,812.2	1,804.4	1,822.8	1,822.3	1,896.1	1,908.5	2,011.2	2,025.5
2,020.1	2,013.5	2,070.8	2,206.9	2,318.6	2,501.2	2,764.3	2,926.7	2,960.8
1,075.6	1,061.9	1,099.8	1,134.7	1,251.9	1,348.9	1,471.0	1,504.7	1,377.5
1,700.3	1,638.7	1,633.7	1,718.1	1,786.6	1,922.6	1,999.0	2,142.9	2,183.0
1,275.1	1,211.3	1,240.2	1,337.1	1,359.9	1,469.8	1,632.6	1,685.1	1,774.2
3,340.3	3,427.6	3,590.2	3,697.5	3,911.9	4,058.1	4,651.0	4,910.5	4,986.8
583.3	567.3	638.9	616.9	539.1	625.0	637.1	579.0	589.2
733.0	599.9	366.4	342.5	322.5	547.9	705.2	499.1	397.6
1,484.5	1,416.3	1,453.9	1,488.6	1,559.2	1,725.9	2,105.2	2,256.6	2,131.8
1,179.2	1,220.2	1,176.9	1,228.7	1,408.5	1,351.0	1,535.1	1,674.6	1,770.7
1,041.2	968.0	1,007.1	891.2	983.7	1,129.7	1,460.0	1,493.7	1,398.2
2,035.3	2,294.9	2,359.4	2,605.8	2,889.1	3,206.6	3,513.4	3,615.4	3,722.5
110.6	116.9	109.1	121.3	261.0	394.7	377.3	370.8	424.4
20,405.7	22,813.6	27,950.5	34,342.8	35,839.8	39,579.3	52,267.6	34,543.1	39,216.8
2,980.1	3,029.2	4,103.6	4,356.8	6,093.1	7,673.1	8,352.9	6,048.3	7,085.6
1,932.9	2,838.8	3,715.0	5,066.3	3,903.6	4,455.9	6,146.2	4,554.1	5,091.8
11,722.3	13,300.9	16,439.0	21,543.5	22,552.6	24,115.3	34,178.5	20,959.6	23,837.3
317.6	302.7	285.6	255.2	263.3	315.0	302.0	230.2	237.9
1,214.3	1,229.4	1,256.4	1,151.2	1,179.5	1,197.7	1,494.8	1,345.5	1,467.6
686.0	619.2	632.2	611.9	564.0	530.1	480.4	451.4	421.1
133.7	159.1	142.4	78.6	56.5	39.1	14.6	10.0	11.7
370.7	361.4	343.3	326.0	289.4	279.1	254.1	212.3	250.1
1,048.0	972.9	1,032.9	953.2	937.8	974.0	1,044.1	731.6	813.7
69,538.7	66,667.4	74,912.7	82,226.3	87,383.9	87,298.6	97,314.0	78,230.6	92,279.6
233,889.6	221,481.5	229,178.2	238,796.3	246,583.9	251,322.7	252,230.5	220,744.8	240,249.0
5,973.8	5,309.7	4,967.1	4,650.4	4,784.9	5,210.4	6,011.7	4,756.3	4,946.1
6,487.3	6,317.6	6,149.4	7,010.8	7,521.6	7,978.5	8,926.5	7,833.7	8,856.7

Table 20.3 Merchandise exports and imports, by origin and destination, 1996 to 2010

	All merchandise		United States ¹		United Kingdom	
	\$ millions	annual % change	\$ millions	annual % change	\$ millions	annual % change
Exports						
1996	280,079.3	5.6	222,461.3	8.2	4,608.5	5.3
1997	303,378.2	8.3	242,542.3	9.0	4,689.5	1.8
1998	327,161.5	7.8	269,318.9	11.0	5,323.3	13.5
1999	369,034.9	12.8	309,116.8	14.8	6,002.9	12.8
2000	429,372.2	16.4	359,021.2	16.1	7,273.3	21.2
2001	420,730.4	-2.0	352,165.0	-1.9	6,910.3	-5.0
2002	414,038.5	-1.6	347,051.8	-1.5	6,161.5	-10.8
2003	399,122.1	-3.6	328,983.3	-5.2	7,695.3	24.9
2004	429,005.8	7.5	350,576.3	6.6	9,364.0	21.7
2005	450,210.0	4.9	368,278.9	5.0	9,360.5	0.0
2006	453,951.9	0.8	361,442.1	-1.9	11,282.2	20.5
2007	463,120.4	2.0	355,731.5	-1.6	14,152.3	25.4
2008	489,995.4	5.8	370,015.3	4.0	14,168.1	0.1
2009	369,528.8	-24.6	271,173.8	-26.7	13,036.9	-8.0
2010	404,581.7	9.5	296,441.9	9.3	16,983.3	30.3
Imports						
1996	237,688.6	3.4	180,010.1	4.3	5,581.1	13.9
1997	277,726.5	16.8	211,450.8	17.5	6,126.5	9.8
1998	303,398.6	9.2	233,777.6	10.6	6,083.1	-0.7
1999	327,026.0	7.8	249,485.3	6.7	7,685.4	26.3
2000	362,336.7	10.8	266,511.1	6.8	12,289.3	59.9
2001	350,071.2	-3.4	254,330.7	-4.6	11,954.1	-2.7
2002	356,727.1	1.9	255,232.5	0.4	10,181.3	-14.8
2003	342,709.5	-3.9	240,356.3	-5.8	9,183.0	-9.8
2004	363,157.8	6.0	250,038.3	4.0	9,460.0	3.0
2005	387,837.8	6.8	259,332.9	3.7	9,066.5	-4.2
2006	404,345.4	4.3	265,088.3	2.2	9,547.1	5.3
2007	415,683.1	2.8	270,066.9	1.9	9,962.9	4.4
2008	443,751.7	6.8	281,555.4	4.3	11,323.7	13.7
2009	374,096.8	-15.7	236,288.9	-16.1	8,533.6	-24.6
2010	413,648.2	10.6	259,831.5	10.0	9,562.2	12.1

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

1. Includes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

2. Excludes the United Kingdom.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

European Union ²		Japan		Other OECD countries		Other countries	
\$ millions	annual % change	\$ millions	annual % change	\$ millions	annual % change	\$ millions	annual % change
12,796.3	-7.8	12,423.4	-6.5	5,087.8	11.5	22,702.0	-3.6
13,260.4	3.6	11,925.5	-4.0	8,849.0	73.9	22,111.6	-2.6
14,000.5	5.6	9,745.8	-18.3	9,120.9	3.1	19,652.2	-11.1
14,383.8	2.7	10,125.9	3.9	9,947.2	9.1	19,458.4	-1.0
16,846.3	17.1	11,297.4	11.6	12,059.0	21.2	22,875.1	17.6
16,688.9	-0.9	10,120.8	-10.4	12,172.5	0.9	22,672.9	-0.9
16,294.3	-2.4	10,115.0	-0.1	12,670.7	4.1	21,745.2	-4.1
16,423.4	0.8	9,799.5	-3.1	12,754.1	0.7	23,466.4	7.9
17,533.8	6.8	9,846.4	0.5	14,189.1	11.3	27,496.2	17.2
18,643.8	6.3	10,172.8	3.3	14,545.6	2.5	29,208.5	6.2
20,903.7	12.1	10,278.1	1.0	16,808.1	15.6	33,237.6	13.8
24,392.7	16.7	10,026.8	-2.4	19,743.6	17.5	39,073.5	17.6
25,383.3	4.1	11,871.7	18.4	21,077.2	6.8	47,479.8	21.5
19,034.0	-25.0	8,865.0	-25.3	16,699.3	-20.8	40,719.6	-14.2
19,470.8	2.3	9,715.5	9.6	17,904.0	7.2	44,066.1	8.2
14,994.7	-2.6	7,227.4	-14.2	9,040.6	13.8	20,834.6	0.4
18,112.9	20.8	8,711.0	20.5	11,376.7	25.8	21,948.7	5.3
19,141.2	5.7	9,671.8	11.0	11,398.8	0.2	23,326.1	6.3
20,765.8	8.5	10,592.2	9.5	13,257.2	16.3	25,240.1	8.2
21,136.5	1.8	11,729.8	10.7	19,067.6	43.8	31,602.5	25.2
23,197.1	9.7	10,571.9	-9.9	18,649.8	-2.2	31,367.6	-0.7
25,867.0	11.5	11,732.6	11.0	19,686.6	5.6	34,027.1	8.5
26,001.0	0.5	10,645.5	-9.3	19,696.9	0.1	36,826.8	8.2
27,007.0	3.9	10,094.5	-5.2	22,283.6	13.1	44,274.4	20.2
29,487.3	9.2	11,213.1	11.1	24,282.1	9.0	54,455.9	23.0
32,547.5	10.4	11,849.9	5.7	23,680.1	-2.5	61,632.4	13.2
32,403.7	-0.4	11,967.1	1.0	25,159.8	6.2	66,122.7	7.3
35,347.0	9.1	11,670.4	-2.5	27,408.4	8.9	76,447.0	15.6
30,238.6	-14.5	9,327.4	-20.1	25,973.0	-5.2	63,735.4	-16.6
30,784.7	1.8	10,029.6	7.5	29,010.8	11.7	74,429.3	16.8

Table 20.4 International trade in services, selected years, 1994 to 2009

	Receipts			
	1994	1999	2004	2009
	\$ millions			
Travel	9,558	15,141	16,980	15,520
Business travel	1,809	2,897	2,659	2,528
Personal travel	7,749	12,245	14,321	12,992
Transportation	6,678	9,691	11,040	10,119
Water transport	1,925	1,924	2,906	2,707
Air transport	2,598	4,407	4,671	4,409
Land and other transport	2,155	3,360	3,463	3,004
Commercial services	15,492	27,483	35,765	39,681
Communications services	1,618	2,175	2,440	2,649
Construction services	108	291	166	297
Insurance services	3,420	3,316	4,145	4,340
Other financial services	992	1,199	1,465	2,636
Computer and information services	1,129	2,963	3,912	4,873
Royalties and license fees	440	2,294	3,907	3,673
Non-financial commissions	469	711	685	962
Equipment rentals	222	281	354	492
Management services	1,321	2,693	5,328	5,881
Advertising and related services	181	322	492	559
Research and development	1,332	3,208	3,297	3,457
Architectural, engineering and other technical services	1,515	2,326	4,410	4,876
Miscellaneous services to business	1,943	3,645	2,776	2,849
Audiovisual services	653	1,880	2,160	1,874
Personal, cultural and recreational services	147	177	230	264

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 376-0031, 376-0032 and 376-0033.

Payments				Balance			
1994	1999	2004	2009	1994	1999	2004	2009
\$ millions							
13,678	17,092	20,237	27,692	-4,120	-1,951	-3,257	-12,172
2,774	4,059	3,131	3,520	-965	-1,162	-472	-993
10,904	13,034	17,106	24,172	-3,155	-789	-2,785	-11,180
10,528	12,307	15,919	19,656	-3,849	-2,617	-4,879	-9,537
4,218	4,301	6,624	8,699	-2,292	-2,377	-3,718	-5,992
4,382	5,415	6,862	8,719	-1,784	-1,008	-2,191	-4,310
1,928	2,591	2,433	2,239	227	769	1,030	765
19,602	30,110	39,284	41,155	-4,110	-2,627	-3,518	-1,474
1,550	2,077	2,143	2,089	69	98	297	560
288	287	191	351	-180	4	-25	-53
4,037	4,410	6,127	6,410	-617	-1,095	-1,982	-2,070
1,381	1,844	2,804	4,039	-389	-645	-1,339	-1,403
685	1,294	2,210	2,435	444	1,669	1,701	2,438
2,409	4,958	8,548	8,801	-1,968	-2,664	-4,640	-5,128
503	684	562	741	-34	26	123	221
399	656	817	1,176	-176	-375	-463	-684
2,243	4,247	5,517	4,722	-922	-1,554	-189	1,159
407	517	478	327	-226	-195	14	232
769	1,561	1,375	1,185	563	1,647	1,921	2,272
819	1,369	2,409	3,243	696	957	2,001	1,633
2,948	4,238	3,709	3,255	-1,004	-592	-933	-406
1,052	1,807	2,193	2,153	-400	73	-33	-279
112	159	202	228	35	18	28	36

Table 20.5 International trade in goods and services, by province and territory, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	\$ millions					
Exports from Canada	302,480	321,248	348,604	379,203	424,258	490,688
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,069	3,209	3,404	3,828	4,503	5,899
Prince Edward Island	516	539	636	819	978	1,035
Nova Scotia	4,100	4,741	5,171	5,340	5,685	6,953
New Brunswick	5,385	5,770	6,048	6,215	6,954	8,441
Quebec	59,188	60,756	65,694	73,542	83,098	97,305
Ontario	148,030	157,644	172,384	193,513	216,844	237,395
Manitoba	6,888	7,546	8,872	9,829	9,622	10,471
Saskatchewan	9,739	11,255	12,160	11,760	12,261	14,684
Alberta	30,009	35,189	38,079	38,147	43,584	61,198
British Columbia	34,763	33,647	35,345	35,596	39,624	46,028
Yukon	240	384	288	230	215	210
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	533	562	515	371	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	698	804
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	186	261
Outside Canada	20	6	8	15	6	3
Imports to Canada	276,618	287,553	331,271	360,871	388,303	428,754
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,505	2,557	3,159	3,538	4,004	4,998
Prince Edward Island	438	408	529	652	707	782
Nova Scotia	5,209	5,893	6,981	7,147	7,981	8,502
New Brunswick	5,614	6,078	6,414	6,542	7,522	8,917
Quebec	55,139	58,430	66,358	72,695	80,354	89,999
Ontario	143,920	147,061	168,003	183,803	198,363	215,663
Manitoba	8,004	7,830	9,271	9,925	9,953	10,473
Saskatchewan	6,463	6,652	8,425	8,613	9,094	9,367
Alberta	19,521	22,686	29,097	33,527	33,930	40,419
British Columbia	28,786	28,951	31,953	33,200	35,120	38,240
Yukon	199	185	193	232	255	263
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	376	386	486	594	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	425	581
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	229	232
Outside Canada	444	437	402	403	366	318

Note: Expenditure-based gross domestic product at current prices.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
\$ millions								
482,463	479,185	462,473	495,980	519,435	524,075	534,718	563,948	438,553
4,762	6,530	6,893	7,489	8,500	9,871	12,323	15,311	9,670
1,037	1,080	1,089	1,084	1,093	1,021	1,159	1,193	1,136
7,188	7,324	7,295	7,749	7,783	7,088	7,764	8,137	6,873
9,844	9,920	10,274	11,234	12,136	11,743	12,314	13,474	10,835
94,115	92,929	84,807	88,964	91,057	93,579	94,223	95,475	79,837
229,645	233,884	218,716	228,325	229,796	227,212	226,511	215,740	174,161
11,074	11,383	11,356	11,992	12,821	13,924	16,618	16,574	14,068
13,747	14,278	13,601	15,605	17,102	17,672	20,165	29,013	21,196
64,802	58,811	65,041	75,608	88,345	90,499	92,594	116,886	79,135
44,933	41,624	41,372	45,445	48,658	49,428	48,775	49,322	39,576
182	175	171	193	174	168	204	359	349
..
911	1,047	1,796	2,227	1,934	1,806	1,998	2,421	1,675
222	200	59	62	35	62	65	39	38
3	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
418,836	428,301	416,856	440,314	468,270	487,674	505,055	539,012	464,722
4,704	5,140	5,340	5,910	6,305	6,510	6,962	8,793	6,453
818	864	887	859	902	922	986	1,051	980
8,778	9,212	8,840	8,932	9,510	9,366	10,307	11,057	10,291
9,488	9,554	9,569	10,552	11,940	12,058	12,315	15,541	13,208
85,496	87,078	84,296	88,494	94,870	99,130	103,175	113,114	98,917
206,818	212,016	204,027	216,128	223,640	227,646	231,643	237,829	204,689
10,414	11,079	11,100	11,319	11,682	12,269	13,751	14,926	13,947
9,306	9,623	9,456	9,768	10,815	11,566	12,887	14,634	13,651
42,512	43,267	43,440	46,223	53,389	59,796	61,787	67,227	53,839
38,903	38,855	38,377	40,396	43,332	46,577	49,351	52,837	47,031
274	294	284	313	359	376	372	425	408
..
688	737	661	872	925	882	911	863	753
275	249	242	211	258	234	280	365	218
360	332	338	338	344	340	329	351	339

The Canadian labour market recovered relatively quickly from the 2008–2009 recession. During the downturn, unemployment reached 8.7% and the number of people employed fell by more than 400,000 in the 9 months following October 2008.

By January 2011—27 months after employment last peaked in October 2008—employment had regained all of the lost ground and unemployment had declined to 7.8%. By comparison, the labour market took much longer to recover from the recessions in the early 1980s and early 1990s—40 months and 53 months, respectively.

Employment growth

Employment increased by 298,000 (1.8%) in 2010, mostly in the first half of the year. This was the largest increase since 2007. This increase followed a 1.2% decrease in employment in 2009.

The job growth was in both full-time (215,000) and part-time (83,000) work; however, part-time grew at a faster pace (2.6% versus 1.6%). This contrasts with 2009, when full-time employment declined by 1.5% and part-time employment increased by 0.2%. With more people working full time in 2010, the number of hours worked rose 1.9%, after having declined 0.8% the year before.

Older workers experienced the fastest employment growth in 2010. Employment among workers aged 55 and older increased 6.4% (180,000), with strong employment growth seen among both older men (6.0%) and older women (6.8%). Employment grew by 0.8% for both core-age workers (aged 25 to 54) and youths (aged 15 to 24). For core-age workers, all the employment growth occurred among men (2.0%).

In the downturn, younger workers, men and individuals with less education experienced disproportionate job losses.

Where the jobs are

Most of 2010's employment growth was in the private sector, where the increase numbered 297,000 employees, up 2.8%. Employment in the public sector increased by 109,000 workers, up 3.1%. The number of self-employed workers, however, fell by 108,000 workers, a drop of 3.9%. In 2009, self-employment grew by 85,000 and the number of private-sector employees fell by 293,000. There was little change in the public sector.

Manufacturing dominated employment growth at year-end. In December 2010, employment in manufacturing rose steeply. Overall, manufacturing employment increased 2.2% in 2010. However, the fastest employment growth occurred in the following industries: transportation and warehousing (9.8%); natural resources (7.3%); business, building and other support services (6.8%); public administration (5.3%); and construction (4.3%).

Provincially, employment growth rates in 2010 were above the national average of 1.8% in Newfoundland and Labrador (3.9%), Quebec (2.4%), Manitoba (2.4%) and Ontario (2.3%). Ontario and Quebec are home to nearly 3 out of 4 manufacturing jobs. West of Manitoba, employment growth was much slower than the national average, while employment declined 1.1% in each of the Maritime provinces.

To learn more about

earnings and hours, employment by enterprise size, employment by industry, employment insurance, experienced labour, labour force characteristics, occupations, payroll employment, people employed, public sector employment, reasons for part-time work, self-employment, unemployment rate, unionization

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The underemployed

While employment recovered ground lost during the downturn, some of the workforce still remained underemployed as 2010 drew to a close. Visible underemployment happens when someone does not believe his or her work hours are sufficient, while invisible underemployment occurs when skills are not fully used or when the job is considered substandard because of wages or other employment characteristics.

A proxy for visible underemployment is the number of part-time workers who would prefer to be working full time. From October 2008 to October 2010, the number of involuntary part-time workers increased by 20.0% (140,400). These underemployed workers represented 4.1% of the employed population in October 2008, which expanded to 4.9% in October 2010.

An alternative measure of unemployment known as R7, which Statistics Canada produces according to concepts and methods suggested by the International

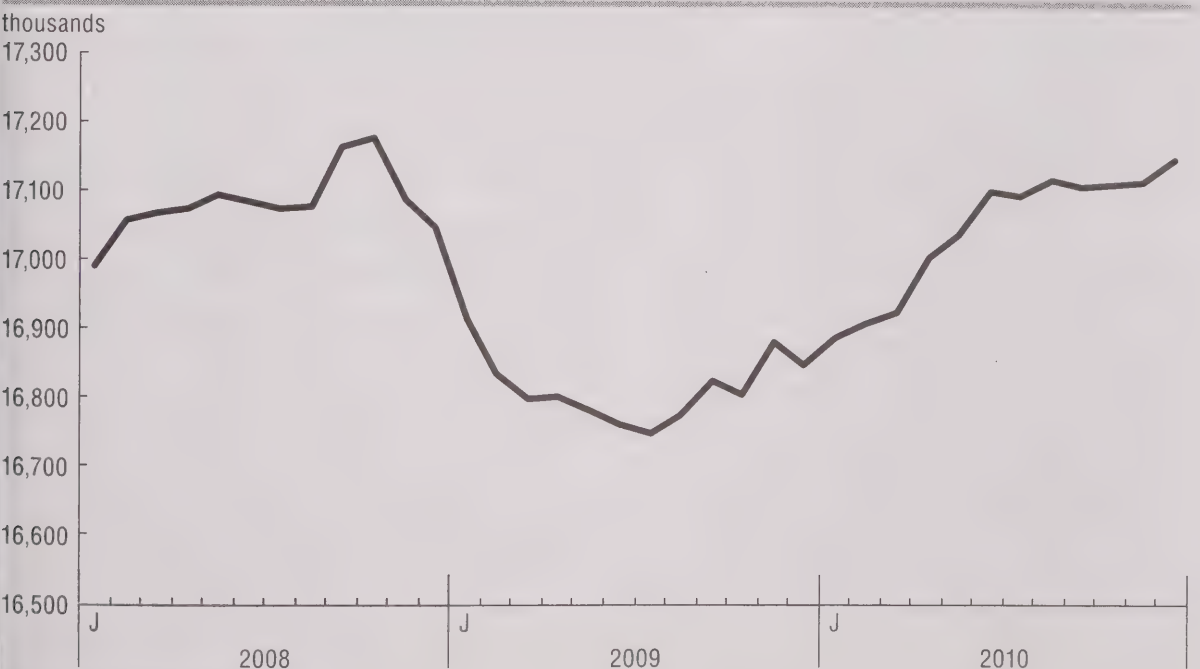
Table 21.a
Labour market indicators

	2009	2010
	thousands	
Population aged 15 and older	27,298.2	27,658.5
Labour force	18,329.0	18,525.1
Employment	16,813.1	17,041.0
Unemployment	1,516.0	1,484.1
Not in labour force	8,969.1	9,133.4
	%	
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.0
Participation rate	67.1	67.0
Employment rate	61.6	61.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Labor Organization, includes involuntary part-time workers—or underemployed workers. Taking the underemployed into account can increase the unemployment rate by a substantial margin. The R7 rate was 7.4% in October 2008, compared with the standard unemployment rate of 5.6%. By 2009, R7 was 9.9% and the standard rate was 7.6%. By October 2010, the R7 rate had fallen 0.6 percentage points, but was still much higher than it had been at the beginning of the recession.

Chart 21.1
Employment, all industries, by month



Note: Seasonally adjusted.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0087.

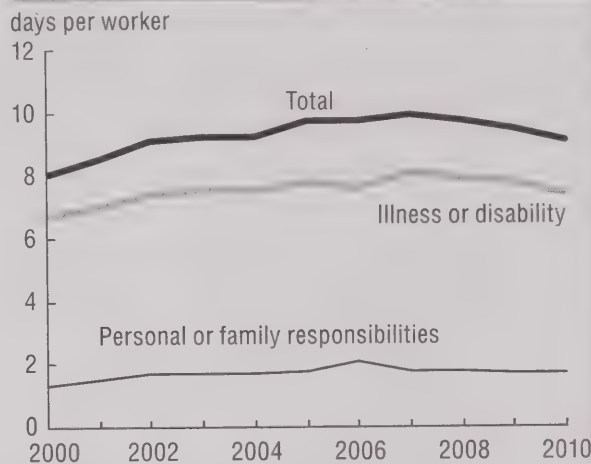
Work absences for personal reasons rising

Canadians are increasingly missing work for personal reasons (illness, disability and personal or family responsibilities excluding maternity). In 2010, 9.1 days were missed on average by employees working full-time, compared with 8.0 days in 2000. Factors behind this trend are aging workers, more women in the workforce, high stress and generous sick and family-related benefits.

In 2010, men were absent 7.6 days and women, 11.0. Full-time workers with one or more preschoolers were absent 3.1 days, whereas families without children were absent 1.4 days. Workers who do not belong to a union, are not permanent or work in the private sector missed fewer days.

The most days missed in 2010 were by full-time employees in Newfoundland and Labrador (11.0), New Brunswick, Quebec

Chart 21.2
Work absences for personal reasons



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

and Manitoba (10.4); workers in Alberta (8.1) and Ontario (8.2) were absent the least number of days. The industry with the most days missed was health care and social assistance (13.4) and the industry with the least days was professional, scientific and technical services (5.4).

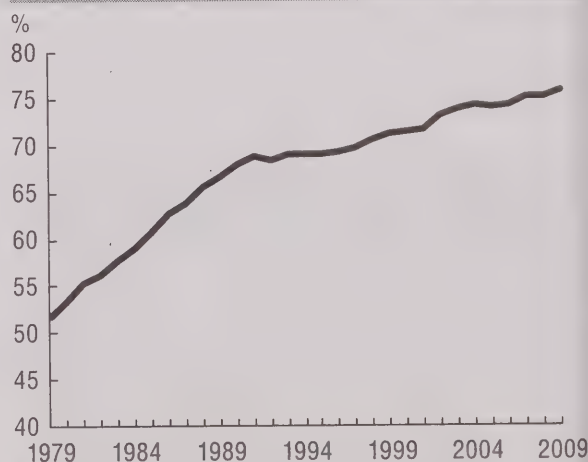
Working wives in economic downturns

Over the past 40 years, women's participation in the labour force has been increasing; this trend has improved the economic security of Canadian couples during economic downturns.

In the 2008–2009 recession, almost 70% of unemployed husbands had a working spouse, compared with 50% during the 1981–1983 recession. Women married to unemployed men averaged about 30 hours of work per week in both of these downturns. They worked on average 41 weeks in 2006, an increase from 35 weeks in 1981. By 2006, wives were earning an average of \$18,550 per year, compared with \$10,690 in 1981.

Between the two downturns, more and more women joined the labour market. Women with an unemployed spouse

Chart 21.3
Labour force participation rates of married women aged 20 to 64



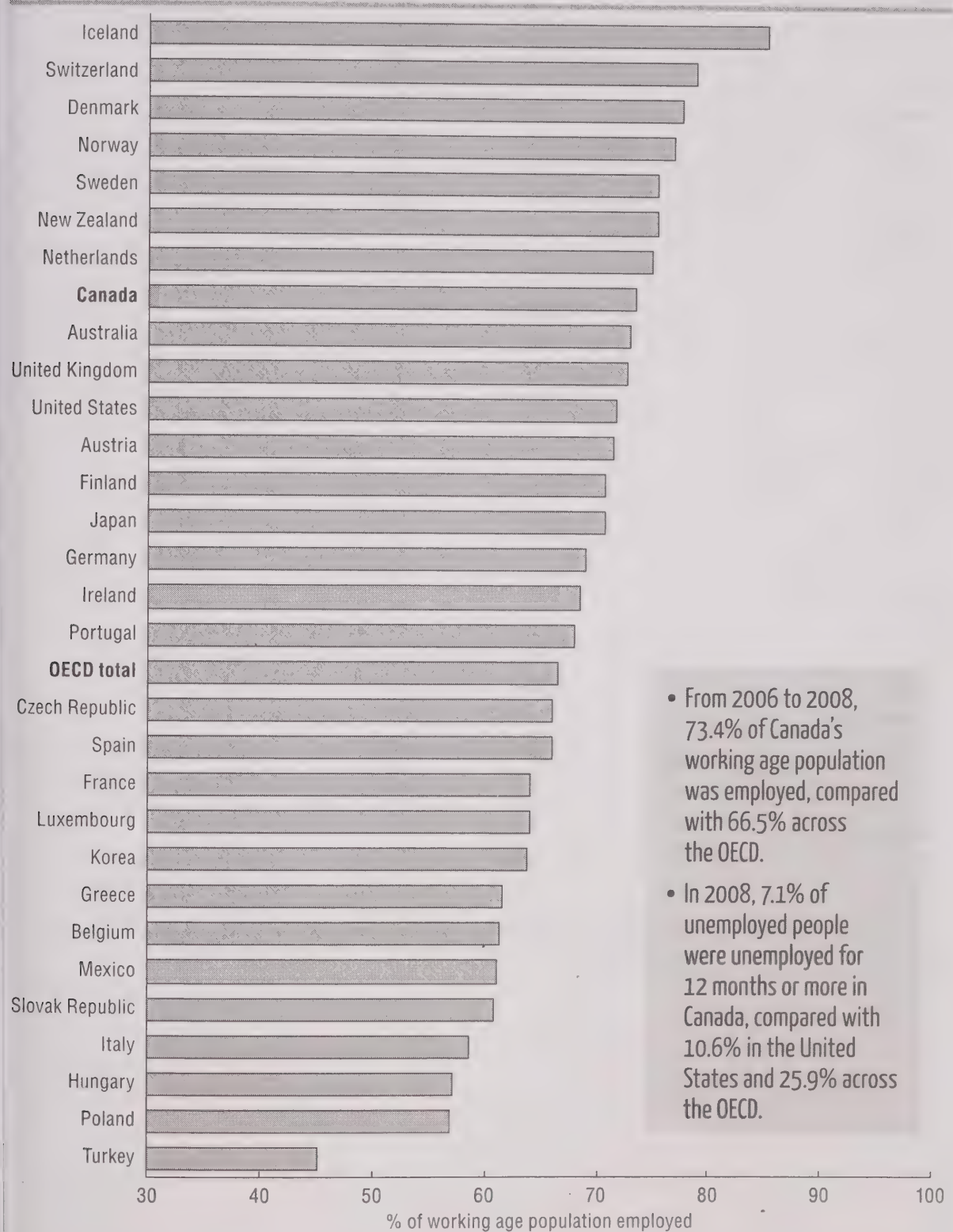
Note: Includes legal marriage and common-law relationships.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

increased their participation the most when their husbands were aged 45 to 64 or when their husbands did not have a university degree.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 21.4
Employment rate by selected country, 2006-to-2008 average



- From 2006 to 2008, 73.4% of Canada's working age population was employed, compared with 66.5% across the OECD.
- In 2008, 7.1% of unemployed people were unemployed for 12 months or more in Canada, compared with 10.6% in the United States and 25.9% across the OECD.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 21.1 Labour force characteristics, by sex and by province, 2010

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands				
Population					
Both sexes	27,658.5	428.1	117.0	777.0	616.8
Males	13,624.9	208.5	56.9	371.0	298.4
Females	14,033.6	219.6	60.2	406.0	318.3
Labour force					
Both sexes	18,525.1	256.3	79.5	498.8	392.5
Males	9,763.3	133.0	41.2	253.3	203.2
Females	8,761.8	123.3	38.3	245.4	189.3
Employment					
Both sexes	17,041.0	219.4	70.6	452.5	356.1
Males	8,911.6	110.0	35.8	226.7	181.2
Females	8,129.5	109.4	34.8	225.7	174.9
Unemployment					
Both sexes	1,484.1	36.9	8.9	46.3	36.4
Males	851.7	23.0	5.3	26.6	22.0
Females	632.4	13.9	3.5	19.7	14.4
Not in the labour force					
Both sexes	9,133.4	171.8	37.6	278.3	224.2
Males	3,861.6	75.5	15.7	117.7	95.2
Females	5,271.8	96.2	21.8	160.6	129.0
	%				
Participation rate					
Both sexes	67.0	59.9	67.9	64.2	63.6
Males	71.7	63.8	72.4	68.3	68.1
Females	62.4	56.1	63.6	60.4	59.5
Employment rate					
Both sexes	61.6	51.2	60.3	58.2	57.7
Males	65.4	52.8	62.9	61.1	60.7
Females	57.9	49.8	57.8	55.6	54.9
Unemployment rate					
Both sexes	8.0	14.4	11.2	9.3	9.3
Males	8.7	17.3	12.9	10.5	10.8
Females	7.2	11.3	9.1	8.0	7.6

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
thousands					
6,507.2	10,790.6	941.0	790.9	2,960.9	3,729.1
3,213.1	5,276.0	464.1	391.4	1,509.6	1,835.8
3,294.0	5,514.6	476.9	399.5	1,451.3	1,893.3
4,253.6	7,236.6	654.9	553.0	2,157.3	2,442.7
2,244.2	3,767.5	349.3	296.7	1,188.8	1,286.2
2,009.4	3,469.1	305.6	256.2	968.6	1,156.6
3,915.1	6,610.0	619.8	524.3	2,016.6	2,256.5
2,045.0	3,417.5	329.6	280.4	1,108.1	1,177.3
1,870.2	3,192.5	290.2	243.9	908.5	1,079.2
338.5	626.6	35.1	28.7	140.7	186.2
199.2	350.0	19.7	16.3	80.7	108.9
139.2	276.6	15.4	12.3	60.0	77.3
2,253.6	3,554.0	286.1	237.9	803.5	1,286.4
968.9	1,508.5	114.8	94.7	320.8	549.7
1,284.6	2,045.5	171.2	143.2	482.7	736.7
%					
65.4	67.1	69.6	69.9	72.9	65.5
69.8	71.4	75.3	75.8	78.7	70.1
61.0	62.9	64.1	64.1	66.7	61.1
60.2	61.3	65.9	66.3	68.1	60.5
63.6	64.8	71.0	71.6	73.4	64.1
56.8	57.9	60.9	61.1	62.6	57.0
8.0	8.7	5.4	5.2	6.5	7.6
8.9	9.3	5.6	5.5	6.8	8.5
6.9	8.0	5.0	4.8	6.2	6.7

Table 21.2 Labour force and participation rates, by sex and age group, 1985 to 2010

	Labour force			Participation rates	
	15 and older			15 and older	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females
	thousands			%	
1985	13,026.1	7,485.3	5,540.7	76.7	54.9
1986	13,282.7	7,589.0	5,693.7	76.9	55.7
1987	13,526.0	7,680.2	5,845.8	76.8	56.5
1988	13,779.1	7,754.3	6,024.8	76.6	57.4
1989	14,057.0	7,872.4	6,184.6	76.8	58.1
1990	14,244.6	7,924.1	6,320.6	76.1	58.5
1991	14,336.3	7,924.6	6,411.8	75.0	58.4
1992	14,336.1	7,911.2	6,425.0	73.9	57.8
1993	14,435.0	7,943.2	6,491.9	73.3	57.7
1994	14,573.7	8,014.3	6,559.4	73.1	57.5
1995	14,689.2	8,049.5	6,639.8	72.5	57.5
1996	14,848.5	8,122.8	6,725.7	72.2	57.5
1997	15,080.6	8,235.9	6,844.6	72.2	57.8
1998	15,314.8	8,326.4	6,988.4	72.1	58.4
1999	15,583.7	8,453.4	7,130.3	72.4	58.9
2000	15,841.9	8,565.7	7,276.2	72.3	59.4
2001	16,104.9	8,689.2	7,415.7	72.3	59.7
2002	16,569.1	8,908.1	7,661.0	73.0	60.9
2003	16,948.0	9,064.9	7,883.2	73.4	61.9
2004	17,154.3	9,158.4	7,995.9	73.2	61.9
2005	17,293.5	9,236.6	8,056.9	72.8	61.6
2006	17,516.7	9,308.3	8,208.4	72.3	61.8
2007	17,884.2	9,472.3	8,411.9	72.5	62.5
2008	18,203.9	9,644.4	8,559.5	72.8	62.7
2009	18,329.0	9,671.3	8,657.8	71.9	62.5
2010	18,525.1	9,763.3	8,761.8	71.7	62.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Participation rates

15 to 24		25 to 44		45 and older		65 and older	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
%							
71.3	65.8	94.3	71.0	59.4	31.8	11.4	3.9
72.3	67.1	94.4	73.2	58.7	31.0	11.0	3.4
73.0	67.5	94.3	74.0	58.1	32.0	11.2	3.3
73.1	68.0	94.2	75.3	57.5	33.0	10.7	3.6
73.8	68.5	94.2	76.6	57.4	33.4	10.5	3.9
72.4	67.3	93.8	77.7	56.8	33.9	10.8	3.6
70.1	66.1	93.1	77.8	56.3	34.6	11.1	3.4
67.8	64.5	92.0	76.8	55.9	35.4	10.6	3.4
66.5	62.2	92.1	77.1	55.5	36.1	9.7	3.5
65.9	61.9	91.8	76.9	55.9	36.6	10.7	3.4
64.9	61.3	91.6	77.1	55.4	36.9	9.9	3.4
64.0	60.4	91.6	77.8	55.4	37.1	9.8	3.4
63.6	59.2	91.9	78.5	55.8	38.1	9.9	3.6
63.4	60.1	92.2	79.0	55.9	39.3	10.3	3.5
65.3	61.6	92.1	79.6	56.4	40.0	9.8	3.4
65.8	62.9	92.1	79.9	56.7	40.9	9.5	3.3
66.0	63.2	92.1	80.4	56.9	41.6	9.4	3.4
67.7	65.3	92.4	81.3	58.2	43.2	10.4	3.8
68.2	66.4	92.5	81.8	59.2	45.1	11.5	4.3
67.6	66.0	92.4	82.2	59.6	45.5	11.8	4.5
66.0	65.7	92.3	81.7	59.9	45.7	12.1	4.9
66.2	66.2	92.1	81.7	59.6	46.6	12.1	5.2
67.4	66.5	92.1	82.5	60.0	47.7	13.0	5.6
68.0	67.0	92.4	82.1	60.5	48.5	14.2	6.8
65.7	65.2	91.4	82.3	60.5	48.9	15.1	6.7
64.4	64.6	91.3	82.3	60.7	49.3	16.2	7.5

Table 21.3 Labour force characteristics, by sex and age group, 2010

	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands			%		
Both sexes	18,525.1	17,041.0	1,484.1	67.0	61.6	8.0
15 to 24	2,876.5	2,451.3	425.2	64.5	55.0	14.8
15 to 19	1,113.2	891.4	221.8	51.4	41.1	19.9
20 to 24	1,763.3	1,559.9	203.4	76.9	68.0	11.5
25 and older	15,648.7	14,589.7	1,058.9	67.5	62.9	6.8
25 to 44	7,967.6	7,389.8	577.8	86.8	80.5	7.3
25 to 34	3,941.5	3,636.9	304.5	86.2	79.6	7.7
35 to 44	4,026.2	3,752.9	273.3	87.5	81.5	6.8
45 to 64	7,162.7	6,707.1	455.7	75.4	70.6	6.4
45 to 54	4,545.6	4,263.8	281.9	85.6	80.3	6.2
55 to 64	2,617.1	2,443.3	173.8	62.5	58.3	6.6
55 and older	3,135.4	2,936.1	199.2	36.0	33.7	6.4
65 and older	518.3	492.8	25.4	11.4	10.9	4.9
Males	9,763.3	8,911.6	851.7	71.7	65.4	8.7
15 to 24	1,467.6	1,216.5	251.1	64.4	53.4	17.1
15 to 19	547.3	422.8	124.5	49.4	38.2	22.7
20 to 24	920.3	793.6	126.6	78.6	67.8	13.8
25 and older	8,295.7	7,695.1	600.6	73.1	67.8	7.2
25 to 44	4,195.1	3,877.5	317.7	91.3	84.4	7.6
25 to 34	2,075.3	1,901.0	174.3	90.7	83.1	8.4
35 to 44	2,119.8	1,976.5	143.3	92.0	85.8	6.8
45 to 64	3,768.4	3,502.1	266.4	80.1	74.4	7.1
45 to 54	2,361.1	2,200.5	160.5	89.1	83.0	6.8
55 to 64	1,407.3	1,301.6	105.9	68.4	63.3	7.5
55 and older	1,739.6	1,617.1	122.5	42.4	39.4	7.0
65 and older	332.2	315.5	16.7	16.2	15.4	5.0
Females	8,761.8	8,129.5	632.4	62.4	57.9	7.2
15 to 24	1,408.9	1,234.8	174.1	64.6	56.6	12.4
15 to 19	565.9	468.5	97.4	53.4	44.2	17.2
20 to 24	843.0	766.2	76.8	75.1	68.2	9.1
25 and older	7,352.9	6,894.7	458.3	62.0	58.2	6.2
25 to 44	3,772.5	3,512.3	260.2	82.3	76.7	6.9
25 to 34	1,866.0	1,735.9	130.2	81.7	76.0	7.0
35 to 44	1,906.4	1,776.5	130.0	82.9	77.3	6.8
45 to 64	3,394.5	3,205.1	189.3	70.9	66.9	5.6
45 to 54	2,184.7	2,063.3	121.4	82.2	77.7	5.6
55 to 64	1,209.8	1,141.8	67.9	56.7	53.5	5.6
55 and older	1,395.8	1,319.1	76.8	30.3	28.6	5.5
65 and older	186.0	177.3	8.8	7.5	7.1	4.7

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 21.4 Labour force characteristics, by census metropolitan area, 2010

	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands			%		
St. John's	109.3	100.9	8.4	68.6	63.3	7.7
Halifax	236.0	221.1	14.9	70.6	66.1	6.3
Moncton	76.2	70.9	5.3	67.3	62.6	7.0
Saint John	69.3	64.0	5.3	65.7	60.7	7.6
Saguenay	75.6	69.5	6.1	59.8	55.0	8.1
Québec	431.1	410.2	21.0	68.6	65.2	4.9
Sherbrooke	100.3	92.6	7.6	61.6	56.8	7.6
Trois-Rivières	72.8	66.2	6.6	58.9	53.6	9.1
Montréal	2,138.9	1,954.2	184.7	67.2	61.4	8.6
Ottawa-Gatineau	736.1	687.9	48.2	72.5	67.7	6.5
Kingston	82.1	77.1	5.0	62.7	58.9	6.1
Peterborough	63.2	57.2	6.1	62.0	56.1	9.7
Oshawa	209.0	188.2	20.8	70.1	63.1	10.0
Toronto	3,210.2	2,919.4	290.8	68.3	62.2	9.1
Hamilton	402.5	371.8	30.7	65.8	60.8	7.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	212.5	192.5	20.0	62.9	57.0	9.4
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	286.6	263.7	22.9	71.2	65.5	8.0
Brantford	73.8	67.4	6.4	68.9	62.9	8.7
Guelph	82.0	75.5	6.5	73.2	67.4	7.9
London	268.1	244.9	23.1	65.7	60.1	8.6
Windsor	168.0	148.7	19.3	62.6	55.4	11.5
Barrie	113.1	102.2	10.8	71.3	64.4	9.5
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	89.9	81.5	8.4	64.9	58.8	9.3
Thunder Bay	64.0	59.8	4.2	62.3	58.2	6.6
Winnipeg	433.1	408.5	24.5	70.5	66.5	5.7
Regina	124.8	118.9	5.9	71.8	68.4	4.7
Saskatoon	154.2	145.9	8.3	71.7	67.8	5.4
Calgary	756.2	704.8	51.3	74.6	69.5	6.8
Edmonton	679.2	633.4	45.8	71.5	66.7	6.7
Kelowna	102.6	94.6	7.9	69.8	64.4	7.7
Abbotsford-Mission	97.3	89.5	7.8	68.6	63.1	8.0
Vancouver	1,318.5	1,219.6	98.9	66.2	61.2	7.5
Victoria	194.9	183.4	11.6	65.4	61.6	6.0

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.

All geographic boundaries are based on the 2006 Census boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0110.

Table 21.5 Full-time and part-time employment, by sex and age group, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands					
Total employment						
Both sexes	16,124.7	16,410.2	16,805.6	17,087.4	16,813.1	17,041.0
15 to 24	2,480.8	2,546.0	2,615.1	2,646.7	2,471.9	2,451.3
25 to 44	7,535.1	7,516.6	7,556.6	7,549.5	7,359.2	7,389.8
45 and older	6,108.8	6,347.6	6,633.9	6,891.2	6,982.0	7,199.9
Males	8,589.9	8,701.8	8,868.2	9,012.4	8,760.7	8,911.6
15 to 24	1,246.1	1,284.9	1,328.7	1,339.4	1,225.7	1,216.5
25 to 44	4,008.2	3,991.4	3,982.5	3,994.4	3,839.0	3,877.5
45 and older	3,335.7	3,425.5	3,557.1	3,678.5	3,696.0	3,817.6
Females	7,534.8	7,708.5	7,937.3	8,075.1	8,052.4	8,129.5
15 to 24	1,234.7	1,261.1	1,286.4	1,307.4	1,246.2	1,234.8
25 to 44	3,527.0	3,525.2	3,574.1	3,555.1	3,520.2	3,512.3
45 and older	2,773.1	2,922.2	3,076.8	3,212.6	3,286.0	3,382.3
Full-time employment						
Both sexes	13,158.1	13,431.6	13,732.7	13,922.9	13,578.9	13,736.7
15 to 24	1,370.4	1,419.9	1,444.3	1,457.8	1,312.9	1,274.3
25 to 44	6,628.8	6,645.6	6,681.8	6,666.4	6,447.7	6,460.3
45 and older	5,159.0	5,366.1	5,606.6	5,798.7	5,818.3	6,002.1
Males	7,654.3	7,752.0	7,883.1	7,991.2	7,707.2	7,830.9
15 to 24	784.1	811.2	835.7	840.4	752.0	736.2
25 to 44	3,810.8	3,804.8	3,793.1	3,787.2	3,615.7	3,648.6
45 and older	3,059.3	3,136.0	3,254.3	3,363.6	3,339.6	3,446.1
Females	5,503.8	5,679.6	5,849.6	5,931.7	5,871.7	5,905.8
15 to 24	586.2	608.8	608.6	617.4	560.9	538.1
25 to 44	2,818.0	2,840.8	2,888.8	2,879.3	2,832.1	2,811.7
45 and older	2,099.6	2,230.1	2,352.2	2,435.0	2,478.7	2,556.0
Part-time employment						
Both sexes	2,966.6	2,978.6	3,072.9	3,164.5	3,234.2	3,304.4
15 to 24	1,110.4	1,126.0	1,170.8	1,188.9	1,159.0	1,177.0
25 to 44	906.3	871.0	874.8	883.1	911.5	929.5
45 and older	949.8	981.6	1,027.3	1,092.5	1,163.7	1,197.8
Males	935.6	949.8	985.2	1,021.1	1,053.4	1,080.7
15 to 24	461.9	473.7	493.0	499.0	473.7	480.3
25 to 44	197.3	186.6	189.5	207.3	223.4	228.9
45 and older	276.4	289.5	302.7	314.9	356.4	371.5
Females	2,031.0	2,028.8	2,087.7	2,143.3	2,180.8	2,223.7
15 to 24	648.5	652.4	677.8	689.9	685.3	696.7
25 to 44	709.0	684.4	685.3	675.8	688.1	700.6
45 and older	673.4	692.1	724.6	777.6	807.3	826.3

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 21.6 Reasons for part-time work, by sex and age group, 2010

	15 and older	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 and older
	thousands			
All people employed part time	3,304.4	1,177.0	929.5	1,197.8
Males	1,080.7	480.3	228.9	371.5
Females	2,223.7	696.7	700.6	826.3
	%			
Both sexes				
Own illness	3.4	0.5	3.1	6.5
Caring for children	9.4	0.8	26.8	4.4
Other personal/family responsibilities	2.6	0.5	3.6	4.0
Going to school	29.2	72.6	10.8	0.8
Personal preference	26.2	4.8	15.8	55.5
Other voluntary	1.3	0.6	1.9	1.5
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	27.8	20.3	38.0	27.4
Males				
Own illness	3.7	0.5	5.2	7.1
Caring for children	1.2	x	3.5	1.2
Other personal/family responsibilities	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.6
Going to school	36.5	73.0	17.9	0.9
Personal preference	25.1	4.6	16.7	56.7
Other voluntary	1.7	0.6	3.2	2.0
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	30.8	20.7	52.1	30.7
Females				
Own illness	3.2	0.4	2.4	6.2
Caring for children	13.4	1.3	34.4	5.8
Other personal/family responsibilities	3.4	0.5	4.3	5.1
Going to school	25.6	72.3	8.5	0.8
Personal preference	26.8	4.9	15.4	55.0
Other voluntary	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.2
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	26.4	20.0	33.4	25.9

Note: Expressed as a percentage of total part-time employment.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014.

Table 21.7 Employment, by industry, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	thousands					
All industries	13,420.1	13,708.2	14,047.0	14,402.0	14,760.1	14,940.9
Goods-producing	3,470.8	3,572.9	3,667.4	3,734.1	3,809.5	3,772.0
Agriculture	417.7	412.2	420.1	404.1	371.3	322.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	292.7	298.0	293.7	263.1	273.3	277.6
Utilities	124.0	115.7	114.3	114.7	115.8	122.9
Construction	711.9	725.8	736.0	763.9	806.9	819.5
Manufacturing	1,924.5	2,021.2	2,103.3	2,188.2	2,242.3	2,229.7
Services-producing	9,949.3	10,135.2	10,379.6	10,667.9	10,950.6	11,168.9
Trade	2,095.1	2,119.6	2,133.4	2,224.4	2,299.8	2,368.1
Transportation and warehousing	673.1	693.7	713.2	738.3	773.0	776.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	861.1	865.6	847.0	858.8	858.2	874.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	709.2	779.8	849.4	903.4	935.7	987.7
Business, building and other support services	421.1	440.4	476.6	502.5	531.2	532.8
Educational services	912.8	913.7	930.5	971.4	970.1	974.4
Health care and social assistance	1,392.8	1,384.6	1,425.2	1,436.9	1,516.9	1,545.3
Information, culture and recreation	578.2	602.1	613.6	629.2	667.6	709.3
Accommodation and food services	846.2	865.7	908.0	913.6	940.9	949.2
Other services	652.9	674.7	701.2	712.3	682.7	664.0
Public administration	806.8	795.5	781.6	777.1	774.6	786.4

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
thousands								
15,297.9	15,662.9	15,921.8	16,124.7	16,410.2	16,805.6	17,087.4	16,813.1	17,041.0
3,878.4	3,927.8	3,993.3	4,008.1	3,975.9	3,975.7	4,013.4	3,724.3	3,740.0
325.7	330.9	328.6	347.5	346.9	335.0	323.6	316.1	300.7
270.7	280.2	287.0	311.7	334.1	341.7	344.6	317.9	329.4
130.3	129.9	131.9	124.1	121.3	137.7	151.5	147.6	148.3
860.7	908.0	953.3	1,015.4	1,066.4	1,130.5	1,231.0	1,160.8	1,217.2
2,291.0	2,278.8	2,292.4	2,209.5	2,107.2	2,030.9	1,962.7	1,781.8	1,744.3
11,419.5	11,735.1	11,928.5	12,116.6	12,434.3	12,829.9	13,074.0	13,088.8	13,301.0
2,389.7	2,453.4	2,497.1	2,565.0	2,616.4	2,673.3	2,684.9	2,652.2	2,677.8
759.0	790.8	808.2	794.6	794.8	819.7	848.9	816.2	805.7
900.5	923.7	964.3	986.1	1,032.9	1,055.8	1,073.6	1,092.1	1,095.7
981.4	999.8	1,009.6	1,041.5	1,082.1	1,129.9	1,189.3	1,191.9	1,266.7
585.7	611.5	630.8	653.3	683.3	699.0	685.0	654.9	672.2
1,003.6	1,030.0	1,033.5	1,098.9	1,154.7	1,179.8	1,186.3	1,188.8	1,217.8
1,613.2	1,674.1	1,719.1	1,721.3	1,779.0	1,835.4	1,893.0	1,949.2	2,030.7
713.1	717.5	733.9	729.4	742.3	776.3	758.4	769.6	766.0
987.6	996.5	1,003.9	999.4	1,013.9	1,073.8	1,080.6	1,056.6	1,058.4
691.0	714.2	701.5	696.1	701.1	721.8	748.3	787.0	753.5
794.7	823.6	826.6	831.0	834.0	865.1	925.7	930.3	956.4

Table 21.8 Employment, by industry and by province, 2010

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands				
All industries	17,041.0	219.4	70.6	452.5	356.1
Goods-producing	3,740.0	44.7	16.7	86.8	79.8
Agriculture	300.7	1.7	3.3	5.8	5.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	329.4	15.9	2.8	12.0	10.5
Utilities	148.3	1.9	0.3	4.2	4.3
Construction	1,217.2	15.4	5.0	32.1	28.4
Manufacturing	1,744.3	9.8	5.3	32.7	30.8
Services-producing	13,301.0	174.6	54.0	365.7	276.3
Trade	2,677.8	37.4	10.3	76.3	56.0
Transportation and warehousing	805.7	11.8	2.1	18.5	18.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,095.7	7.6	2.5	24.4	15.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,266.7	7.1	2.7	23.7	15.6
Business, building and other support services	672.2	5.6	2.8	23.6	17.4
Educational services	1,217.8	17.1	5.9	33.6	26.4
Health care and social assistance	2,030.7	36.6	8.7	68.7	50.1
Information, culture and recreation	766.0	7.8	2.6	19.4	12.7
Accommodation and food services	1,058.4	13.9	5.2	28.5	20.8
Other services	753.5	11.2	3.2	18.5	17.2
Public administration	956.4	18.6	8.0	30.7	25.4

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

Table 21.9 Payroll employment and earnings, public administration, 1997 to 2010

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	thousands				
Employment					
All industries¹	11,624.9	11,885.4	12,055.8	12,460.9	12,898.1
Public administration	707.6	702.3	705.0	713.0	840.5
Federal administration	236.8	234.7	237.9	240.9	252.0
Provincial and territorial administration	202.7	202.1	206.1	208.0	224.3
Local administration	234.8	231.5	226.6	229.9	324.1
	average weekly (\$)				
Earnings					
All industries¹	623.43	632.72	640.47	655.55	657.01
Public administration	729.12	734.05	761.05	781.15	781.53
Federal administration	813.34	830.71	886.01	926.60	934.05
Provincial and territorial administration	741.41	750.14	758.82	767.44	798.67
Local administration	666.15	657.34	671.37	680.57	685.09

Notes: Data include overtime.

Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and the military.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, CANSIM tables 281-0024 and 281-0027.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
thousands					
3,915.1	6,610.0	619.8	524.3	2,016.6	2,256.5
848.3	1,394.0	143.4	143.4	540.2	442.7
53.6	84.6	25.2	41.8	47.1	31.8
30.1	40.7	7.2	26.0	143.6	40.6
33.3	58.8	8.1	5.0	18.4	14.0
230.7	428.8	39.7	40.1	206.5	190.5
500.7	781.1	63.1	30.5	124.6	165.8
3,066.8	5,216.0	476.4	381.0	1,476.4	1,813.8
637.6	1,011.1	92.9	80.2	306.0	370.1
165.6	304.3	35.2	25.7	104.9	118.6
235.9	497.6	34.5	30.5	105.2	141.8
296.7	544.8	27.3	23.4	150.9	174.3
143.5	283.8	19.9	11.7	72.9	91.0
257.8	489.1	51.9	39.3	129.5	167.3
506.0	718.3	91.1	67.8	219.3	264.2
174.7	322.4	22.6	18.6	77.0	108.1
243.5	388.3	40.0	30.6	125.2	162.3
166.5	283.7	25.8	24.3	98.4	104.7
238.9	372.5	35.3	28.6	86.9	111.4

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
thousands								
13,108.5	13,383.0	13,605.7	13,890.0	14,260.9	14,570.4	14,845.0	14,575.8	14,701.4
842.6	891.1	900.6	924.2	948.3	963.9	1,010.7	1,044.5	1,049.7
260.7	265.6	264.9	267.2	280.7	281.5	292.2	292.3	295.6
220.4	238.1	240.0	248.2	252.6	255.4	267.6	286.5	285.2
320.4	343.9	350.2	363.4	371.1	383.6	406.5	421.6	424.3
average weekly (\$)								
672.85	690.87	709.37	737.39	755.53	788.18	810.96	823.88	853.19
844.05	867.51	893.86	925.30	950.88	1,007.27	1,040.23	1,070.82	1,094.93
1,006.75	1,050.21	1,077.79	1,137.76	1,145.57	1,233.71	1,286.46	1,324.27	1,356.52
835.75	884.38	924.90	953.10	1,000.25	1,046.59	1,089.55	1,161.63	1,170.49
755.43	751.61	772.87	788.08	809.12	856.34	871.63	876.99	909.87

Table 21.10 Employee wages, by selected characteristics and professions, 2009 and 2010

	2009		2010	
	thousands	average hourly wage (\$)	thousands	average hourly wage (\$)
All employed people¹	14,124.4	22.04	14,371.2	22.53
Aged 15 to 24	2,385.4	12.83	2,362.0	13.05
Aged 25 to 54	9,751.4	23.98	9,891.9	24.41
Aged 55 and older	1,987.6	23.59	2,117.4	24.33
Males	7,026.5	23.87	7,175.3	24.33
Females	7,097.9	20.23	7,195.9	20.74
Full-time workers	11,499.4	23.53	11,683.4	24.04
Part-time workers	2,625.1	15.53	2,687.8	15.96
Union coverage ²	4,444.4	25.20	4,532.6	26.04
No union coverage ³	9,680.1	20.59	9,838.6	20.92
Permanent job ⁴	12,355.1	22.70	12,449.2	23.25
Temporary job ⁵	1,769.4	17.42	1,922.0	17.89
Occupations				
Management	1,018.2	34.07	1,004.6	34.89
Business, finance and administration	2,753.2	20.95	2,764.1	21.20
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,042.8	30.76	1,091.9	31.13
Health	921.9	25.95	956.2	26.26
Social science, education, public administration and religion	1,372.6	28.12	1,414.1	28.94
Art, culture, recreation and sport	332.6	21.55	346.8	22.61
Sales and service	3,663.8	14.83	3,721.8	15.26
Trade, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,010.7	21.80	2,048.3	22.39
Occupations unique to primary industry	265.9	18.73	274.0	19.42
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	742.7	18.92	749.5	19.12

Note: Data are in current dollars.

1. Those who work as paid employees of a private firm or business or the public sector. Excludes people who are self-employed.
2. Employees who are members of a union and employees who are not members of a union, but who are covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.
3. Employees who are not members of a union or not covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.
4. A job that is expected to last as long as the employee wants it (business conditions permitting) and has no predetermined end date.
5. A job that has a predetermined end date or will end as soon as a specified project is completed. This includes seasonal jobs; temporary, term or contract jobs including work done through a temporary help agency; casual jobs; and other temporary work.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0070 and 282-0074.

Table 21.11 Average earnings, by sex and work pattern, 1994 to 2008

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Males	Females	Earnings ratio ¹	Males	Females	Earnings ratio ¹
	\$ constant 2008		%	\$ constant 2008		%
1994	40,000	24,800	61.9	53,600	37,600	70.2
1995	39,300	25,300	64.2	52,400	38,300	73.0
1996	40,000	25,400	63.6	53,000	38,600	72.8
1997	41,100	25,400	61.8	54,600	38,200	70.0
1998	42,300	26,500	62.8	56,300	40,500	71.9
1999	43,000	27,000	62.6	56,900	38,900	68.4
2000	44,500	27,500	61.7	56,900	40,200	70.6
2001	44,400	27,600	62.1	58,100	40,600	69.9
2002	44,400	27,900	62.8	58,200	40,800	70.2
2003	43,800	27,600	62.9	57,900	40,700	70.2
2004	44,000	27,900	63.5	59,900	42,000	70.1
2005	44,700	28,600	64.0	59,400	41,800	70.5
2006	44,800	29,000	64.7	60,000	43,200	71.9
2007	45,500	29,900	65.7	61,700	44,100	71.4
2008	46,900	30,200	64.5	62,600	44,700	71.3

1. Represents female-to-male earnings ratio.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

Table 21.12 Earners, by sex and work pattern, 1994 to 2008

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands					
1994	14,968	8,175	6,793	8,337	5,097	3,240
1995	15,313	8,324	6,988	8,532	5,175	3,357
1996	15,275	8,340	6,936	8,416	5,155	3,261
1997	15,616	8,465	7,152	8,560	5,230	3,330
1998	15,896	8,599	7,298	8,178	4,939	3,239
1999	16,403	8,813	7,590	8,497	5,066	3,431
2000	16,858	9,028	7,830	8,305	4,956	3,349
2001	17,226	9,221	8,004	8,713	5,194	3,518
2002	17,445	9,324	8,121	8,483	5,006	3,477
2003	17,830	9,494	8,336	8,725	5,075	3,650
2004	18,163	9,709	8,454	9,006	5,263	3,743
2005	18,393	9,779	8,615	9,342	5,396	3,946
2006	18,863	10,013	8,850	9,072	5,268	3,804
2007	19,251	10,176	9,076	9,266	5,339	3,927
2008	19,464	10,280	9,184	9,593	5,533	4,060

Note: Data before 1996 are taken from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and data from 1996 on are taken from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). The surveys use different definitions and, as a result, the number of people working full-year, full time in the SLID is smaller than in the SCF.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0101.

Table 21.13 Employment rate, by educational attainment, age group and sex, 2000 and 2010

	2000			2010		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	%					
All education levels	61.3	67.3	55.4	61.6	65.4	57.9
15 to 24	56.2	56.7	55.7	55.0	53.4	56.6
25 to 44	80.8	86.6	75.1	80.5	84.4	76.7
45 and older	45.9	53.8	38.7	51.3	56.5	46.5
Less than Grade 9	21.9	30.4	14.2	19.8	27.5	12.7
15 to 24	25.1	29.6	19.0	24.2	27.3	20.5
25 to 44	52.0	62.8	39.6	51.0	62.4	35.1
45 and older	17.3	25.0	10.8	15.8	22.6	10.1
Some high school	45.3	53.0	37.4	40.3	45.7	34.5
15 to 24	41.9	43.1	40.6	37.4	36.5	38.4
25 to 44	67.8	76.5	56.7	63.6	70.2	54.1
45 and older	35.0	46.0	26.2	34.7	43.7	26.3
High school graduate	65.9	73.9	58.9	61.7	67.7	55.9
15 to 24	69.0	72.0	65.4	64.5	65.2	63.7
25 to 44	80.2	87.6	73.2	75.9	81.3	69.5
45 and older	50.5	58.9	44.4	53.0	59.6	48.0
Some postsecondary	63.6	67.3	60.0	60.7	62.9	58.6
15 to 24	58.6	58.6	58.6	57.1	55.3	58.8
25 to 44	77.0	82.7	71.5	73.8	77.8	69.2
45 and older	52.8	58.7	47.4	54.6	58.8	50.8
Postsecondary certificate or diploma ¹	72.9	78.0	67.8	70.8	74.0	67.6
15 to 24	75.7	75.4	75.9	75.3	73.1	77.3
25 to 44	85.2	90.2	80.2	84.6	88.4	80.7
45 and older	57.2	63.6	50.9	59.4	62.8	56.1
Bachelor's degree	78.1	80.9	75.5	75.3	77.8	73.2
15 to 24	75.1	74.4	75.6	73.2	68.7	75.9
25 to 44	86.4	91.0	82.6	85.0	88.9	82.1
45 and older	65.9	68.3	63.0	64.3	67.5	61.1
Above bachelor's degree	79.0	79.2	78.6	75.4	74.6	76.4
15 to 24	73.9	79.5	70.5	66.1	57.8	71.9
25 to 44	87.5	90.5	84.1	85.0	87.7	82.5
45 and older	70.7	70.4	71.4	67.9	66.5	69.9

1. Includes trades certificate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

Table 21.14 Self-employment, by sex, 1980 to 2010

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands		
1980	1,363.6	971.9	391.7
1981	1,425.2	1,020.6	404.6
1982	1,483.2	1,056.7	426.5
1983	1,543.2	1,094.5	448.7
1984	1,569.7	1,096.4	473.3
1985	1,662.7	1,148.8	513.9
1986	1,656.1	1,164.0	492.0
1987	1,699.1	1,185.8	513.3
1988	1,774.1	1,233.1	541.0
1989	1,800.3	1,240.7	559.6
1990	1,836.6	1,263.6	573.0
1991	1,895.8	1,313.2	582.6
1992	1,927.5	1,316.7	610.8
1993	2,011.1	1,361.7	649.4
1994	2,028.5	1,351.7	676.7
1995	2,083.1	1,381.8	701.3
1996	2,174.0	1,428.2	745.9
1997	2,343.6	1,519.4	824.2
1998	2,413.6	1,556.6	857.0
1999	2,441.3	1,587.9	853.4
2000	2,381.0	1,543.4	837.6
2001	2,280.5	1,506.2	774.3
2002	2,328.8	1,508.4	820.3
2003	2,408.5	1,574.6	834.0
2004	2,469.9	1,624.7	845.2
2005	2,523.1	1,654.6	868.5
2006	2,499.6	1,623.6	876.1
2007	2,611.1	1,700.6	910.5
2008	2,623.1	1,715.7	907.4
2009	2,688.6	1,734.1	954.5
2010	2,669.8	1,736.3	933.5

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.

Table 21.15 Days lost annually per full-time employee, by province, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number of days					
Canada	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.7	11.5	11.0
Prince Edward Island	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.8	8.5	9.2
Nova Scotia	10.8	10.8	11.8	11.3	11.2	9.8
New Brunswick	10.3	11.5	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.4
Quebec	11.2	11.5	11.4	10.8	11.0	10.4
Ontario	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.3	8.7	8.2
Manitoba	10.0	10.1	10.6	11.0	10.0	10.4
Saskatchewan	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.4	9.6
Alberta	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.8	8.1
British Columbia	10.4	9.4	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.3

Note: Excludes maternity leave.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 21.16 Days lost annually per full-time employee because of illness or disability, by province, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number of days					
Canada	7.8	7.6	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	9.9	9.2
Prince Edward Island	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.4	6.9	7.4
Nova Scotia	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.7	9.3	8.1
New Brunswick	8.5	9.7	8.8	8.9	8.6	9.1
Quebec	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.3	9.7	8.9
Ontario	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.3
Manitoba	8.0	8.1	8.7	9.1	8.3	8.5
Saskatchewan	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.2	7.6
Alberta	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.2
British Columbia	8.5	7.6	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.9

Note: Excludes maternity leave.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 21.17 Days lost annually per full-time employee, by industry, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number of days					
Goods-producing	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.5
Primary industries	7.6	8.3	8.3	7.5	6.3	7.0
Utilities	9.1	12.4	10.9	9.8	9.4	8.7
Construction	8.3	9.5	9.1	8.3	8.3	7.3
Manufacturing	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.2	9.6	9.5
Services-producing	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.3
Trade	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.1
Transportation and warehousing	12.2	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.4	10.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	8.9	7.5	8.6	8.0	7.7	8.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.0	6.5	5.4
Business, building and other support services	11.0	11.5	10.4	11.3	10.1	10.4
Educational services	9.8	10.7	10.3	9.5	9.8	9.5
Health care and social assistance	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.8	14.1	13.4
Information, culture and recreation	8.6	8.8	9.0	7.7	8.8	7.6
Accommodation and food services	9.1	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.9	8.0
Public administration	12.2	12.0	11.8	13.3	12.0	11.8
Other services	6.7	7.3	9.1	7.6	7.2	6.3

Notes: Excludes maternity leave.

Includes absences because of illness, disability, or personal or family responsibility.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0030.

Table 21.18 Labour force and paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan, by sex, selected years, 1987 to 2007

	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
	number				
Registered Pension Plan members¹					
Both sexes	4,834,019	5,244,703	5,088,455	5,522,563	5,908,633
Males	3,118,574	3,024,770	2,841,608	2,960,525	3,039,988
Females	1,715,445	2,219,933	2,246,847	2,562,038	2,868,645
	%				
Labour force covered by a Registered Pension Plan					
Both sexes	35.2	36.2	33.5	33.1	32.6
Males	39.8	37.6	34.1	32.9	31.7
Females	29.1	34.4	32.7	33.3	33.7
Paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan²					
Both sexes	42.7	45.3	41.6	39.7	38.3
Males	48.8	48.3	42.9	40.2	37.7
Females	34.8	41.8	40.1	39.2	38.8

Note: The data used from the Labour Force Survey (labour force and paid workers) are annual averages to which the number of Canadian Forces members was added.

1. Plans are established by either employers or unions to provide retirement income to employees.

2. Refers to employees in the public and private sectors and includes self-employed workers in incorporated businesses (with and without paid help).

Source: Statistics Canada, Pension Plans in Canada and Labour Force Survey.

Table 21.19 Employment Insurance beneficiaries, by type of income benefit, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number (annual average)				
Total income benefits¹	761,747	733,770	750,343	1,056,316	982,171
Regular	494,043	479,469	486,326	733,984	683,815
Training	22,446	22,308	22,991	33,233	31,374
Job creation	582	549	439	512	414
Self-employment	2,004	1,815	1,635	2,185	2,107
Sickness	59,228	59,583	60,984	62,174	61,393
Maternity	46,912	47,064	48,145	48,788	47,077
Fishing	12,808	12,562	12,595	12,118	11,545
Work sharing	1,791	2,556	4,755	48,343	30,954
Adoption	1,209	1,138	1,092	1,085	1,025
Parental	120,718	106,707	111,354	113,868	112,438

1. Excludes Employment Insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.

Table 21.20 Weekly hours of hourly paid employees, by industry, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	hours/week				
All industries excluding unclassified enterprises	30.9	30.5	30.4	30.1	30.3
Forestry, logging and support	39.3	39.4	39.7	F	36.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	39.6	40.2	38.6	39.3	40.9
Utilities	39.1	38.7	38.8	38.7	F
Construction	36.5	37.2	37.1	36.6	36.5
Manufacturing	38.1	38.2	37.4	36.8	36.8
Wholesale trade	34.6	34.7	34.6	35.3	35.5
Retail trade	26.6	26.2	26.3	27.0	26.8
Transportation and warehousing	35.9	34.2	34.9	34.0	35.1
Information and cultural industries	31.9	31.9	30.0	30.9	29.9
Finance and insurance	29.0	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	29.2	29.5	28.6	28.2	29.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.4	31.3	31.4	31.7	31.9
Management of companies and enterprises					
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	30.5	30.3	29.9	30.1	31.0
Educational services	24.4	24.1	25.8	16.9	19.0
Health care and social assistance	28.6	28.1	28.6	28.7	28.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	20.3	21.4	22.6	23.8	24.2
Accommodation and food services	23.8	23.3	23.3	22.8	23.0
Public administration	30.8	30.9	30.8	31.0	31.3
Other services	28.8	28.9	29.5	28.7	29.1

Notes: Data include overtime.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0033 and Catalogue no. 72-002-X.

In 2006, Canada had 18.1 million people whose mother tongue was English, 6.9 million whose mother tongue was French, and 6.3 million whose mother tongue was neither English nor French.

The proportion of allophones, Canada's predominant language group, is shrinking steadily as the proportion of allophones—people whose mother tongue is neither English nor French (Canada's two official languages)—is increasing. From 1981 to 2006, the anglophone share of the total population declined from 61% to 58%.

Francophones are the largest language minority in the provinces, except for Quebec, where they are the majority language group. In 2006, French was the mother tongue of 22% of Canadians, and close to 80% of Quebecers. From 2001 to 2006, francophones had the lowest rate of population growth, at 1.6%, compared with 3.0% for anglophones and 18.0% for allophones.

Cree, Inuktitut and Ojibway were the three most commonly spoken Aboriginal languages in 2006, with 69% of Inuit, 29% of First Nations people and 4% of Métis able to converse in an Aboriginal language.

A growing allophone population

Because of the substantial increase in immigration since the mid-1980s, the proportion of allophones in the population has more than doubled since 1981, growing from less than 10% to 20% in 2006.

According to projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, the allophone population could continue to increase from 7 to 11 times faster than the rest of the population. In fact, it could nearly double again to comprise around 29% to 32% of the total population by 2031.

In 2006, 87% of Canada's allophones were living in census metropolitan areas (CMAs). This percentage of allophones is expected to increase: 91% of the country's

allophones are projected to be living in a CMA by 2031.

People whose mother tongue is a Chinese language is the largest group of allophones in Canada. In 2006, this group accounted for 3% of the total population and 16% of the allophone population.

Official-language minorities

Francophones outside Quebec are scattered across Canada with large numbers residing in Ontario and New Brunswick.

People with French as their mother tongue made up 4.2% of Ontario's total population in 2006. One out of four of these francophones were living in Ottawa, and about the same proportion were located in northeastern Ontario.

Ontario's francophones speak French mostly at home and with friends. They use it less often in interactions with institutions and stores and for media consumption. Use of French in the various domains of the public sphere varies by region; French is more common in eastern Ontario.

In 2006, English was the first official language spoken by 995,000 people in Quebec, or 13.4% of the province's population. In other provinces, language transfers—when the language a person uses most often at home is not their mother tongue—are made primarily

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toward English by allophones. In Quebec, such transfers are equally divided between French and English. In 2006, 50% of allophones who had made a language transfer were mainly using French at home while 48% were mainly using English.

Nearly 92% of Quebec's anglophone population is clustered in three regions: Montréal, the Outaouais, and in the Eastern Townships and southern Quebec. Anglophones in the Montréal CMA make up 80.5% of Quebec's total English-speaking population.

Quebecers whose first official language is English tend to use their language in both the public and private spheres. Among Quebecers who speak English, French and a third language, English is usually used for media consumption, while French is used in the public sphere and a third language is used at home.

Language and income

Anglophones are under-represented in Quebec's public service workforce, whereas francophones are over-

Table 22.a
Workers who use an official language most often or regularly at work

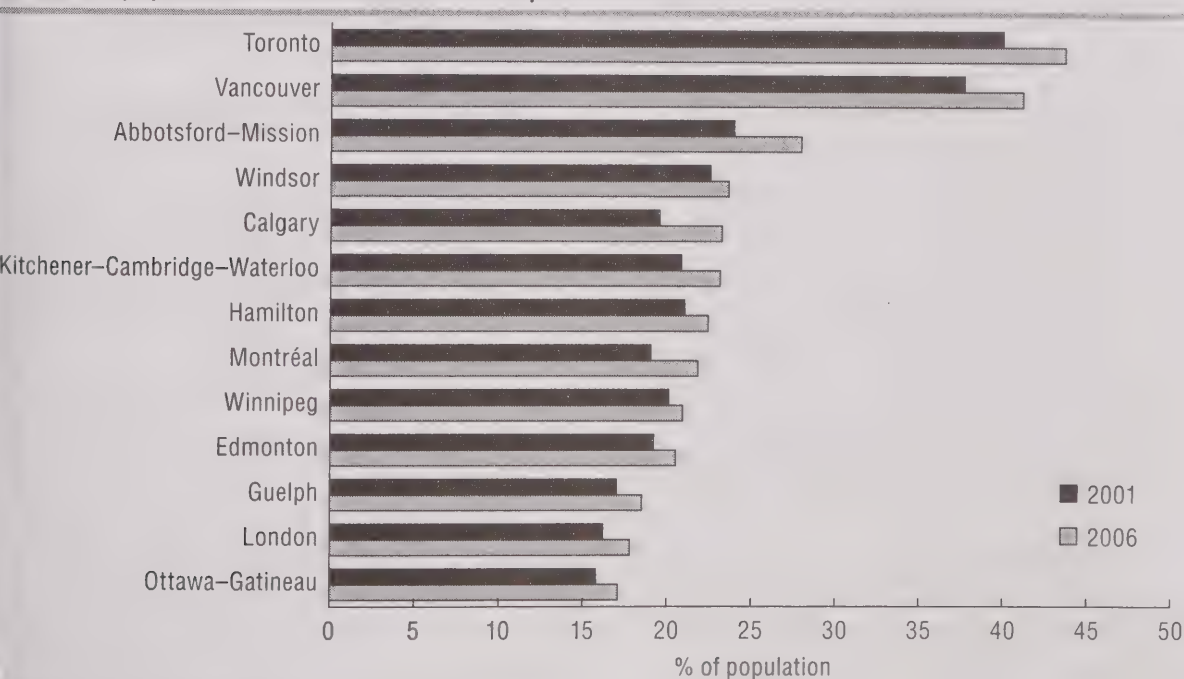
	2001	2006
	%	
English		
Total	84.4	85.0
Most often	78.4	78.3
Regularly	6.4	6.7
French		
Total	25.6	25.7
Most often	21.8	21.7
Regularly	3.8	4.0

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

represented. In addition, anglophone men in Quebec have a lower median annual income than their francophone counterparts (\$4,000 less).

Income disparities are greater among anglophone Quebecers than among francophone Quebecers. For example, a higher proportion of anglophones than francophones had an income above \$100,000 in 2006, and at the same time a higher proportion of anglophones than francophones were living in low-income circumstances.

Chart 22.1
Allophone population, selected census metropolitan areas



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

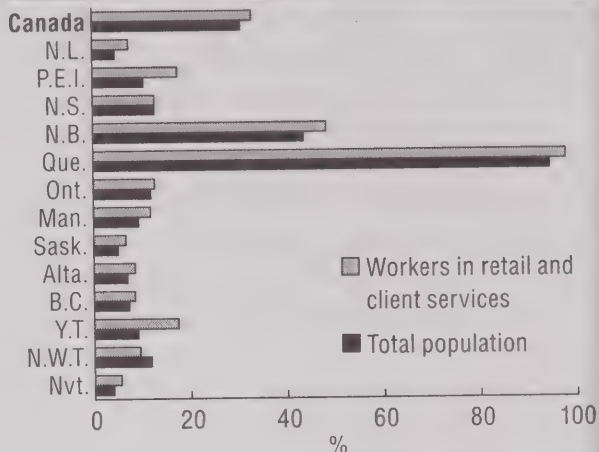
Shopping in French

Most francophones who live in a region where they are in the majority can be greeted and served in their own language when they shop.

In 2006, nearly all sales and service workers in the urban areas of Quebec knew French and used it at work. The proportion of sales and service workers who were able to converse in French was over 90% in the Montréal region and on the Quebec side of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA, two areas where the anglophone and allophone populations are both relatively large.

Outside Quebec, knowledge of French among sales and service workers varies by region. For example, on the Ontario side of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA, the proportion of sales and service workers who knew French in 2006 was 41%. In Moncton and Greater Sudbury—the two

Chart 22.2
Knowledge of French among sales and service workers, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

regions with the largest concentrations of francophones outside Quebec—the corresponding proportions who knew French were 59% and 41%. However, fewer of those workers actually used French than knew the language.

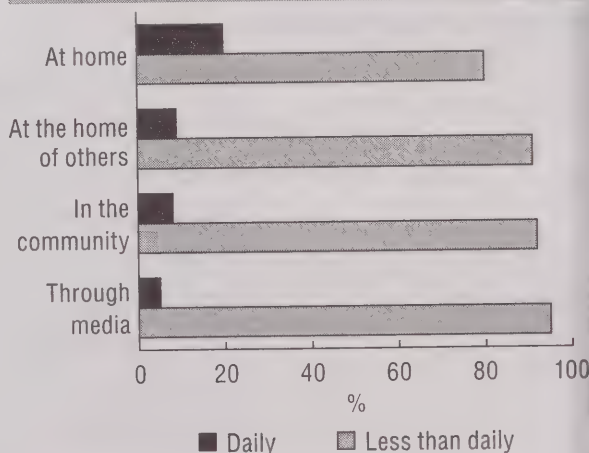
Language learning among Aboriginal children

Of the 57,110 First Nations children aged 2 to 5 who were living off reserve in 2006, 1 out of 5 were able to understand an Aboriginal language, while the majority spoke mostly English or French at home. About 10% of children were spoken to primarily in an Aboriginal language at home: for 8% of them, English or French was also spoken; for 1% of them, an Aboriginal language was spoken exclusively.

Exposing young children to an Aboriginal language at home plays a key role in their acquisition of the language.

Understanding an Aboriginal language is linked with other factors: being in a child care arrangement where Aboriginal languages are used; having parents who believe in the importance of Aboriginal languages; having at least one parent with an Aboriginal mother tongue; the

Chart 22.3
Children's exposure to Aboriginal languages, 2006

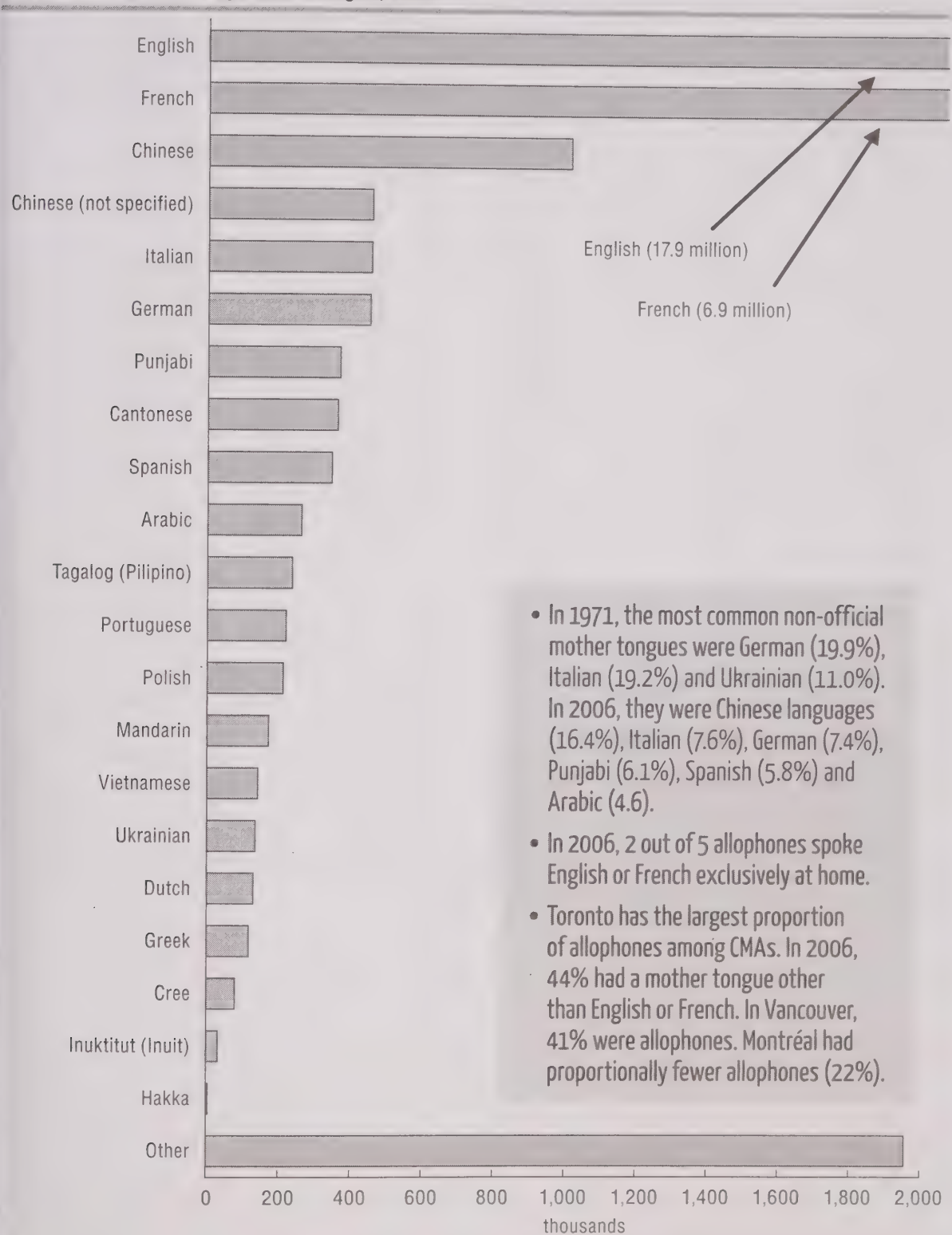


Note: First Nations children aged 2 to 5 living off reserve.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

involvement of an extended family; living in a community perceived by parents as a good place to practise First Nations cultural activities; and participating often in traditional hunting, fishing, trapping or camping activities.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 22.4
Population of Canada, by mother tongue, 2006



Note: The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.
Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 22.1 Mother tongue, by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Population	31,241,030	500,610	134,205	903,090	719,650
Mother tongue, single response ¹	30,848,270	499,830	133,570	899,270	714,490
English	17,882,775	488,405	125,260	832,105	463,190
French	6,817,655	1,885	5,345	32,540	232,975
Non-official languages	6,147,840	9,540	2,960	34,620	18,320
Chinese	1,012,065	1,080	190	3,370	2,160
Cantonese	361,450	185	15	505	295
Mandarin	170,950	120	45	595	505
Hakka	4,415	0	0	0	10
Chinese (not otherwise specified)	456,705	760	115	2,240	1,270
Italian	455,040	195	55	905	590
German	450,570	655	275	4,045	1,935
Polish	211,175	115	70	1,570	220
Spanish	345,345	670	220	1,305	1,040
Portuguese	219,275	150	10	560	210
Punjabi	367,505	120	0	420	55
Ukrainian	134,500	60	20	440	140
Arabic	261,640	540	150	4,425	970
Dutch	128,900	300	865	2,440	1,290
Tagalog (Pilipino)	235,615	180	15	415	330
Greek	117,285	70	30	1,035	275
Vietnamese	141,630	15	10	500	205
Cree	78,855	20	0	15	0
Inuktitut (Inuit)	32,380	595	15	15	0
Other non-official languages	1,956,060	4,775	1,035	13,160	8,900
Mother tongue, multiple responses ²	392,760	780	635	3,820	5,160
English and French	98,625	295	495	2,100	4,450
English and non-official language	240,005	435	105	1,440	560
French and non-official language	43,335	30	25	140	120
English, French and non-official language	10,790	10	10	145	30

1. The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.

2. The respondent reported more than one language as a mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
7,435,905	12,028,895	1,133,510	953,850	3,256,355	4,074,385	30,195	41,055	29,325
7,339,495	11,853,565	1,118,690	946,250	3,221,420	4,022,045	29,940	40,680	29,025
575,555	8,230,705	838,415	811,725	2,576,670	2,875,770	25,655	31,545	7,765
5,877,660	488,815	43,955	16,060	61,225	54,745	1,105	975	370
886,280	3,134,045	236,320	118,465	583,530	1,091,530	3,180	8,165	20,885
63,415	482,570	11,045	7,475	97,275	342,920	260	260	40
9,850	181,820	3,105	1,720	32,485	131,245	85	120	10
7,770	75,335	1,470	715	12,135	72,155	70	15	10
85	2,805	10	15	425	1,075	0	0	0
44,740	215,345	6,345	4,970	51,145	129,560	90	110	20
124,820	282,750	4,775	735	13,095	27,020	25	55	10
17,855	158,000	67,030	28,555	84,505	86,690	775	190	40
17,305	140,890	8,870	2,510	21,990	17,565	20	30	15
108,790	160,275	6,850	2,735	29,125	34,075	130	90	30
34,710	155,310	6,295	380	7,205	14,385	15	25	10
11,905	152,645	6,340	850	36,320	158,750	80	10	10
5,395	48,310	21,950	16,350	29,455	12,285	40	40	10
108,105	114,730	2,125	1,525	20,495	8,440	15	105	10
3,620	68,180	3,835	1,785	19,980	26,355	140	95	15
11,785	117,365	22,490	2,170	29,740	50,425	145	505	45
41,845	61,330	1,635	1,060	3,305	6,670	10	0	0
25,370	67,150	2,740	1,305	19,350	24,560	105	305	0
13,340	3,495	19,105	24,255	17,215	1,145	50	190	20
9,615	390	140	35	155	110	60	750	20,480
288,405	1,120,655	51,095	26,740	154,320	280,135	1,310	5,515	150
96,405	175,330	14,825	7,600	34,930	52,335	250	380	305
43,335	32,690	2,630	1,130	5,405	5,920	110	45	20
16,200	131,290	11,675	6,080	27,725	43,785	130	320	260
31,350	7,790	435	245	1,325	1,840	10	15	20
5,520	3,565	85	140	480	790	0	0	0

Table 22.2 Mother tongue, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Total population	Single responses ¹			
		Total	English	French	Non-official languages
		number			
St. John's	179,270	178,880	174,480	535	3,860
Halifax	369,455	367,520	337,715	10,085	19,725
Moncton	124,055	122,830	77,345	42,925	2,555
Saint John	120,875	120,300	111,215	5,510	3,570
Saguenay	149,600	149,230	1,100	146,435	1,700
Québec	704,185	700,810	10,250	671,140	19,410
Sherbrooke	183,635	182,345	8,850	165,115	8,385
Trois-Rivières	138,560	138,055	1,300	134,255	2,495
Montréal	3,588,520	3,514,485	425,635	2,328,400	760,445
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,117,120	1,096,315	550,260	360,175	185,875
Kingston	148,475	147,440	129,770	4,305	13,360
Peterborough	115,140	114,630	106,510	1,295	6,825
Oshawa	328,070	325,510	283,475	6,820	35,215
Toronto	5,072,075	4,965,405	2,746,480	58,590	2,160,335
Hamilton	683,450	675,780	516,360	9,725	149,695
St. Catharines–Niagara	385,035	381,310	307,350	13,490	60,475
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	446,495	441,780	334,620	5,975	101,180
Brantford	122,825	122,115	107,720	1,310	13,085
Guelph	126,080	124,875	100,365	1,755	22,755
London	452,580	448,750	363,885	6,055	78,805
Windsor	320,730	315,780	230,920	11,105	73,755
Barrie	175,335	174,055	154,535	3,720	15,800
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	156,395	154,170	99,445	42,950	11,775
Thunder Bay	121,050	120,185	101,305	3,100	15,780
Winnipeg	686,040	676,315	507,530	29,020	139,765
Regina	192,440	190,890	169,720	2,675	18,495
Saskatoon	230,850	228,865	197,260	3,490	28,120
Calgary	1,070,295	1,056,760	797,555	16,310	242,895
Edmonton	1,024,820	1,011,725	785,755	21,980	203,990
Kelowna	160,560	159,490	136,025	2,530	20,935
Abbotsford–Mission	156,640	154,770	110,265	1,625	42,885
Vancouver	2,097,960	2,060,350	1,190,560	24,130	845,660
Victoria	325,065	322,655	274,950	5,580	42,120

1. The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.

2. The respondent reported more than one language as a mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Multiple responses²

Total	English and French	English and non-official languages	French and non-official languages	English, French and non-official languages
number				
390	110	235	30	15
1,935	1,015	710	85	125
1,225	1,085	70	60	15
575	495	80	0	0
365	270	0	80	0
3,375	2,120	85	1,015	155
1,295	830	25	400	40
505	320	25	120	30
74,035	26,855	15,225	27,005	4,950
20,810	10,495	6,785	2,890	635
1,035	365	630	20	15
505	220	265	15	0
2,555	540	1,875	100	45
106,670	7,955	92,670	3,865	2,180
7,670	1,135	6,020	380	140
3,725	1,020	2,505	155	45
4,715	695	3,690	255	75
710	105	570	20	15
1,205	180	975	40	15
3,830	730	2,860	170	65
4,955	1,115	3,420	330	80
1,280	415	815	10	35
2,225	1,675	490	40	15
870	190	590	70	15
9,720	1,830	7,525	310	50
1,545	225	1,220	70	30
1,990	265	1,630	50	45
13,535	1,845	10,920	600	165
13,100	1,830	10,600	485	185
1,075	175	805	90	0
1,870	135	1,680	40	10
37,615	2,855	32,880	1,285	595
2,405	700	1,530	115	60

Table 22.3 Knowledge of an official language, by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Total	31,241,030	500,610	134,205	903,090	719,650
English only	21,129,945	475,985	116,990	805,690	405,045
French only	4,141,850	90	60	1,000	73,750
Both English and French	5,448,850	23,675	17,100	95,010	240,085
Neither English nor French	520,380	850	55	1,385	765

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 22.4 Workers who use an official language most often or regularly at work, by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	%				
English	85.0	99.8	99.6	99.5	88.1
Most often	78.3	99.5	98.7	98.4	76.0
Regularly	6.7	0.3	0.9	1.2	12.1
French	25.7	1.5	5.5	4.6	37.5
Most often	21.7	0.4	1.8	1.8	26.8
Regularly	4.0	1.0	3.7	2.8	10.7

Notes: All mother tongues (multiple responses included).

Population aged 15 and older who had worked during the period from January 1, 2005 to May 16, 2006, regardless of whether or not they were in the labour force in the reference week of May 16, 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 22.5 Language spoken most often at home, by province and territory, 2006

	Total	English	French	Non-official languages
	number			
Canada	31,241,030	20,584,770	6,608,125	3,472,130
Ontario	12,028,895	9,655,830	289,035	1,811,620
Quebec	7,435,905	744,430	6,027,730	518,320
British Columbia	4,074,385	3,341,285	15,325	639,380
Alberta	3,256,355	2,893,240	19,315	297,955
Manitoba	1,133,515	989,215	19,515	107,875
Saskatchewan	953,845	897,130	3,860	46,605
Nova Scotia	903,090	866,685	17,165	15,700
New Brunswick	719,650	494,215	211,665	8,350
Newfoundland and Labrador	500,610	494,345	650	4,905
Prince Edward Island	134,205	130,115	2,680	1,095
Northwest Territories	41,060	36,795	445	3,570
Yukon Territory	30,195	28,540	540	935
Nunavut	29,325	12,955	205	15,810

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
7,435,905	12,028,895	1,133,510	953,850	3,256,355	4,074,385	30,195	41,055	29,325
336,785	10,335,705	1,017,560	902,655	2,990,805	3,653,365	26,515	37,010	25,830
4,010,880	49,210	1,930	485	2,200	2,070	105	50	20
3,017,860	1,377,325	103,520	47,450	222,885	295,645	3,440	3,665	1,170
70,375	266,660	10,500	3,260	40,470	123,305	130	325	2,305

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut	Canada except Quebec
%									
40.4	98.6	98.8	99.4	99.3	98.0	99.3	99.2	91.2	98.4
17.1	97.0	97.2	98.6	98.6	96.5	98.5	97.5	70.7	96.7
23.2	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.8	20.5	1.7
94.3	5.8	3.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	4.0	2.7	2.4	5.0
86.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.1
7.6	3.8	2.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.9

English and French	English and non-official languages	French and non-official languages	English, French and non-official languages
number			
94,055	406,455	58,885	16,600
26,050	239,890	3,065	3,405
52,330	26,560	54,490	12,035
3,610	73,730	465	580
3,340	41,645	460	395
1,825	14,870	110	105
860	5,335	50	10
1,310	2,120	80	25
4,295	965	130	30
180	525	0	0
150	165	0	0
30	210	0	0
65	110	0	0
15	320	20	0

Table 22.6 Language spoken most often at home, by census metropolitan area, 2006

	Total	English	French	Non-official languages
	number			
Canada	31,241,030	20,584,770	6,608,125	3,472,130
St. John's	179,270	176,965	195	1,835
Halifax	369,455	354,325	3,700	9,345
Moncton	124,060	85,895	36,030	925
Saint John	120,875	116,405	2,010	1,960
Saguenay	149,600	770	147,740	635
Québec	704,180	7,415	683,135	9,520
Sherbrooke	183,635	8,240	168,720	4,715
Trois-Rivières	138,555	725	135,955	1,195
Montréal	3,588,520	592,130	2,435,650	442,080
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,117,120	664,170	325,295	100,330
Kingston	148,475	139,775	2,110	5,390
Peterborough	115,140	112,095	340	2,320
Oshawa	328,070	309,275	2,755	13,085
Toronto	5,072,075	3,494,705	25,325	1,363,690
Hamilton	683,450	595,465	2,955	73,185
St. Catharines–Niagara	385,035	351,355	4,860	24,390
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	446,495	384,100	1,725	53,370
Brantford	122,825	116,360	360	5,205
Guelph	126,085	112,015	715	11,395
London	452,575	406,640	1,805	38,680
Windsor	320,730	271,870	2,950	39,050
Barrie	175,335	167,285	1,210	5,560
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	156,395	125,295	25,495	3,565
Thunder Bay	121,050	114,780	1,135	4,370
Winnipeg	686,035	599,320	12,735	61,435
Regina	192,435	183,820	1,005	6,305
Saskatoon	230,850	219,610	760	9,015
Calgary	1,070,295	906,280	4,805	138,335
Edmonton	1,024,825	902,975	7,395	96,495
Kelowna	160,560	152,435	585	6,000
Abbotsford–Mission	156,640	127,910	460	25,705
Vancouver	2,097,960	1,478,110	8,070	547,660
Victoria	325,060	304,220	1,490	16,680

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

English and French	English and non-official languages	French and non-official languages	English, French and non-official languages
number			
94,055	406,455	58,885	16,600
30	240	0	0
620	1,380	70	20
1,035	60	105	10
310	190	0	0
255	10	200	0
2,000	110	1,830	160
950	35	930	45
275	70	325	10
35,205	25,005	47,340	11,115
10,790	12,845	2,335	1,345
270	890	25	10
60	315	0	0
405	2,515	0	35
6,430	178,665	1,565	1,695
730	10,885	95	140
660	3,665	55	55
430	6,760	40	60
60	840	0	0
95	1,845	0	20
495	4,860	40	50
705	5,880	70	210
190	1,060	30	10
1,405	595	15	20
105	665	0	0
1,240	11,135	85	85
205	1,080	10	0
195	1,250	15	0
995	19,480	250	145
1,250	16,415	120	175
90	1,430	10	15
80	2,475	15	0
2,050	61,175	400	500
310	2,285	25	60

Table 22.7 Aboriginal identity population, by mother tongue, by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Aboriginal population	1,172,790	23,450	1,730	24,170	17,655
Mother tongue, single responses ¹	1,155,795	23,320	1,690	23,710	17,300
English	851,500	20,935	1,530	17,755	10,220
French	96,745	200	60	1,845	4,025
Aboriginal languages	207,205	2,185	95	4,110	3,050
Algonquian languages	142,860	1,590	75	4,075	3,030
Cree	77,970	20	0	15	10
Ojibway	24,025	0	0	0	0
Oji-Cree	11,630	10	0	0	0
Montagnais-Naskapi	10,535	1,555	0	0	25
Mi'kmaq	7,310	0	75	4,045	2,510
Atikamekw	5,135	0	0	0	0
Blackfoot	3,080	0	0	0	0
Other Algonquian languages	3,175	0	0	20	490
Inuktitut	31,925	595	15	15	10
Athapaskan languages	18,765	0	0	10	10
Dene	9,700	0	0	0	0
Dogrib	1,995	0	0	0	0
Other Athapaskan languages	7,070	0	0	0	0
Dakota/Sioux	5,540	0	0	0	0
Salish languages	3,150	0	0	0	0
Tsimshian languages	2,120	0	0	10	0
Other Aboriginal languages	2,855	0	0	0	15
Other single responses	345	0	0	0	0
Mother tongue, multiple responses ²	16,995	130	40	465	350
English and Aboriginal language(s)	10,915	90	0	275	140
French and Aboriginal language(s)	815	0	0	10	10
English, French and Aboriginal language(s)	215	0	10	0	0
Other multiple responses	5,045	40	30	190	205

1. The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.

2. The respondent reported more than one language as a mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
108,425	242,490	175,395	141,890	188,365	196,070	7,580	20,635	24,915
106,685	239,740	172,465	139,385	185,210	193,730	7,535	20,375	24,650
11,665	197,440	128,750	103,880	155,570	178,245	6,620	14,550	4,340
55,560	19,350	8,075	1,530	3,010	2,795	70	175	55
39,425	22,850	35,600	33,940	26,580	12,635	850	5,645	20,245
29,755	21,915	33,865	26,370	20,545	1,325	40	250	20
13,225	3,390	19,035	24,100	16,905	1,045	40	185	15
25	12,155	9,290	1,745	595	160	0	40	0
0	6,185	5,415	0	10	10	0	0	0
8,935	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
565	80	0	10	10	10	0	0	0
5,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	15	10	3,010	30	0	0	0
1,865	85	105	505	25	60	0	20	0
9,535	370	140	30	150	105	60	700	20,200
0	25	895	7,110	1,955	3,415	640	4,695	15
0	10	885	7,100	1,575	70	0	50	0
0	0	0	0	10	20	0	1,945	10
0	10	0	10	360	3,320	635	2,695	0
0	10	635	405	3,785	705	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	45	3,095	0	10	0
0	0	0	0	10	2,080	10	0	0
135	525	55	15	90	1,905	100	0	10
35	100	45	35	55	55	0	0	10
1,745	2,750	2,930	2,505	3,155	2,345	45	260	270
340	885	2,185	2,150	2,525	1,805	30	245	240
405	25	95	160	55	40	10	0	20
60	25	25	40	40	10	0	10	0
935	1,815	625	155	540	485	10	10	0

In 2010, manufacturers enjoyed their first annual sales increase since 2006, as sales rose 8.9% to \$530 billion. Sales grew substantially in the first half of 2010, but the growth slowed toward year-end. Provincially, sales increased the most in New Brunswick (21.2%) and in Newfoundland and Labrador (18.1%).

The primary metals (23.8%) and the petroleum and coal products (15.2%) industries recorded the largest sales growth for the year.

Despite the sales increase, manufacturing employment fell by 375,000 workers in 2010, bringing employment in the sector down to 1.7 million workers, 2.1% below its 2009 level.

Shrinking employment

Shrinking employment in manufacturing is a common trend in almost all OECD countries. From 1998 to 2008, the United States lost close to one-quarter (4.1 million) of its manufacturing jobs. Elsewhere in the OECD, from 1990 to 2003, manufacturing employment fell by 29% in the United Kingdom, 24% in Japan, 20% in Belgium and Sweden and 14% in France.

Canada's manufacturing industry lost 278,000 jobs (1 in 6) from 2000 to 2007, which reduced the sector's share of total employment from 16% to 12%. That share then declined to 10% in 2009 after the 2008–2009 recession when manufacturers faced weaker demand and cuts to industrial capacity, resulting in the loss of 188,000 jobs.

Regions where employment is highly concentrated in the manufacturing sector—mainly in Quebec and Ontario—experienced the greatest manufacturing job losses. From 2000 to 2007, Canadian manufacturing workers aged 20 to 29 in these regions were the most affected by the employment decline in this sector, as they were up to twice as likely to experience a loss of income as those

holding a comparable job in a region with a low concentration of manufacturing.

In addition, job security deteriorated in regions of high manufacturing concentration in 2007, leaving workers at greater risk of unemployment and more likely to be receiving Employment Insurance (EI) benefits. Manufacturing workers in these regions were 39% more likely to receive EI benefits than their counterparts in regions with a low concentration of manufacturing.

Job stability gap widens

Recent job losses in manufacturing were accompanied by a drop in job stability and longer unemployment spells—trends seen in previous recessions. This time, however, the gap between manufacturing and non-manufacturing job stability grew and has never been so wide. Voluntary quits tend to go down in times of economic slowdown, so this decrease in manufacturing job stability was likely driven by layoffs.

In 2008, job stability in manufacturing fell to its second-lowest level in 29 years. Even though manufacturing jobs are almost exclusively full time and are much more likely to be unionized, there was a 48% probability that manufacturing workers would remain in their jobs for four years, compared with a 57% retention rate for non-manufacturing workers.

To learn more about

economic indicators, energy consumption in manufacturing industries, industrial capacity utilization rates, inventories and orders, manufacturing employment, manufacturing industry, manufacturing sales, Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, water use in manufacturing industry, Year in Review in Manufacturing

visit www.statcan.gc.ca

Manufacturing workers' job stability has declined regardless of their tenure in the job, although workers with medium tenure (10 to 19 years in the job) have been most affected. Besides suffering large wage losses when laid off, these workers' situations are often tenuous: they are too young to retire, have firm-specific skills that may not transfer to other industries and are likely to have dependent children.

In 2008, unemployment periods in manufacturing were 15% longer, on average, than in non-manufacturing; this is the largest difference in duration of unemployment for ex-workers in manufacturing versus non-manufacturing that has ever been.

Manufacturing job stability lower in large urban centres

Big-city economies are very different from the economies of smaller cities. Smaller cities tend to be less diversified and more dependent on sectors like manufacturing. With fewer job alternatives, laid-off

Table 23.a
Manufacturing sales, by region, 2010

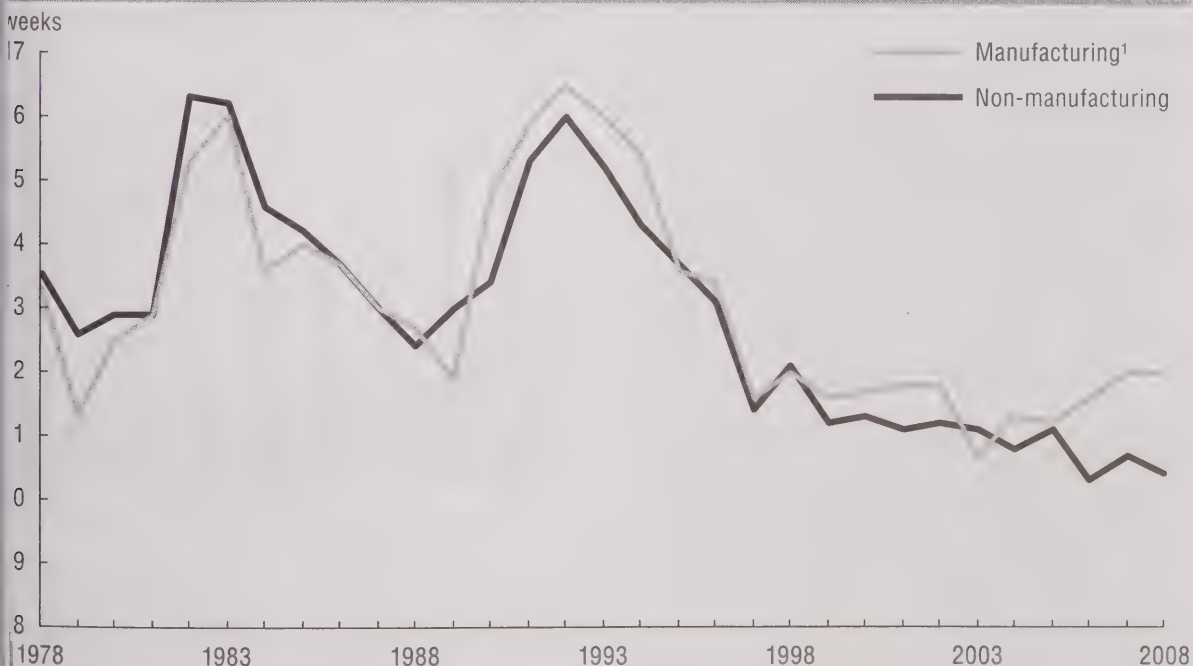
	\$ billions	% of total
Canada	529.8	100.0
Atlantic provinces	33.4	6.3
Quebec	132.1	24.9
Ontario	243.3	45.9
Prairie provinces	85.4	16.1
British Columbia	35.5	6.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0015.

manufacturing workers may be more likely to leave smaller centres, creating a downward spiral in their economies.

Despite their diverse economies, large urban centres were hit harder by declining manufacturing job stability than were smaller centres—in 2008, the adjusted manufacturing retention rate was 46% in large urban centres, compared with 50% in non-metropolitan areas. In addition, the manufacturing retention rate has been on a downward trend in large urban centres since 2000, whereas the rate has only been dropping in non-metropolitan areas since 2005.

Chart 23.1
Expected duration of unemployment for laid-off manufacturing versus non-manufacturing workers



Sample restricted to layoffs only, adjusted for age and sex.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

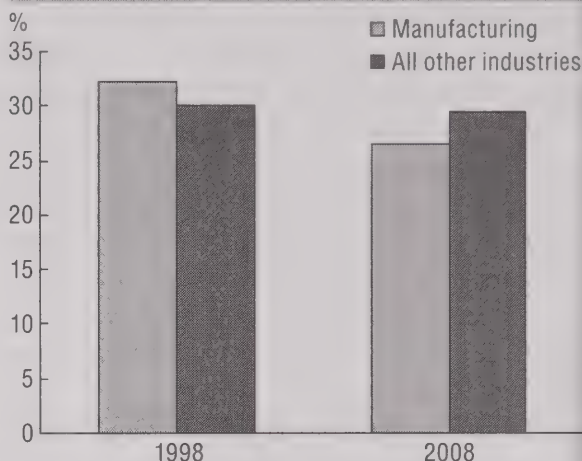
Unionization declining in manufacturing

Employment declines affected almost all manufacturing industries from 1998 to 2008. The industries hit hardest were textiles, clothing, motor vehicles, auto parts and industries related to wood and paper. The jobs lost were more likely to be unionized jobs.

Unionized jobs in manufacturing disappeared twice as quickly as non-unionized jobs over that period. Consequently, the rate of unionization in the manufacturing sector declined from 32.2% in 1998 to 26.4% in 2008. In the rest of the economy, unionization rates edged down from 30.1% to 29.5%.

Unionization is generally seen as an indicator of job quality. Unionized jobs are more likely to be full time and, on average, unionized workers make more per hour. In 2008, 4.1% of manufacturing jobs were part time, and this proportion

Chart 23.2
Unionization rate



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

has remained virtually unchanged since 1998. The very low proportion of part-time employment is an attribute peculiar to manufacturing. In the rest of the economy—which is shifting toward service jobs in large cities and smaller regions alike—over 20% of jobs are part time.

Clothing and textile sales in decline

Clothing and textiles are among many manufacturing industries that have seen sales dramatically decline recently. In 2010, manufacturing sales of clothing totalled \$2.3 billion, a drop from their 2002 peak of \$8.0 billion. Over that period, textile mills' sales fell from \$4.3 billion to \$1.5 billion, while textile product mills' sales dropped from \$3.0 billion to \$1.7 billion.

Since 2001, these industries have faced global competition, particularly from lower-priced manufacturers in Asia. Competition increased after 2005, when quotas on imported textile and clothing products were lifted to meet new rules from the World Trade Organization.

Ontario has the highest manufacturing sales in Canada. From 2002 to 2010,

Chart 23.3
Clothing and textile manufacturers' sales

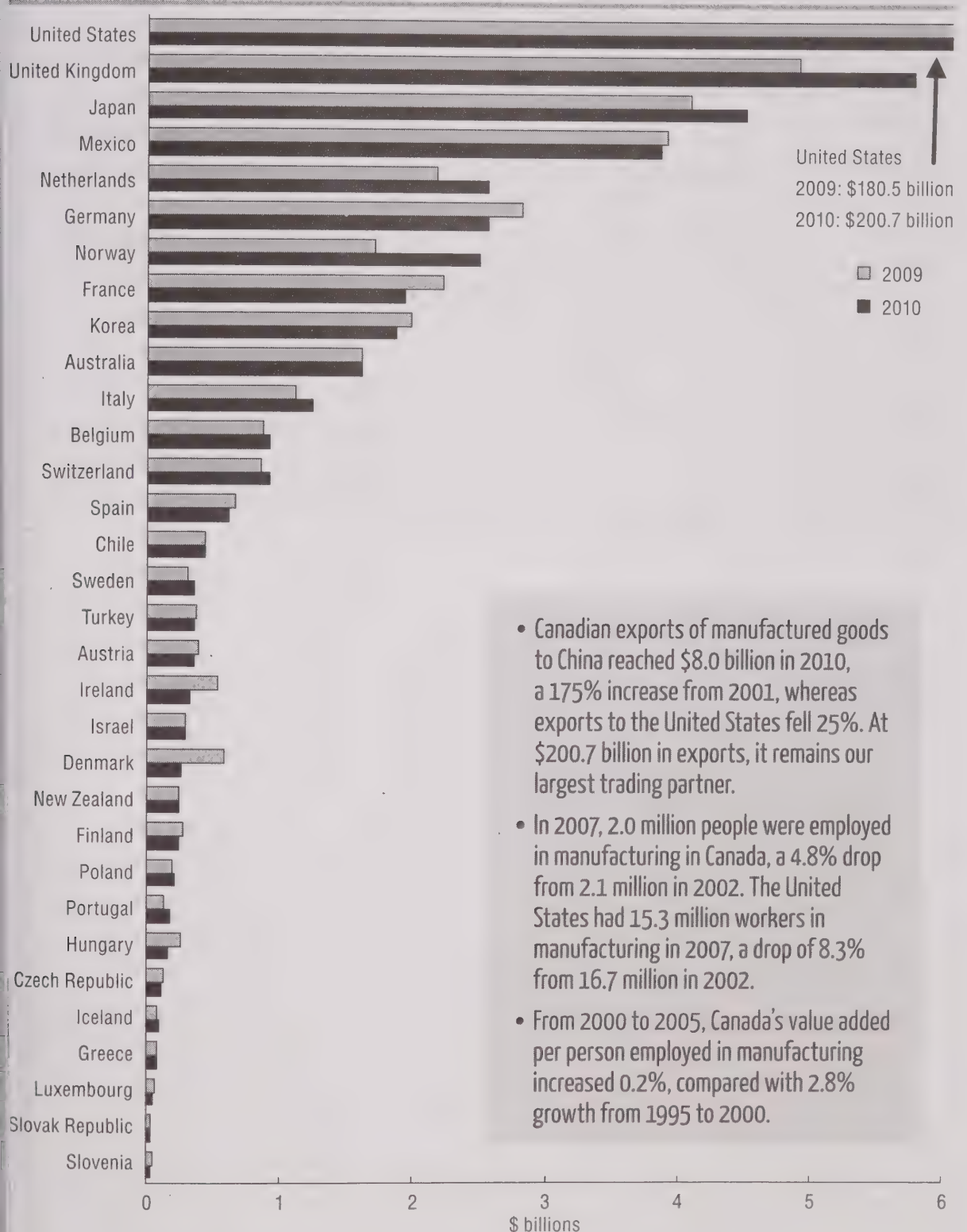


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0014.

clothing manufacturing sales in Ontario declined 72.4%, textile mills' sales fell 48.7% and textile product mills' sales fell 37.9%. Manufacturing sales declined 18.3%.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 23.4
Canadian exports of manufactured products, by selected country



- Canadian exports of manufactured goods to China reached \$8.0 billion in 2010, a 175% increase from 2001, whereas exports to the United States fell 25%. At \$200.7 billion in exports, it remains our largest trading partner.
- In 2007, 2.0 million people were employed in manufacturing in Canada, a 4.8% drop from 2.1 million in 2002. The United States had 15.3 million workers in manufacturing in 2007, a drop of 8.3% from 16.7 million in 2002.
- From 2000 to 2005, Canada's value added per person employed in manufacturing increased 0.2%, compared with 2.8% growth from 1995 to 2000.

Table 23.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, by manufacturing industry, 1997 to 2010

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions chained 2002				
Manufacturing	151,330	158,819	171,923	188,925	181,084
Food	14,506	15,195	15,575	16,219	17,400
Beverage and tobacco products	6,180	6,515	5,941	6,150	5,892
Textile, clothing and leather products	..	..	..	..	..
Wood products	9,047	9,510	10,219	11,334	10,835
Paper	10,709	10,434	11,469	11,893	11,295
Printing and related support activities	5,131	5,118	5,234	5,983	6,654
Petroleum and coal products	2,908	3,168	3,049	3,056	3,423
Chemicals	12,095	12,209	12,691	14,063	14,422
Plastics and rubber products	7,162	7,443	8,098	9,262	9,247
Non-metallic mineral products	3,964	4,313	4,346	4,779	4,994
Primary and fabricated metal products	19,120	20,408	21,535	25,088	24,401
Machinery	10,972	11,282	11,089	12,701	12,479
Computer and electronic products	5,828	6,754	9,460	11,430	6,764
Electrical equipment, appliance and components	3,359	3,658	3,838	4,615	4,560
Transportation equipment	28,109	29,395	35,225	35,638	32,139
Furniture and related products	3,910	4,628	5,062	5,913	6,161
Miscellaneous	2,838	3,069	3,031	3,483	3,462

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions chained 2002								
182,736	181,349	184,814	187,901	185,527	181,348	170,350	151,120	159,149
17,296	17,071	17,159	17,870	18,268	18,386	18,548	18,837	19,062
5,878	5,633	5,636	5,623	5,561	4,979	4,922	4,922	4,920
6,761	6,266	5,671	4,994	4,498	3,866	3,236	2,710	2,920
12,079	12,232	12,789	13,694	13,611	12,492	10,608	9,138	10,064
11,865	11,910	12,042	12,115	10,888	10,885	9,928	8,711	8,852
6,232	6,040	6,145	6,285	6,116	5,975	5,762	5,092	4,838
3,477	3,477	3,432	3,332	3,204	3,297	3,165	3,105	3,195
15,124	15,657	15,409	15,065	15,245	14,096	13,625	12,738	13,125
9,979	9,991	10,109	10,268	9,616	9,457	8,399	7,001	7,599
5,096	5,375	5,570	5,820	5,859	5,947	5,614	4,628	5,134
25,149	24,607	25,029	25,836	25,974	25,785	24,657	20,203	22,238
12,158	11,788	12,738	12,946	13,179	13,203	12,666	10,753	11,702
5,821	6,249	6,573	6,771	6,829	6,698	6,476	5,903	6,052
3,860	3,073	3,360	3,407	3,222	3,234	3,137	2,859	2,980
32,007	32,579	33,491	35,079	34,921	34,888	30,553	25,095	27,290
6,098	5,596	5,837	5,421	5,066	4,798	4,299	3,732	3,877
3,857	3,905	3,993	3,839	3,960	3,807	3,775	3,705	3,631

Table 23.2 Manufacturing sales, by industry, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions					
Manufacturing	400,085.1	426,519.4	441,152.6	510,549.9	561,300.9	543,272.0
Food	48,246.0	50,513.4	51,468.6	55,104.9	57,278.7	61,609.3
Beverage and tobacco products	9,610.4	10,154.4	11,190.5	11,250.8	11,625.5	11,699.1
Textile mills and textile products mills	5,621.5	5,960.2	6,371.0	6,602.4	6,966.1	6,848.8
Clothing	6,677.7	6,947.0	6,967.6	7,429.3	7,936.6	7,685.0
Leather and allied products	942.8	1,001.3	944.2	967.1	956.4	967.2
Paper	30,663.2	29,761.6	29,790.5	33,236.4	38,213.2	35,852.9
Printing and related support activities	8,841.4	8,961.8	9,341.9	10,436.0	11,079.3	11,633.8
Petroleum and coal products	20,688.6	20,932.8	16,325.6	21,347.3	33,918.0	33,407.5
Chemicals	30,252.6	32,486.3	31,374.1	34,194.7	37,205.8	38,391.4
Plastics and rubber products	15,045.3	16,504.1	17,362.1	21,108.8	21,858.0	22,986.9
Wood products	24,000.3	25,960.2	25,994.4	31,214.5	31,669.8	30,074.1
Non-metallic mineral products	7,851.9	8,487.7	8,930.3	9,653.4	9,926.8	10,324.3
Primary metals	26,781.9	28,743.2	29,596.9	30,755.1	36,352.2	34,115.3
Fabricated metal products	19,174.5	21,082.6	22,850.8	27,625.0	29,685.8	30,189.5
Machinery	19,548.5	21,835.9	23,097.3	24,284.6	26,283.4	26,422.0
Computer and electronic products	22,072.9	23,154.3	25,356.4	27,295.3	37,273.3	27,040.1
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	7,834.5	8,085.3	8,486.9	10,488.1	11,595.5	11,637.6
Transportation equipment	84,548.0	92,822.9	101,064.1	130,037.5	132,252.5	122,560.4
Furniture and related products	6,839.8	7,892.6	9,013.0	10,995.4	12,608.2	13,054.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,843.2	5,231.8	5,626.2	6,523.2	6,615.9	6,771.9

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0014.

Table 23.3 Manufacturing sales, by province and territory, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	\$ millions					
Canada	400,085.1	426,519.4	441,152.6	510,549.9	561,300.9	543,272.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,578.5	1,605.0	1,702.2	2,200.7	2,503.8	2,467.8
Prince Edward Island	678.8	788.8	937.6	1,063.4	1,150.6	1,222.0
Nova Scotia	6,208.4	6,351.1	6,540.4	7,891.7	8,288.6	8,228.1
New Brunswick	8,299.6	8,363.8	8,135.5	9,155.2	10,943.6	11,829.5
Quebec	95,758.7	101,008.7	104,479.5	117,975.7	136,919.7	131,945.5
Ontario	210,015.1	225,001.6	238,276.8	281,232.9	297,748.4	285,013.5
Manitoba	8,736.7	9,727.1	10,372.5	10,918.3	11,438.9	11,343.8
Saskatchewan	5,150.3	5,964.4	6,079.8	6,279.1	7,116.1	7,379.5
Alberta	30,677.0	34,183.9	32,841.7	37,095.5	44,429.8	45,479.6
British Columbia	32,932.4	33,495.8	31,756.7	36,678.8	40,699.0	38,302.6
Yukon	12.6	15.2	11.8	32.2	33.2	16.6
Northwest Territories	..	..	15.3	21.7	25.7	39.2
Nunavut	..	..	2.8	4.7	3.8	4.3

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 304-0014 and 304-0015.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
559,902.7	563,634.0	582,562.6	599,205.9	605,526.9	597,673.1	591,969.7	486,666.3	529,847.0
64,089.5	67,064.9	67,744.7	67,193.6	71,713.7	71,659.5	76,608.0	78,649.0	80,493.1
12,074.4	12,191.5	12,555.1	12,664.4	11,329.2	10,709.1	10,307.0	10,549.7	10,686.0
7,211.0	6,672.8	6,212.9	5,820.7	4,879.9	4,435.7	3,986.0	3,086.0	3,225.9
8,024.4	7,893.8	6,241.1	5,196.3	4,555.5	3,610.1	2,646.2	2,213.2	2,294.6
933.6	849.6	649.0	515.3	434.3	465.9	426.7	366.4	395.6
34,284.4	33,359.4	33,710.1	32,508.2	30,645.2	29,438.0	28,636.8	24,938.3	26,470.1
12,155.3	12,435.5	11,536.5	11,933.8	11,286.1	10,342.6	10,283.4	9,252.4	8,749.0
33,690.1	37,585.3	45,730.1	57,035.5	61,467.4	66,870.8	82,490.9	59,093.7	68,083.1
40,469.2	43,088.5	47,130.6	49,742.9	49,234.9	47,680.5	48,638.8	41,067.8	43,883.3
25,286.6	26,464.1	25,608.0	26,805.2	27,243.3	25,653.3	23,334.7	19,061.8	20,906.4
32,801.6	32,360.1	35,793.1	34,131.1	30,970.3	24,806.4	21,522.0	16,703.8	18,850.9
11,630.8	12,029.5	12,240.4	12,743.9	14,156.9	14,410.1	14,129.2	11,638.2	12,990.3
36,074.9	36,916.4	42,511.6	42,987.7	49,834.4	51,258.6	53,840.6	33,901.8	41,963.2
32,210.5	33,356.4	32,756.1	34,166.8	34,868.9	36,123.1	36,439.0	29,292.4	30,645.0
27,448.5	28,070.2	27,748.6	30,059.8	31,359.3	32,103.6	32,260.3	27,256.7	28,888.7
22,656.3	20,826.3	20,337.9	19,374.8	19,268.5	18,433.5	17,278.4	15,510.1	15,491.6
10,135.9	9,482.2	9,452.6	9,803.9	10,491.9	10,780.2	10,486.6	9,404.2	9,640.9
126,451.6	120,565.8	123,166.9	124,740.9	119,387.2	116,644.0	96,403.1	74,646.8	85,293.4
13,916.5	13,719.4	13,254.6	13,360.4	13,193.8	13,169.1	12,342.7	10,427.7	10,713.8
8,357.6	8,702.3	8,182.8	8,420.6	9,206.1	9,078.8	9,909.2	9,606.3	10,182.1

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
559,902.7	563,634.0	582,562.6	599,205.9	605,526.9	597,673.1	591,969.7	486,666.3	529,847.0
2,537.3	2,583.9	2,513.2	2,780.6	4,292.9	5,113.6	6,574.3	4,377.0	5,167.3
1,300.3	1,287.4	1,246.5	1,275.8	1,332.6	1,429.4	1,335.6	1,316.1	1,206.9
8,852.6	9,107.3	9,596.2	9,994.7	9,558.5	9,761.9	10,643.1	8,818.9	9,798.9
12,446.7	12,853.4	14,191.8	15,249.5	14,730.4	15,646.5	17,814.5	14,240.4	17,256.9
133,624.5	133,610.8	134,743.8	139,556.4	145,580.0	143,893.9	147,002.9	126,289.3	132,116.0
297,820.7	295,709.8	302,853.5	303,607.2	295,636.0	286,987.8	269,383.7	218,810.2	243,306.5
11,820.1	12,681.9	13,261.9	13,687.8	14,862.0	16,178.7	16,373.4	14,653.0	14,421.9
7,398.9	7,852.1	9,141.0	9,614.1	9,865.5	10,430.3	13,181.1	11,363.5	10,911.5
45,407.2	48,071.6	53,299.2	60,435.0	65,090.7	65,730.6	70,146.2	53,950.7	60,073.7
38,610.1	39,771.7	41,607.0	42,882.6	44,479.9	42,418.5	39,434.6	32,797.8	35,542.0
22.6	20.6	22.8	25.2	27.2	29.5	35.1	28.4	31.1
56.6	78.3	80.8	90.7	64.2	45.8	39.6	16.1	9.2
5.2	5.1	4.9	6.3	7.0	6.5	5.6	4.8	5.0

Table 23.4 Payroll employment, by manufacturing industry, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	number					
Manufacturing	1,779,368	1,845,808	1,906,843	1,946,466	2,036,697	1,977,887
Food	213,999	216,006	222,195	224,202	232,653	231,613
Beverage and tobacco products	29,736	32,068	34,255	33,791	35,424	35,138
Textile mills	27,035	28,225	29,449	29,520	30,133	26,122
Textile product mills	17,890	19,845	20,500	20,417	20,928	19,707
Clothing	85,882	88,569	90,422	89,465	93,347	82,770
Leather and allied products	12,218	12,391	11,473	11,241	12,219	9,480
Paper	103,394	104,098	100,821	103,110	110,144	103,703
Printing and related support activities	76,787	76,948	79,810	82,459	85,537	83,347
Petroleum and coal products	13,990	13,747	13,753	15,454	15,879	15,305
Chemicals	86,874	88,774	89,227	91,385	95,493	93,412
Plastics and rubber products	104,354	111,754	115,525	117,688	123,469	125,248
Wood products	116,544	124,299	127,559	134,177	141,872	135,758
Non-metallic mineral products	45,687	48,554	52,166	53,286	56,440	53,719
Primary metals	101,727	98,828	100,957	100,529	104,253	91,185
Fabricated metal products	146,910	157,630	165,626	173,072	183,246	184,269
Machinery	124,562	131,871	134,419	132,486	136,397	134,897
Computer and electronic products	88,310	92,754	97,905	101,630	106,289	105,761
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	45,178	45,477	45,898	48,538	53,780	48,723
Transportation equipment	214,530	215,751	229,476	235,548	244,196	242,206
Furniture and related products	71,094	81,566	86,086	88,698	94,350	98,601
Miscellaneous manufacturing	52,668	56,652	59,319	59,772	60,648	56,922

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 23.5 Manufacturing establishments and production workers, by province and territory, 2006 to 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Establishments					
2006	83,596	728	349	1,823	1,464
2007	85,005	738	369	1,904	1,496
2008	84,002	730	355	1,868	1,453
2009	81,117	659	356	1,816	1,413
Production workers					
2006	1,312,281	13,231	4,886	27,741	26,583
2007	1,266,460	13,945	5,181	28,153	26,384
2008	1,192,318	12,579	5,008	27,093	23,429
2009	1,070,929	11,786	4,971	25,493	23,268

Notes: The number of establishments represents a count of locations that perform manufacturing activities. It normally corresponds to plants, factories and mills. It excludes sales offices and warehouses that support manufacturing activities.

Data for reference years 2004 to 2006 are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Beginning with reference year 2007, the data are based on NAICS 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0006.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
number								
1,928,995	1,907,180	1,869,601	1,838,053	1,820,265	1,758,325	1,673,639	1,485,733	1,465,147
233,158	233,754	235,405	232,170	233,388	229,102	226,263	221,830	221,025
34,860	33,186	31,991	28,097	28,114	26,854	26,695	28,121	30,697
23,829	22,970	20,866	17,412	14,610	12,950	10,363	8,609	8,136
19,022	18,414	18,073	17,685	16,477	15,164	12,818	10,842	10,759
76,261	71,186	62,456	51,765	46,009	40,001	32,825	27,113	24,681
8,508	7,539	6,575	5,779	5,030	4,472	3,816	3,595	3,636
95,981	96,994	93,718	87,689	83,810	79,380	73,515	66,574	62,821
79,678	78,593	73,783	72,829	73,148	72,019	70,522	63,538	58,250
15,401	15,674	15,301	15,758	16,336	16,657	17,904	15,749	17,668
92,246	92,797	92,761	93,030	90,823	88,960	88,546	80,655	79,209
126,097	125,790	127,426	125,795	124,827	118,260	107,517	91,693	92,825
134,227	133,829	137,153	135,306	130,222	122,940	110,322	89,372	88,276
51,423	51,329	51,403	51,304	53,701	52,807	52,707	48,711	49,687
90,322	85,402	79,703	78,731	80,681	78,802	69,107	59,413	61,098
181,096	180,561	176,439	176,068	179,728	175,091	171,126	147,808	144,485
137,332	137,162	136,049	140,411	144,467	139,714	138,143	120,215	119,203
95,272	89,084	87,272	85,689	85,086	83,202	83,824	74,980	71,076
45,545	45,428	43,095	42,157	42,268	42,754	41,610	37,465	36,738
233,084	230,713	228,751	228,830	222,328	215,153	199,177	165,065	162,545
98,648	98,637	93,121	94,157	90,677	85,843	79,830	70,489	68,569
57,006	58,138	58,258	57,391	58,534	58,198	57,007	53,897	53,763

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
22,629	32,723	2,266	1,775	7,740	12,014	52	21	12
22,324	33,634	2,351	1,845	8,091	12,179	47	16	11
21,853	33,203	2,360	1,882	8,174	12,053	45	14	12
21,154	32,005	2,322	1,863	7,856	11,605	41	16	11
339,129	602,714	45,429	21,309	108,015	122,781	204	173	86
327,484	570,182	44,936	21,517	106,836	121,406	218	175	43
312,984	524,898	45,195	21,480	106,182	113,080	200	146	44
290,049	457,410	42,159	22,226	94,190	99,034	203	97	43

Table 23.6 Industrial capacity utilization rates, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%					
All industries	84.3	82.8	82.4	77.5	71.3	75.8
Manufacturing	83.7	82.7	82.9	75.6	70.9	76.2
Food	80.6	80.1	80.1	77.7	81.8	80.8
Beverage and tobacco products	76.2	74.0	71.5	65.3	71.1	69.8
Textile mills and textile product mills	77.6	74.2	75.1	71.8	66.0	71.4
Clothing	74.4	76.0	76.0	70.0	70.2	79.9
Leather and allied products	67.6	76.4	77.8	66.1	59.6	64.1
Wood products	90.6	85.6	79.0	69.3	61.1	68.7
Paper	89.4	88.3	87.4	87.9	82.4	86.4
Printing and related support activities	75.2	74.8	73.5	74.1	72.4	70.4
Petroleum and coal products	88.3	83.2	82.5	75.0	78.1	78.7
Chemicals	80.2	79.8	82.0	75.0	69.9	74.5
Plastics and rubber products	82.7	79.5	76.6	73.1	72.2	72.3
Non-metallic mineral products	84.4	81.9	85.0	78.3	65.9	76.0
Primary metals	91.5	91.9	92.1	89.0	76.4	81.6
Fabricated metal products	80.6	81.4	86.0	76.6	64.7	71.2
Machinery	83.0	82.9	83.5	80.0	70.5	74.1
Computer and electronic products	85.3	87.0	88.1	87.2	83.5	86.3
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	76.3	79.7	83.6	80.7	72.6	69.9
Transportation equipment	87.3	86.2	86.8	66.8	63.9	78.6
Furniture and related products	81.3	80.4	81.2	78.5	68.1	71.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	81.1	79.6	77.3	84.6	74.0	74.7

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 028-0002.

Table 23.7 Principal statistics for manufacturing industries, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number				
Establishments	85,724	83,596	85,005	84,002	81,117
	\$ thousands				
Total revenue	639,844,638	645,222,102	644,224,459	638,464,631	536,394,107
Revenue from goods manufactured	594,728,711	598,237,407	599,324,167	588,453,141	492,545,428
Total expenses	592,338,511	599,486,221	601,876,265	599,771,598	498,512,449
Total salaries and wages, direct and indirect labour	84,846,840	84,930,151	83,468,324	80,332,779	72,232,975
Production workers wages, direct labour	56,042,034	55,414,809	54,226,717	51,941,859	46,306,112
Non-manufacturing employees salaries, indirect labour	28,804,806	29,515,342	29,241,607	28,390,920	25,926,863
Total cost of energy, water utility and vehicle fuel	18,255,594	18,059,407	17,781,740	18,239,563	14,556,490
Cost of energy and water utility	17,438,983	17,111,480	16,795,980	17,200,260	13,664,021
Cost of vehicle fuel	816,611	947,927	985,760	1,039,303	892,469
Cost of materials and supplies	365,069,680	369,166,603	371,317,222	371,311,474	297,377,444
	number				
Total number of employees, direct and indirect labour	1,802,617	1,764,928	1,715,145	1,623,145	1,465,994
Production workers, direct labour	1,351,014	1,312,281	1,266,460	1,192,318	1,070,929
Non-manufacturing employees, indirect labour	451,603	452,647	448,685	430,827	395,065
	\$ thousands				
Total opening inventories	61,371,752	63,776,193	67,221,444	66,060,334	68,022,777
Opening inventories, goods or work in process	12,588,323	13,531,345	13,635,607	13,356,297	13,609,558
Opening inventories, finished goods manufactured	19,920,850	20,063,608	21,073,390	20,523,975	21,095,418
Total closing inventories	65,398,507	67,267,595	67,459,094	68,931,305	63,783,470
Closing inventories, goods or work in process	13,800,009	14,011,976	13,631,218	13,916,050	12,985,821
Closing inventories, finished goods manufactured	20,721,788	21,346,520	21,061,231	21,266,063	19,560,266
Manufacturing value added	213,413,737	212,774,940	210,208,657	200,203,945	178,452,605

Note: The number of establishments represents a count of locations that perform manufacturing activities. It normally corresponds to plants, factories or mills. It excludes sales offices and warehouses that support manufacturing activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0006.

On July 1, 2010, Canada's population reached an estimated 34.1 million. The population increased by 1.1% from July 2009, a growth rate similar to the annual rates observed since the early 2000s. According to demographic projections, the population will continue to grow over the next 25 years, reaching between 40.1 million and 47.7 million people by 2036.

Population growth

Though down slightly from the previous year, net international migration—the difference between the number of immigrants who came to Canada and the number of emigrants who left—remained an important factor in Canada's population growth. Since the early 2000s, migration has represented about two-thirds of population growth. For the year 2009/2010, net international migration totalled 254,000 people.

The rest of the growth was attributable to natural increase—the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. In 2009/2010, the natural increase was an estimated 133,800 people with 381,400 births and 247,600 deaths.

According to demographic projections, population growth in the future will be more rooted in international net migration and less in natural increases. In the low-growth scenario, migratory increases alone will contribute to Canada's population growth as early as 2030/2031.

Saskatchewan and British Columbia were the provinces with the highest population growth rates in 2009/2010 (both 1.6%). Alberta (1.4%) and Manitoba (1.3%) also had growth rates above the national average.

Saskatchewan's population growth rate was its fastest since 1971. Though slightly lower than in 2008/2009, the province's net international migration in 2009/2010 contributed to its rapid growth. Saskatchewan's net interprovincial

migration was positive for a fourth consecutive year, after being negative for more than 20 years. In 2009/2010, natural increase reached its highest level in the province since 1995/1996.

Alberta posted its slowest population growth rate since 1994/1995 and, for the first time since then, a net loss in interprovincial migration. In contrast to the other provinces, the majority of Alberta's population gain in 2009/2010 was due to natural increase.

Quebec and Ontario, Canada's most populous provinces, had similar growth rates. In both cases, their population increased faster than in previous years.

An aging population

The median age of the Canadian population—the age that divides the population into two equal halves, one older and one younger—has been rising for more than three decades. It was 39.7 years on July 1, 2010, compared with 26.2 years in 1971.

According to the medium-growth scenario in the most recent population projections, the median age will continue to climb and is projected to reach 44.0 years by 2040.

On the basis of median age, Newfoundland and Labrador had the oldest population in the country on July 1, 2010, at 43.3

To learn more about

births, Census of Population, components of population growth, deaths, demographic estimates, immigrants, interprovincial migration, mobility and migration, population 1605 to present, population aging, population by age and sex, population by year, population of census metropolitan areas, population projections

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years, a median age that Canada as a whole is not likely to reach before 2034, according to demographic projections.

On July 1, 2010, the working-age population aged 15 to 64 made up 69% of Canada's population, compared with 63% of the population in 1971. This proportion is expected to decline in the coming years, falling to about 60% of the total population by 2031.

Fast-growing population in the North

In 2009/2010, Nunavut recorded the fastest population growth rate in Canada (3.1%) and the fastest population growth for the territory since 1993/1994. Nunavut's population growth was mainly due to natural increase and, to a lesser extent, interprovincial migration.

In Yukon, the population increase was largely due to international and interprovincial migration. Natural increase

Table 24.a
Estimated components of population growth

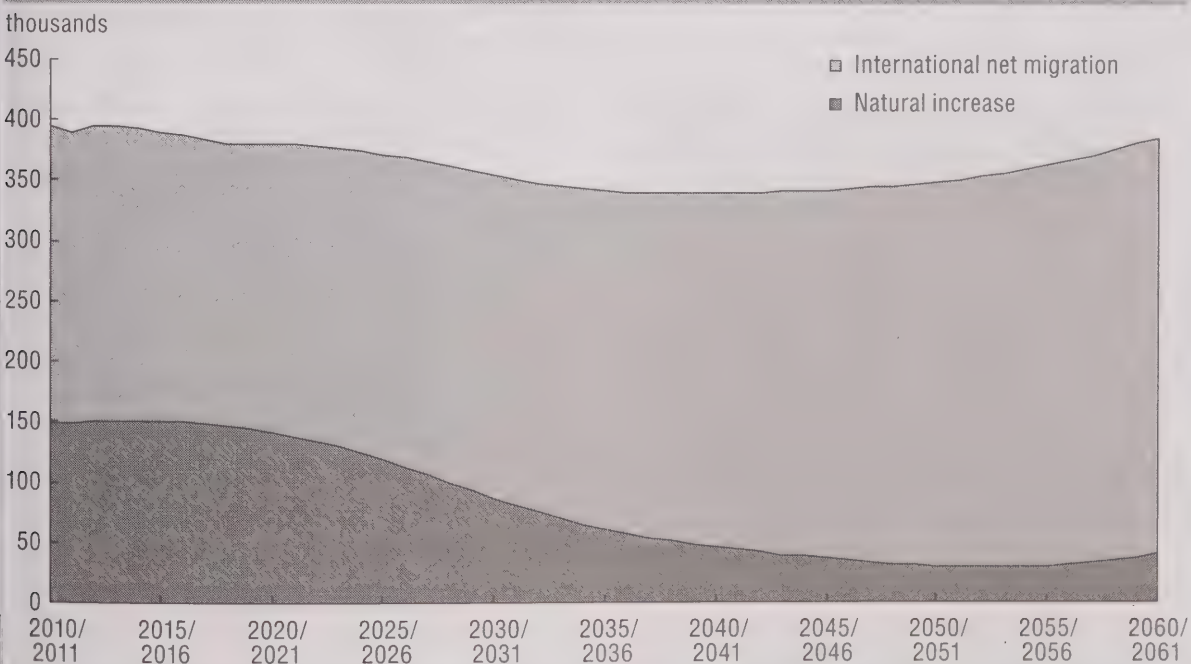
	2003/2004	2006/2007	2009/2010 ^a
	number		
Births	337,762	360,916	381,382
Deaths	228,829	233,825	247,556
Immigrants	239,083	238,125	270,512
Emigrants	39,038	49,155	54,081
Returning emigrants	23,153	30,300	25,371
Net temporary emigrants	20,169	20,169	20,168
Net non-permanent residents	10,149	27,467	33,108

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

contributed less to population growth in Yukon than in the other territories.

Canada's youngest population also resides in Nunavut, where the median age on July 1, 2010 was 24.6 years and people under the age of 15 made up about one-third of the population. The Northwest Territories also has a younger population than the rest of Canada.

Chart 24.1
Population projections, by natural increase and international net migration



Note: The M1 projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration and medium internal migration observed from 1981 to 2008.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 052-0005 and Catalogue no. 91-520-X.

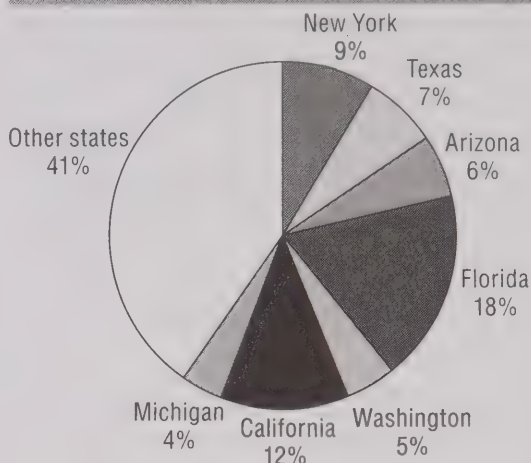
No exodus to the United States

The United States remains the most popular destination for Canadian emigrants. However, the American Community Survey (ACS) shows that the number of Canadians who went to live in the United States on a temporary or permanent basis dropped 35% from 113,100 in 2000 to 73,000 in 2006. Canadian data for the 2001 to 2006 period confirm the drop.

More than half (53%) of native-born Canadians aged 25 to 64 who emigrated to the United States had a university degree. According to the ACS, the majority worked in occupations with high skill requirements such as management, health, education, and business and financial operations.

Recent Canadian emigrants to the United States were relatively young: about 53% were between the ages of 20 and 44, and their median age was 31.

Chart 24.2
Canadian-born emigrants to the United States by state, 2000 to 2006



Note: Use Washington, Michigan and Arizona data with caution.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey and Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

By comparison, the median age of all Canadians residing in the United States was 49, and the median age of the Canadian population in 2006 was 39.5.

Leaving downtown for the suburbs

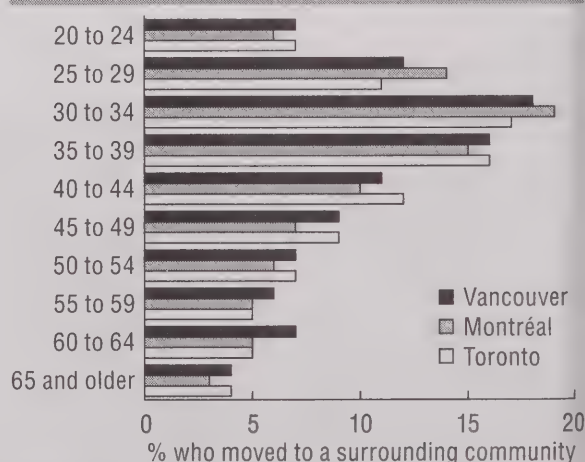
From 2001 to 2006, nearly 1 in 7 people aged 25 to 44 moved from a central municipality to a surrounding municipality in Canada's three largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs): Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

The reverse was much less likely. The proportion of people who left a surrounding municipality for a central municipality was less than 5% in the three CMAs.

The central municipalities all suffered a net loss of people aged 25 to 44 to the surrounding municipalities. In Toronto in particular, for each person who moved from a surrounding municipality to the central municipality, 3.5 people did the opposite.

The groups most likely to move to a surrounding municipality from downtown were new parents, people with a college or trades diploma, and people whose

Chart 24.3
Migration away from selected CMA centres, by age group, 2001 to 2006

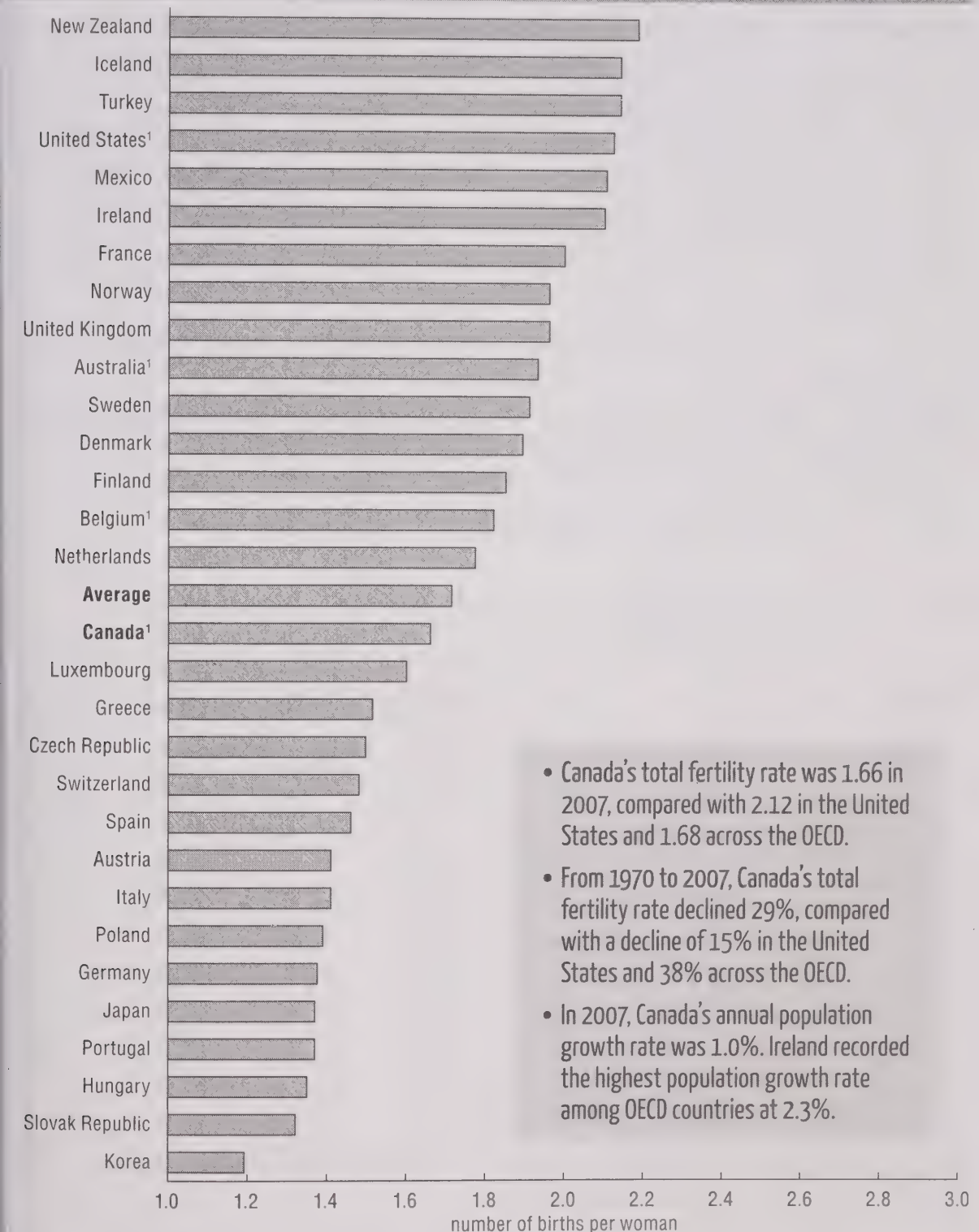


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

after-tax income was between \$70,000 and \$99,999. Younger people, childless couples and people with a roommate or low income were more inclined to live in a central municipality.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 24.4
Total fertility rates, 2008



- Canada's total fertility rate was 1.66 in 2007, compared with 2.12 in the United States and 1.68 across the OECD.
- From 1970 to 2007, Canada's total fertility rate declined 29%, compared with a decline of 15% in the United States and 38% across the OECD.
- In 2007, Canada's annual population growth rate was 1.0%. Ireland recorded the highest population growth rate among OECD countries at 2.3%.

Note: Women aged 15 to 49.

¹ 2007 data.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 24.1 Population, by province and territory, selected years, 1861 to 2010

	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
	number						
Canada¹	3,229,633	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949²
Newfoundland and Labrador ¹	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island	80,857	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615
Nova Scotia	330,857	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837
New Brunswick	252,047	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876
Quebec	1,111,566	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776	2,360,510
Ontario	1,396,091	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662
Manitoba	.. ³	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394	610,118
Saskatchewan	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	91,279	492,432	757,510
Alberta	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	73,022	374,295	588,454
British Columbia	51,524	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582
Yukon	..	..	..	..	27,219	8,512	4,157
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	6,691	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507	8,143
Northwest Territories ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut ⁴	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Prior to 1971, data are census counts; from 1971 on, data are estimates as of July 1 and adjusted for census net undercoverage.

1. Beginning in 1951, Newfoundland and Labrador is included in the Canada total.

2. Includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy whose province of residence is not known.

3. Included with Northwest Territories.

4. Prior to July 1, 1991, only data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut combined are available.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001 and Catalogue no. 11-516-X.

Table 24.2 Population estimates, by sex and age group, and by province and territory, 2010

	Both sexes			
	All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
	thousands			
Canada	34,108.8	5,616.7	23,672.5	4,819.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	509.7	75.3	356.8	77.6
Prince Edward Island	142.3	23.1	97.0	22.2
Nova Scotia	942.5	139.9	651.5	151.2
New Brunswick	751.8	113.4	519.2	119.1
Quebec	7,907.4	1,236.7	5,459.1	1,211.6
Ontario	13,210.7	2,205.7	9,171.1	1,833.9
Manitoba	1,235.4	232.4	832.2	170.8
Saskatchewan	1,045.6	198.1	694.6	153.0
Alberta	3,720.9	679.7	2,645.1	396.2
British Columbia	4,531.0	686.4	3,166.8	677.8
Yukon	34.5	5.9	25.7	2.9
Northwest Territories	43.8	9.5	31.9	2.4
Nunavut	33.2	10.5	21.7	1.0

Note: Population as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

Population and demography

1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2010
number								
10,376,786	11,506,655	14,009,429	18,238,247	21,962,032	24,819,915	28,037,420	31,019,020	34,108,752
..	..	361,416	457,853	530,854	575,302	579,644	522,033	509,739
88,038	95,047	98,429	104,629	112,591	123,551	130,369	136,663	142,266
512,846	577,962	642,584	737,007	797,294	854,871	914,969	932,454	942,506
408,219	457,401	515,697	597,936	642,471	706,438	745,567	749,801	751,755
2,874,662	3,331,882	4,055,681	5,259,211	6,137,305	6,547,207	7,067,396	7,396,331	7,907,375
3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542	6,236,092	7,849,027	8,812,286	10,431,316	11,896,663	13,210,667
700,139	729,744	776,541	921,686	998,876	1,035,545	1,109,604	1,151,439	1,235,412
921,785	895,992	831,728	925,181	932,038	975,759	1,002,713	1,000,221	1,045,622
731,605	796,169	939,501	1,331,944	1,665,717	2,291,104	2,592,306	3,058,017	3,720,946
694,263	817,861	1,165,210	1,629,082	2,240,470	2,826,558	3,373,787	4,076,264	4,530,960
4,230	4,914	9,096	14,628	18,991	23,880	28,871	30,156	34,525
9,316	12,028	16,004	22,998	36,398	47,414	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	38,724	40,844	43,759
..	..	..	..	..	..	22,154	28,134	33,220

Males				Females			
All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	All ages	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
thousands							
16,917.3	2,883.9	11,895.4	2,138.0	17,191.5	2,732.8	11,777.1	2,681.6
249.9	38.8	175.9	35.3	259.8	36.6	180.9	42.3
69.5	11.8	47.9	9.9	72.7	11.3	49.1	12.4
457.5	71.8	319.3	66.4	485.0	68.1	332.2	84.7
368.9	58.4	257.6	52.9	382.9	55.1	261.5	66.2
3,920.7	634.0	2,757.0	529.6	3,986.7	602.7	2,702.0	682.0
6,510.4	1,130.5	4,572.2	807.7	6,700.3	1,075.2	4,598.9	1,026.2
615.1	119.3	421.5	74.3	620.3	113.1	410.7	96.5
520.6	101.7	350.9	68.0	525.0	96.3	343.7	85.0
1,900.5	349.7	1,371.4	179.3	1,820.5	329.9	1,273.7	216.9
2,246.8	354.6	1,580.7	311.4	2,284.2	331.8	1,586.0	366.4
17.6	3.1	13.0	1.5	16.9	2.9	12.7	1.4
22.6	4.8	16.7	1.2	21.1	4.8	15.2	1.2
17.2	5.5	11.2	0.5	16.0	5.0	10.6	0.5

Table 24.3 Population, by census metropolitan area, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number				
St. John's	183,387	184,794	187,249	189,787	192,326
Halifax	384,786	388,222	392,811	397,689	403,188
Moncton	129,514	131,041	132,627	134,932	137,346
Saint John	124,980	125,561	126,262	127,209	127,973
Saguenay	152,456	151,845	151,696	151,572	152,150
Québec	724,303	730,895	738,328	745,641	754,358
Sherbrooke	188,710	190,586	192,419	194,892	197,299
Trois-Rivières	142,493	143,346	144,514	145,435	146,516
Montréal	3,685,045	3,722,963	3,765,430	3,818,699	3,859,318
Ottawa–Gatineau	1,168,955	1,183,438	1,200,423	1,218,547	1,239,140
Kingston	158,039	158,586	159,699	160,969	162,543
Peterborough	120,541	120,615	120,904	120,987	121,054
Oshawa	344,211	349,020	353,996	359,058	364,193
Toronto	5,336,680	5,435,511	5,535,728	5,634,479	5,741,419
Hamilton	719,905	724,362	729,226	734,575	740,238
St. Catharines–Niagara	404,133	403,496	403,338	403,827	404,357
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	470,690	475,842	481,738	486,881	492,390
Brantford	135,430	136,548	137,379	138,248	139,124
Guelph	132,169	133,384	135,080	136,587	138,158
London	477,598	481,879	485,939	488,991	492,249
Windsor	336,087	334,754	333,122	331,992	330,856
Barrie	183,910	185,911	187,630	189,207	190,872
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	164,195	164,626	165,116	164,887	164,680
Thunder Bay	127,130	126,563	126,509	126,545	126,683
Winnipeg	716,438	723,678	732,172	742,371	753,555
Regina	200,065	202,808	205,827	210,384	215,138
Saskatoon	240,470	244,844	250,966	258,019	265,259
Calgary	1,123,913	1,154,854	1,187,346	1,220,362	1,242,624
Edmonton	1,073,795	1,102,874	1,127,624	1,156,455	1,176,307
Kelowna	167,125	170,988	175,008	178,131	178,854
Abbotsford–Mission	164,306	166,151	168,890	171,870	174,300
Vancouver	2,190,085	2,231,549	2,279,451	2,337,166	2,391,252
Victoria	339,768	343,518	348,084	354,019	358,054

Note: Population as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 051-0046.

Table 24.4 Population projections, by age group, selected years, 2010 to 2035

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
	thousands					
All ages	34,138.2	36,103.9	38,025.1	39,915.9	41,740.0	43,480.4
0 to 4	1,885.6	2,059.7	2,153.2	2,189.0	2,180.1	2,192.9
5 to 9	1,803.8	1,976.1	2,155.4	2,253.8	2,294.8	2,291.0
10 to 14	1,940.1	1,892.6	2,068.3	2,251.7	2,355.0	2,401.0
15 to 19	2,231.4	2,062.9	2,019.5	2,198.8	2,386.7	2,494.8
20 to 24	2,360.3	2,430.5	2,263.1	2,223.4	2,408.2	2,601.2
25 to 29	2,385.6	2,507.0	2,557.8	2,393.8	2,363.7	2,556.4
30 to 34	2,303.5	2,521.0	2,628.8	2,685.0	2,534.0	2,515.3
35 to 39	2,302.6	2,428.6	2,639.2	2,752.4	2,818.5	2,679.0
40 to 44	2,427.5	2,381.6	2,503.5	2,717.1	2,837.4	2,910.9
45 to 49	2,795.3	2,463.9	2,417.3	2,542.6	2,760.4	2,885.8
50 to 54	2,621.3	2,792.1	2,466.8	2,425.6	2,555.3	2,776.0
55 to 59	2,289.3	2,590.6	2,762.3	2,449.1	2,414.7	2,548.3
60 to 64	1,968.9	2,240.5	2,540.7	2,716.5	2,418.5	2,392.0
65 to 69	1,469.8	1,891.1	2,161.4	2,460.4	2,640.9	2,362.7
70 to 74	1,105.8	1,369.9	1,773.8	2,040.7	2,336.2	2,520.9
75 to 79	912.5	979.8	1,227.0	1,603.8	1,862.3	2,148.8
80 to 84	687.8	738.3	806.5	1,024.9	1,357.0	1,596.1
85 to 89	428.9	479.0	523.1	583.3	754.9	1,015.6
90 to 94	167.2	232.4	264.3	293.9	335.9	444.2
95 to 99	45.2	58.7	82.7	95.9	108.6	127.8
100 and older	5.8	7.5	10.1	14.3	16.9	19.6

Note: The M1 projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration and medium internal migration observed from 1981 to 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 052-0005.

Table 24.5 Components of population growth, 1861 to 2006

	1861 to 1871	1871 to 1881	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1941
	thousands							
Population at end of period ²	3,689	4,325	4,833	5,371	7,207	8,788	10,377	11,507
Population growth ^{3,4}	459	636	508	538	1,836	1,581	1,589	1,130
Births	1,370	1,480	1,524	1,548	1,925	2,340	2,415	2,294
Deaths	760	790	870	880	900	1,070	1,055	1,072
Natural increase ⁵	610	690	654	668	1,025	1,270	1,360	1,222
Net international migration ⁶	-150	-54	-146	-130	810	311	230	-92

1. Beginning in 1951, Newfoundland and Labrador is included.

2. Before 1971 to 1976, the population at end of period represents census counts. Starting with 1971 to 1976, it represents population estimates adjusted for census net undercoverage as of July 1.

3. The change in population between two censuses.

4. Starting with the 1971 to 1976 period, the difference between population growth and the sum of natural increase + net international migration is the result of residual deviation.

5. Natural increase = births – deaths.

6. Net international migration has been calculated differently over the years. Before 1971 to 1976, net international migration = immigrants – emigrants + residual deviation. From the 1971 to 1976 period to the 1986 to 1991 period, net international migration = immigrants – emigrants + net non-permanent residents + returning emigrants. From the 1991 to 1996 period onward, net international migration = immigrants – (emigrants + net temporary emigrants) + net non-permanent residents + returning emigrants.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 051-0004 and Catalogue no. 11-516-X.

Table 24.6 Components of population growth, by province and territory, 2009/2010

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Births	381,382	4,480	1,397	8,810	7,044
Deaths	247,556	4,765	1,217	8,840	6,743
Immigration	270,512	659	1,791	2,409	1,928
Emigration	54,081	372	77	714	527
Net temporary emigration	20,168	258	70	474	380
Returning emigrants	25,371	120	71	442	338
Net non-permanent residents	33,108	423	150	1,544	49
Net interprovincial migration	...	1,309	-876	205	72

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

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1941 to 1951 ¹	1951 to 1956	1956 to 1961	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971	1971 to 1976	1976 to 1981	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
thousands											
13,648	16,081	18,238	20,015	21,568	23,450	24,820	26,100	28,037	29,610	31,019	32,576
2,141	2,433	2,157	1,777	1,553	1,488	1,370	1,280	1,937	1,573	1,409	1,557
3,186	2,106	2,362	2,249	1,856	1,760	1,820	1,872	1,933	1,936	1,705	1,682
1,214	633	687	731	766	824	843	885	946	1,024	1,089	1,129
1,972	1,473	1,675	1,518	1,090	936	977	987	987	912	616	553
169	598	482	259	463	694	493	400	965	780	844	1,107

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
88,400	141,784	15,990	14,122	52,937	44,497	366	739	816
57,600	94,860	10,443	9,370	22,006	31,174	208	186	144
51,516	116,542	14,098	7,318	29,961	43,809	340	125	16
7,920	25,261	2,035	499	8,959	7,566	47	59	45
2,830	9,343	575	264	2,307	3,605	18	26	18
3,621	12,431	1,035	406	2,838	4,069	0	0	0
7,083	11,749	-38	876	-77	11,271	108	-30	0
-3,252	-7,275	-2,182	3,909	-2,183	9,367	332	-477	401

Table 24.7 Births, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008 ^r	2008/2009 ^r	2009/2010 ^p
	number					
Canada	339,270	346,082	360,916	370,931	377,929	381,382
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,543	4,526	4,495	4,516	4,472	4,480
Prince Edward Island	1,371	1,329	1,428	1,388	1,397	1,397
Nova Scotia	8,575	8,479	8,675	8,834	8,799	8,810
New Brunswick	6,874	6,869	7,127	7,117	7,067	7,044
Quebec	75,422	78,481	83,108	85,608	88,500	88,400
Ontario	132,795	133,775	136,980	139,031	140,390	141,784
Manitoba	14,031	14,270	14,842	15,397	15,638	15,990
Saskatchewan	11,915	12,178	12,523	13,406	13,739	14,122
Alberta	41,345	43,193	47,558	49,691	51,454	52,937
British Columbia	40,632	41,192	42,379	44,061	44,578	44,497
Yukon	340	344	354	355	360	366
Northwest Territories	705	707	686	730	735	739
Nunavut	722	739	761	797	800	816

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 24.8 Birth rate, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008 ^r	2008/2009 ^r	2009/2010 ^p
	crude birth rate per 1,000 population					
Canada	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
Prince Edward Island	9.9	9.6	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.8
Nova Scotia	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3
New Brunswick	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4
Quebec	9.9	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.2
Ontario	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.7
Manitoba	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.9
Saskatchewan	12.0	12.3	12.5	13.2	13.4	13.5
Alberta	12.4	12.6	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.2
British Columbia	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.8
Yukon	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.6
Northwest Territories	16.2	16.3	15.9	16.7	16.9	17.0
Nunavut	24.1	24.2	24.6	25.4	25.2	25.1

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0004 and 051-0005.

Table 24.9 Deaths, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008 ^r	2008/2009 ^r	2009/2010 ^p
	number					
Canada	229,906	225,489	233,825	237,819	242,120	247,556
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,434	4,392	4,677	4,557	4,656	4,765
Prince Edward Island	1,126	1,165	1,143	1,160	1,190	1,217
Nova Scotia	8,372	7,968	8,372	8,454	8,644	8,840
New Brunswick	6,191	5,987	6,194	6,413	6,577	6,743
Quebec	55,857	53,373	56,417	56,211	56,700	57,600
Ontario	85,282	83,752	86,811	88,879	91,826	94,860
Manitoba	10,015	9,634	9,962	10,060	10,243	10,443
Saskatchewan	8,828	8,877	8,993	9,128	9,250	9,370
Alberta	19,066	19,560	19,803	20,560	21,284	22,006
British Columbia	30,333	30,311	30,957	31,895	31,229	31,174
Yukon	150	168	197	194	201	208
Northwest Territories	137	171	174	176	182	186
Nunavut	115	131	125	132	138	144

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 24.10 Death rate, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008 ^r	2008/2009 ^r	2009/2010 ^p
	crude death rate per 1,000 population					
Canada	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.3
Prince Edward Island	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.6
Nova Scotia	8.9	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.4
New Brunswick	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.0
Quebec	7.4	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3
Ontario	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2
Manitoba	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5
Saskatchewan	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Alberta	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9
British Columbia	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.9
Yukon	4.7	5.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0
Northwest Territories	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3
Nunavut	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0004 and 051-0005.

Table 24.11 Interprovincial migration, by province or territory of origin and destination, 2009/2010

Origin	Destination			
	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number			
Newfoundland and Labrador		129	1,451	630
Prince Edward Island	126		756	476
Nova Scotia	1,449	595		2,453
New Brunswick	533	447	2,530	
Quebec	242	289	806	2,103
Ontario	4,274	1,174	6,627	4,065
Manitoba	255	88	449	232
Saskatchewan	24	92	290	165
Alberta	2,936	463	3,718	2,902
British Columbia	646	271	1,740	566
Yukon	8	11	20	16
Northwest Territories	222	9	58	14
Nunavut	144	0	22	37

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0019.

Table 24.12 Interprovincial migration, by age group and by province and territory, 2009/2010

	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number			
In-migrants, all ages	10,859	3,568	18,467	13,659
17 and younger	2,571	779	3,813	3,038
18 to 24	1,233	487	2,946	2,086
25 to 44	4,283	1,320	7,598	5,410
45 to 64	2,432	779	3,211	2,482
65 and older	340	203	899	643
Out-migrants, all ages	9,550	4,444	18,262	12,937
17 and younger	1,549	815	3,346	2,483
18 to 24	2,209	1,099	3,695	2,845
25 to 44	3,745	1,689	7,665	5,256
45 to 64	1,713	629	2,823	1,845
65 and older	334	212	733	508
Net migrants, all ages	1,309	-876	205	722
17 and younger	1,022	-36	467	555
18 to 24	-976	-612	-749	-759
25 to 44	538	-369	-67	154
45 to 64	719	150	388	637
65 and older	6	-9	166	135

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0012.

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Destination								
Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
233	2,575	271	138	3,440	453	18	110	102
311	1,511	69	84	546	524	18	15	8
986	6,048	436	362	4,233	1,531	13	91	65
1,855	3,855	322	198	2,331	756	11	50	49
	17,890	789	843	3,988	3,390	49	150	160
15,952		5,311	4,836	20,614	17,546	386	493	388
624	5,726		2,893	4,883	3,916	29	83	85
393	2,888	2,047		10,735	3,799	52	87	91
4,139	18,491	4,850	11,837		26,877	420	826	61
2,727	14,474	2,753	3,123	23,120		593	195	78
20	300	46	106	302	505		69	26
161	326	162	141	1,066	356	159		144
46	307	25	11	79	0	13	172	

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
27,447	74,391	17,081	24,572	75,337	59,653	1,761	2,341	1,257
5,300	15,359	4,201	6,197	14,953	10,754	362	550	199
4,390	10,806	2,630	3,900	16,734	10,057	286	374	143
12,162	32,081	6,769	9,489	30,168	23,880	789	1,048	552
4,201	11,874	2,693	4,020	10,813	11,293	282	363	361
1,394	4,271	788	966	2,669	3,669	42	6	2
30,699	81,666	19,263	20,663	77,520	50,286	1,429	2,818	856
6,137	16,302	4,310	4,629	17,372	10,039	264	633	197
4,112	13,845	3,215	3,988	11,701	8,660	257	358	88
14,241	34,399	7,549	7,569	31,095	20,260	546	1,153	382
4,513	13,406	3,171	3,019	14,123	8,422	330	629	181
1,696	3,714	1,018	1,458	3,229	2,905	32	45	8
-3,252	-7,275	-2,182	3,909	-2,183	9,367	332	-477	401
-837	-943	-109	1,568	-2,419	715	98	-83	2
278	-3,039	-585	-88	5,033	1,397	29	16	55
-2,079	-2,318	-780	1,920	-927	3,620	243	-105	170
-312	-1,532	-478	1,001	-3,310	2,871	-48	-266	180
-302	557	-230	-492	-560	764	10	-39	-6

Inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) does not always seem to correspond to individual personal experience. This makes sense because the CPI is based on averages and no individual or household is exactly average. The impact of price increases and decreases on an individual depends on his or her spending habits and types of purchases.

Looking at only one or two components of the CPI—such as gasoline and food prices—can be a bit misleading. From 2009 to 2010, gas prices rose 9.1% while food prices increased 1.4%. But the CPI rose 1.8%.

Frequent purchases

Although a substantial amount of a household budget is spent on the goods and services that we buy less frequently, we notice price changes in frequent purchases more because we encounter them more often in our daily routines. When thinking about inflation, we tend to pay more attention to them than to infrequent purchases.

From 2000 to 2009, the prices of goods and services Canadians buy frequently—such as gasoline, food, toiletries and bus tickets—rose at an average annual rate of 3.2%, according to the Price Index of Frequent Purchases (PIFP). This was above the 2.1% average annual increase posted for the All-items CPI. It was also well above the 0.7% average increase for infrequently purchased items such as large appliances, cars and holidays.

This trend reversed in 2009 following a large drop in gasoline prices. The All-items CPI rose at an annual average rate of 0.3% during the year, but the inflation rate for frequently purchased items was lower, at 0.2%. Toward the end of 2009, the 12-month decline in gas prices subsided, and in November and December, gasoline prices actually rose on a year-over-year

basis. As a result, the PIFP returned to its trend of outpacing the All-items CPI.

Price increases for energy (electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and gasoline) and food accounted for much of the substantial increase for frequently purchased items from 2000 to 2009. Over this period, costs for energy products increased at an average annual rate of 4.6%, and food prices rose 2.8%. Both were sharper rises than the average annual increase in the All-items CPI.

In particular, rising prices for meat (3.2%), dairy (3.4%) and bakery (4.5%) products were the prime contributors to rising food prices. The primary contributors to rising energy costs were a 5.3% increase in gasoline prices and a 5.6% increase in natural gas prices. Also putting upward pressure on the PIFP were higher prices for tobacco products and restaurant meals. From 2000 to 2009, the PIFP was volatile and was the primary source of inflation pressure on the All-items CPI.

Non-frequent purchases

Throughout the same decade, price increases for the Price Index of Non-frequent Purchases (PINFP) slowed. This was primarily owing to an average annual drop of 1.5% in durable goods prices during the period. These include items such as vehicles (-1.4%), computer

To learn more about

construction price indexes, Consumer Price Index, education price indexes, Farm Product Price Index, gasoline prices, Industrial Product Price Index, Inter-city Price Index, international trade price indexes, machinery and equipment price indexes, New Housing Price Index, prices and price indexes, Retail Services Price Index

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equipment and supplies (-15.7%), clothing (-1.5%), video equipment (-7.3%) and appliances (-1.4%).

A large portion of the items in the PINFP are subject to rapid technological change, and this leads to product quality enhancements. These enhancements are the main reason that prices for computers have declined over the last decade while computer processing and storing capacities have rapidly increased.

Offsetting these drops somewhat were price increases over the past 10 years for a number of services included in the PINFP, such as homeowner's replacement costs (4.3%), tuition fees (4.2%), home maintenance and repair services (2.7%) and health care services (3.5%).

Contractual purchases

The average annual increase for items covered by some form of contract—such as insurance, renting and leasing vehicles, mortgage interest costs and property taxes—was 2.5%, which was more in line with the rate of growth for the All-items CPI.

Table 25.a
Consumer Price Index

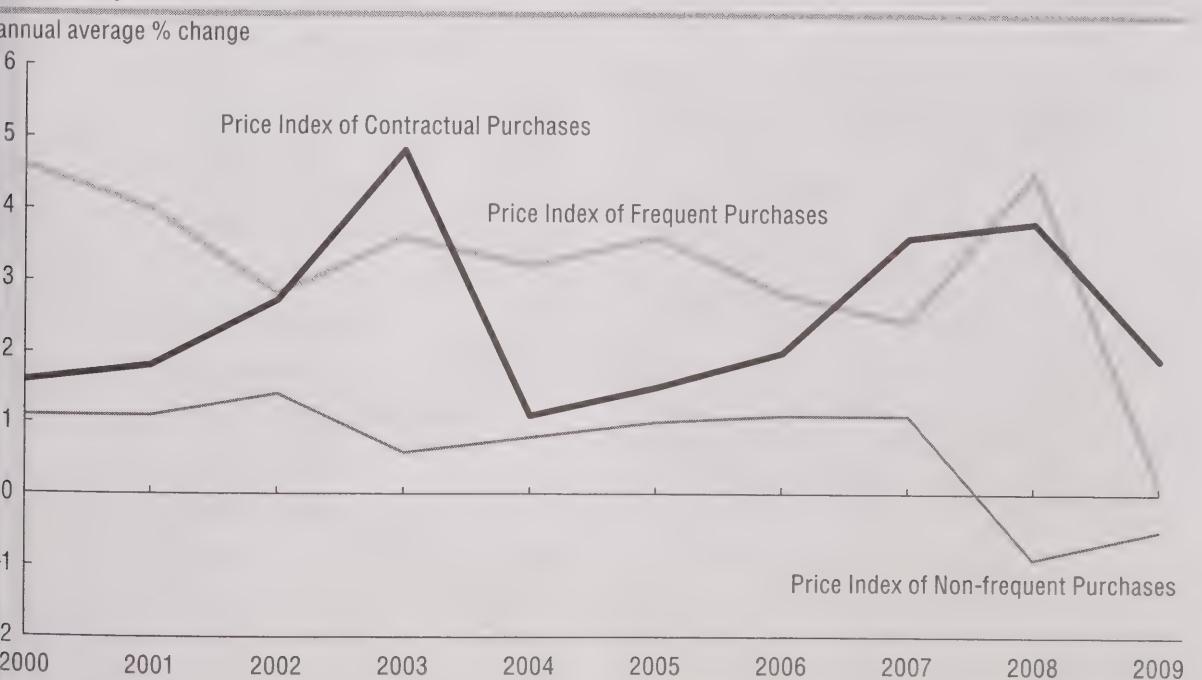
	2000	2010
	2002=100	
All-items	95.4	116.5
Food	93.3	123.1
Shelter	95.6	123.3
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	96.7	108.8
Clothing and footwear	100.3	91.6
Transportation	97.2	118.0
Health and personal care	97.0	115.1
Recreation, education and reading	97.0	104.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	79.0	133.1
Core Consumer Price Index ¹	95.7	115.6

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.
1. Bank of Canada definition.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

The primary contributors to the rise in the Price Index of Contractual Purchases (PICP) were a 5.2% average rise for auto insurance and a 2.2% average increase in mortgage interest costs. Also putting upward pressure on the PICP were an increase in property taxes (2.5%) and rent (1.4%). Downward pressure came from lower prices for leasing passenger vehicles.

Chart 25.1
Purchase price indexes



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0020.

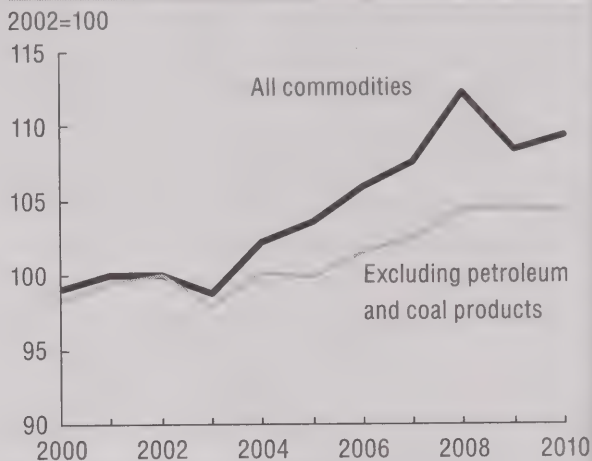
Costs of petroleum and metals drive up producer prices

Canadian producer prices rose in 2010, as indicated by the 1.0% rise in the Industrial Product Price Index, following a 3.5% decline in 2009. This index measures the price that companies charge for their manufactured goods at the plant gate.

This rise in producer prices is mostly the result of higher prices for petroleum and metals. Even though global inventories of petroleum remained high, the cost of petroleum and coal products rose 12.8%, pushed by strong demand in emerging economies and colder weather in Europe. Prices of primary metals rose 10.5% as a result of stronger demand in 2010 compared with 2009.

The overall increase in producer prices was moderated by a decline in the cost of motor vehicles (5.7%), primarily because of the appreciation of the Canadian

Chart 25.2
Industrial Product Price Index



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 329-0056.

dollar against the U.S. dollar by 10.8%. Producers who export to the United States are generally paid on the basis of prices set in U.S. dollars, so the strength of the Canadian dollar reduced the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars.

Prices over the decades

Older Canadians who lived through the Great Depression can remember working for a dollar a day and paying 25 cents for a pound (454 grams) of sirloin steak. Here is a snapshot of some wages and prices since those days.

In 1935, average personal income was \$313 per year, milk cost 10 cents per quart (0.95 litres) and a dozen eggs would set you back 31 cents. A tin of tomatoes retailed for 10 cents.

Twenty-five years later, in 1960, average personal income was \$1,672 per year. Milk cost 24 cents per quart and it cost 55 cents to purchase a dozen eggs. That can of tomatoes cost 27 cents.

In 1985, average income reached \$15,903 per year, partly skimmed milk cost 98 cents per litre and eggs cost \$1.37 per dozen. Canned tomatoes cost \$1.30.

Table 25.b
Average retail food prices

	1935	2008
	\$	
Bacon (1 kg)	0.68	8.90
Sirloin steak (1 kg)	0.51	15.39
Flour (1 kg)	0.07	1.89
Sugar (1 kg)	0.14	1.21
Coffee (1 kg)	0.83	12.93
Onions (1 kg)	0.09	1.28
Potatoes (4.54 kg)	0.14	4.58
Milk (1 litre)	0.10	2.04 ¹
Eggs (dozen)	0.31	2.57
Butter (454 g)	0.28	4.25
Total	3.15	55.04

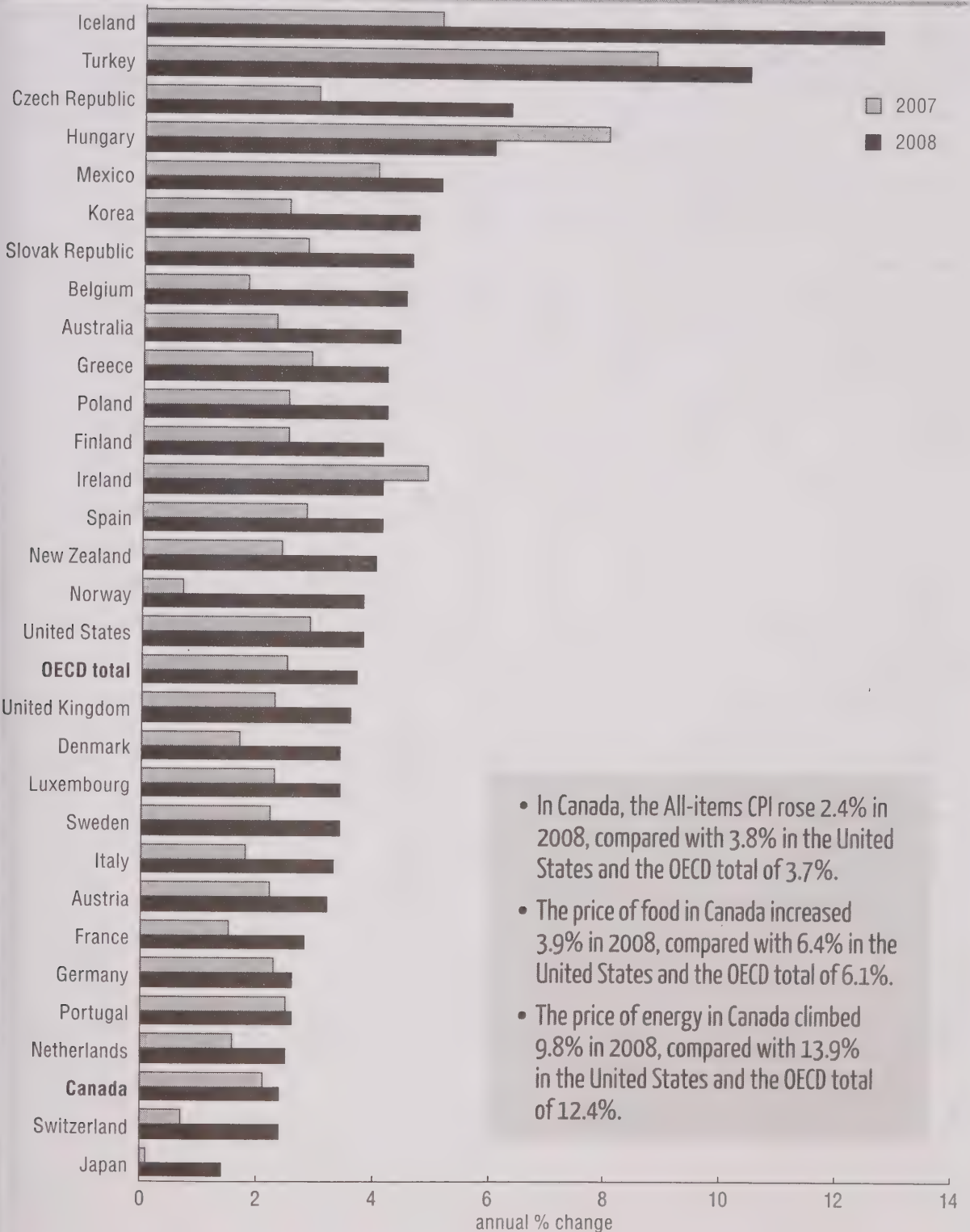
1. Whole milk.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canada Year Book 1938* (Catalogue no. 11-402-X), CANSIM tables 326-0012 and 003-0022 and *Urban Retail Food Prices 1914-59* (Catalogue no. 62-514).

By 2008, average individual income was \$37,700 per year, milk (partly skimmed) cost \$1.99 per litre and eggs cost \$2.57 per dozen. The average retail price of canned tomatoes was still \$1.30.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 25.3
Consumer Price Index, All-items, by selected country



- In Canada, the All-items CPI rose 2.4% in 2008, compared with 3.8% in the United States and the OECD total of 3.7%.
- The price of food in Canada increased 3.9% in 2008, compared with 6.4% in the United States and the OECD total of 6.1%.
- The price of energy in Canada climbed 9.8% in 2008, compared with 13.9% in the United States and the OECD total of 12.4%.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 25.1 Consumer Price Index, 1991 to 2010

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	2002=100						
All-items	82.8	84.0	85.6	85.7	87.6	88.9	90.4
Food	83.4	83.1	84.5	84.9	86.9	88.0	89.4
Shelter	86.3	87.9	89.1	89.4	90.4	90.6	90.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	87.4	87.9	88.7	88.9	90.6	92.5	93.7
Clothing and footwear	94.3	95.1	96.0	96.8	96.7	96.4	97.7
Transportation	72.9	74.4	76.8	80.2	84.3	87.6	90.3
Health and personal care	84.7	86.6	88.9	89.7	89.6	90.1	91.7
Recreation, education and reading	78.3	79.2	81.1	83.5	86.7	88.7	91.0
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	76.4	81.0	82.2	68.8	68.7	70.1	72.3
Core Consumer Price Index ¹	82.1	83.6	85.3	86.9	88.8	90.3	92.0
Special aggregates							
All-items excluding food	82.6	84.2	85.7	85.9	87.7	89.1	90.6
All-items excluding shelter	81.4	82.5	84.2	84.3	86.5	88.4	90.2
All-items excluding energy	83.4	84.7	86.3	86.4	88.4	89.7	91.0
All-items excluding gasoline	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shelter ²	86.0	87.5	88.7	89.1	90.4	90.6	90.8
Goods	85.7	86.4	87.8	86.8	88.4	89.9	91.2
Services	79.6	81.4	83.1	84.5	86.7	88.0	89.5
	annual % change						
All-items	5.6	1.4	1.9	0.1	2.2	1.5	1.7
Food	4.8	-0.4	1.7	0.5	2.4	1.3	1.6
Shelter	4.6	1.9	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	3.8	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.9	2.1	1.3
Clothing and footwear	9.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	1.3
Transportation	1.8	2.1	3.2	4.4	5.1	3.9	3.1
Health and personal care	7.1	2.2	2.7	0.9	-0.1	0.6	1.8
Recreation, education and reading	7.0	1.1	2.4	3.0	3.8	2.3	2.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	17.2	6.0	1.5	-16.3	-0.1	2.0	3.1
Core Consumer Price Index ¹	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9
Special aggregates							
All-items excluding food	5.8	1.9	1.8	0.2	2.1	1.6	1.7
All-items excluding shelter	5.9	1.4	2.1	0.1	2.6	2.2	2.0
All-items excluding energy	5.7	1.6	1.9	0.1	2.3	1.5	1.4
All-items excluding gasoline	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shelter ²	4.6	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.2
Goods	5.0	0.8	1.6	-1.1	1.8	1.7	1.4
Services	6.3	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.7

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

1. Bank of Canada definition.

2. 1986 definition.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Prices and price indexes

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2002=100												
91.3	92.9	95.4	97.8	100.0	102.8	104.7	107.0	109.1	111.5	114.1	114.4	116.5
90.9	92.0	93.3	97.4	100.0	101.7	103.8	106.4	108.9	111.8	115.7	121.4	123.1
91.1	92.3	95.6	99.1	100.0	103.2	105.8	109.2	113.1	116.9	122.0	121.6	123.3
95.1	95.8	96.7	98.6	100.0	100.7	101.2	101.7	102.2	103.2	104.6	107.3	108.8
98.8	100.1	100.3	100.7	100.0	98.2	98.0	97.6	95.8	95.7	93.8	93.4	91.6
89.6	92.6	97.2	97.3	100.0	105.2	107.7	112.0	115.2	117.1	119.5	113.1	118.0
93.6	95.4	97.0	98.9	100.0	101.4	102.8	104.6	105.9	107.3	108.8	112.1	115.1
93.0	94.7	97.0	98.4	100.0	100.8	101.1	100.8	100.6	101.8	102.2	103.1	104.0
74.9	76.5	79.0	85.0	100.0	110.1	116.0	119.1	121.7	125.5	127.5	130.7	133.1
93.2	94.5	95.7	97.7	100.0	102.2	103.8	105.5	107.5	109.8	111.7	113.6	115.6
91.3	93.0	95.8	97.9	100.0	103.0	104.8	107.1	109.2	111.4	113.8	113.0	115.1
91.3	93.0	95.3	97.3	100.0	102.5	104.1	106.1	107.6	109.4	111.2	111.7	113.9
92.3	93.6	95.0	97.3	100.0	102.4	103.8	105.4	107.2	109.5	111.3	113.3	114.8
91.9	93.2	95.0	97.6	100.0	102.6	104.2	106.0	107.9	110.1	112.1	113.6	115.2
91.3	92.7	96.1	99.4	100.0	102.7	105.0	108.1	111.8	115.7	120.6	120.2	121.8
91.4	93.1	96.0	98.4	100.0	101.9	103.4	105.8	107.1	108.0	109.4	107.6	109.2
91.1	92.6	94.8	97.1	100.0	103.6	105.9	108.2	111.1	114.8	118.7	121.2	123.7
annual % change												
1.0	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	0.3	1.8
1.7	1.2	1.4	4.4	2.7	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.5	4.9	1.4
0.3	1.3	3.6	3.7	0.9	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.4	4.4	-0.3	1.4
1.5	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.6	1.4
1.1	1.3	0.2	0.4	-0.7	-1.8	-0.2	-0.4	-1.8	-0.1	-2.0	-0.4	-1.9
-0.8	3.3	5.0	0.1	2.8	5.2	2.4	4.0	2.9	1.6	2.0	-5.4	4.3
2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	3.0	2.7
2.2	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.3	-0.3	-0.2	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.9
3.6	2.1	3.3	7.6	17.6	10.1	5.4	2.7	2.2	3.1	1.6	2.5	1.8
1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8
0.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	2.1	3.0	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	-0.7	1.9
1.2	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.4	2.0
1.4	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.3
..	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.4
0.6	1.5	3.7	3.4	0.6	2.7	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.2	-0.3	1.3
0.2	1.9	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.3	-1.6	1.5
1.8	1.6	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.1	2.1

Table 25.2 Consumer Price Index, All-items, by province and territory, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2002=100						
Canada	107.0	109.1	111.5	114.1	114.4	116.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	107.6	109.5	111.1	114.3	114.6	117.4
Prince Edward Island	109.1	111.6	113.6	117.5	117.3	119.5
Nova Scotia	108.2	110.4	112.5	115.9	115.7	118.2
New Brunswick	107.4	109.2	111.3	113.2	113.5	115.9
Quebec	106.9	108.7	110.4	112.7	113.4	114.8
Ontario	106.9	108.8	110.8	113.3	113.7	116.5
Manitoba	106.6	108.7	110.9	113.4	114.1	115.0
Saskatchewan	106.9	109.1	112.2	115.9	117.1	118.7
Alberta	108.1	112.3	117.9	121.6	121.5	122.7
British Columbia	106.3	108.1	110.0	112.3	112.3	113.8
Yukon	105.3	106.8	109.5	113.4	113.8	114.7
Northwest Territories	106.2	107.7	110.8	115.2	115.9	117.9
Nunavut	102.9	104.6	107.9	110.4	112.6	111.8
annual % change						
Canada	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	0.3	1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.7	1.8	1.5	2.9	0.3	2.4
Prince Edward Island	3.1	2.3	1.8	3.4	-0.2	1.9
Nova Scotia	2.8	2.0	1.9	3.0	-0.2	2.2
New Brunswick	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	0.3	2.1
Quebec	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.1	0.6	1.2
Ontario	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.3	0.4	2.5
Manitoba	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.6	0.8
Saskatchewan	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.3	1.0	1.4
Alberta	2.1	3.9	5.0	3.1	-0.1	1.0
British Columbia	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	0.0	1.3
Yukon	2.2	1.4	2.5	3.6	0.4	0.8
Northwest Territories	2.3	1.4	2.9	4.0	0.6	1.7
Nunavut	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.3	2.0	-0.7

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Table 25.3 Consumer Price Index, food, 2004 to 2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	2002=100						
All-items	104.7	107.0	109.1	111.5	114.1	114.4	116.5
Food	103.8	106.4	108.9	111.8	115.7	121.4	123.1
Food purchased from stores	103.2	105.6	108.0	110.9	115.2	121.5	122.7
Meat	106.2	108.2	107.9	111.1	113.4	118.4	119.1
Fresh or frozen meat (excluding poultry)	105.0	106.9	105.8	107.9	109.9	115.5	115.4
Fresh or frozen poultry meat	112.2	113.0	113.4	120.9	125.1	130.3	130.6
Processed meat	103.2	106.4	106.7	108.1	109.2	113.4	115.5
Fish, seafood and other marine products	99.1	99.1	98.0	100.1	101.2	108.6	108.7
Fish	99.4	100.4	100.3	103.0	105.3	114.3	114.5
Seafood and other marine products	98.3	95.8	92.0	92.7	90.8	93.7	93.8
Dairy products and eggs	105.7	111.0	115.5	119.8	124.5	128.9	130.2
Dairy products	105.5	111.1	115.7	119.9	124.6	129.1	130.3
Eggs	107.7	109.1	111.9	118.4	123.3	125.4	127.9
Bakery and other cereal products (excluding infant food)	107.0	109.8	113.6	118.1	132.4	137.9	138.8
Bakery products	109.3	113.1	118.2	123.6	137.5	143.4	145.1
Cereal products (excluding infant food)	102.8	103.9	105.3	108.4	123.4	127.9	127.4
Fruit, fruit preparations and nuts	99.3	98.8	101.3	105.7	107.4	113.1	112.0
Fresh fruit	97.9	96.2	98.4	99.6	101.2	107.6	104.3
Preserved fruit and fruit preparations	101.3	102.6	105.9	116.2	117.4	121.4	123.6
Nuts	101.6	103.0	103.5	104.9	109.8	118.7	120.5
Vegetables and vegetable preparations	92.1	93.6	98.4	98.6	100.6	110.2	109.3
Fresh vegetables	88.9	89.9	95.3	95.2	96.5	105.8	103.1
Preserved vegetables and vegetable preparations	103.4	106.8	109.2	111.0	115.3	126.2	131.7
Other food products and non-alcoholic beverages	104.4	107.0	108.9	110.1	112.8	120.5	124.1
Sugar and confectionery	107.5	107.8	112.1	112.9	115.6	124.2	134.2
Fats and oils	106.9	108.6	110.3	114.2	129.7	140.6	140.7
Coffee and tea	102.7	106.1	109.8	110.3	112.4	118.1	122.2
Condiments, spices and vinegars	100.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	107.4	113.9	116.0
Other food preparations	106.5	109.0	111.1	111.1	114.3	121.1	123.0
Non-alcoholic beverages	99.2	103.4	103.8	106.4	106.5	115.2	119.0
Food purchased from restaurants	105.2	108.2	111.1	114.1	117.0	121.1	124.0

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Table 25.4 New Housing Price Index, by province, 2004 to 2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2007=100							
Canada	80.5	84.6	92.8	100.0	103.4	101.0	103.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	87.0	91.8	95.2	100.0	119.6	133.3	141.2
Prince Edward Island	92.7	96.6	98.7	100.0	101.4	102.3	100.7
Nova Scotia	88.1	90.6	94.5	100.0	107.9	109.1	110.1
New Brunswick	92.2	95.9	99.1	100.0	102.5	105.8	107.5
Quebec	87.6	91.9	95.9	100.0	105.0	108.3	111.6
Ontario	89.8	93.9	97.4	100.0	103.5	103.6	106.1
Manitoba	75.3	81.7	89.4	100.0	110.2	113.0	118.4
Saskatchewan	66.1	70.0	76.2	100.0	123.3	121.6	126.4
Alberta	55.3	59.0	81.6	100.0	100.7	91.7	92.2
British Columbia	84.1	88.2	93.9	100.0	102.1	95.4	97.9
annual % change							
Canada	5.5	5.1	9.7	7.8	3.4	-2.3	2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	5.5	5.5	3.7	5.0	19.6	11.5	5.9
Prince Edward Island	3.6	4.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	-1.6
Nova Scotia	2.1	2.8	4.3	5.8	7.9	1.1	0.9
New Brunswick	2.1	4.0	3.3	0.9	2.5	3.2	1.6
Quebec	6.3	4.9	4.4	4.3	5.0	3.1	3.0
Ontario	5.6	4.6	3.7	2.7	3.5	0.1	2.4
Manitoba	6.7	8.5	9.4	11.9	10.2	2.5	4.8
Saskatchewan	6.1	5.9	8.9	31.2	23.3	-1.4	3.9
Alberta	5.1	6.7	38.3	22.5	0.7	-8.9	0.5
British Columbia	5.3	4.9	6.5	6.5	2.1	-6.6	2.6

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0046.

Table 25.5 Raw Materials Price Index, 2004 to 2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2002=100							
All raw materials	114.7	129.9	145.2	156.1	176.7	136.3	152.2
Vegetable products	92.7	84.8	90.0	107.8	136.0	115.5	120.3
Animal and animal products	98.2	100.8	100.0	101.7	103.9	105.0	108.8
Wood	98.5	88.5	92.0	100.3	96.6	90.6	89.1
Ferrous materials	138.4	135.5	136.4	146.7	176.6	140.7	159.0
Non-ferrous metals	130.9	151.5	244.4	291.6	236.6	199.5	241.3
Non-metallic minerals	113.1	121.2	124.7	131.5	155.7	145.7	150.5
Mineral fuels	126.6	161.1	170.3	175.0	229.7	151.2	174.2
All raw materials (excluding mineral fuels)	106.3	108.2	127.6	142.9	139.6	125.9	136.9

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 330-0007.

Table 25.6 Farm Product Price Index, 2004 to 2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	1997=100						
Canada	99.4	96.8	97.4	108.6	122.0	113.5	111.0
Total crops	100.6	88.3	92.7	117.5	144.9	126.3	114.8
Grains	94.1	76.5	84.3	133.3	168.3	128.5	102.5
Oilseeds	95.2	74.5	72.2	97.5	133.5	116.5	113.1
Specialty crops	102.5	85.2	80.2	120.6	185.9	158.6	137.9
Fruit	108.7	117.4	124.6	124.4	126.3	112.5	118.3
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	116.8	113.1	118.2	114.3	119.3	125.3	124.1
Potatoes	119.4	125.9	148.6	135.0	150.7	183.2	175.9
Total livestock and animal products	98.3	103.9	101.3	101.5	103.5	103.6	109.2
Cattle and calves	87.6	103.2	102.7	99.4	99.0	97.7	103.0
Hogs	89.7	83.0	72.3	68.3	67.3	67.5	80.4
Poultry	97.9	96.4	93.2	102.2	115.0	116.6	111.8
Eggs	105.6	97.3	98.7	100.8	107.9	103.4	109.0
Dairy	119.9	128.0	130.3	137.2	139.9	142.4	143.3
Eastern Canada	103.1	103.1	104.0	108.5	115.8	115.7	117.0
Total crops	100.9	95.8	101.2	108.9	122.5	122.6	119.9
Grains	82.3	65.8	72.0	98.3	116.9	104.7	113.5
Oilseeds	95.2	75.1	66.2	84.4	114.8	113.4	108.8
Specialty crops	127.3	116.2	103.6	131.5	170.0	173.0	140.6
Fruit	112.8	122.0	132.7	131.7	129.6	118.6	140.2
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	110.5	112.2	118.1	116.3	121.1	127.8	119.7
Potatoes	115.2	127.3	163.5	138.8	159.7	200.0	148.4
Total livestock and animal products	104.4	107.7	105.6	108.1	111.3	111.0	115.0
Cattle and calves	88.7	108.0	112.2	110.1	111.9	111.1	110.1
Hogs	88.2	80.4	68.8	65.9	65.0	62.9	78.0
Poultry	98.4	95.4	91.6	101.6	114.3	115.9	109.5
Eggs	106.6	96.8	99.6	103.9	111.0	106.5	117.6
Dairy	122.0	130.9	133.7	139.9	141.8	143.7	142.3
Western Canada	96.1	93.4	93.7	110.5	129.2	113.9	108.6
Total crops	99.8	82.6	86.3	121.7	157.7	127.8	111.1
Grains	96.1	78.4	86.5	142.3	182.5	133.6	99.9
Oilseeds	95.4	74.4	74.3	102.1	140.0	117.9	115.3
Specialty crops	100.7	82.8	78.3	119.8	187.5	157.7	137.7
Fruit	100.0	113.4	114.4	115.7	124.4	105.6	104.7
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	128.9	101.4	103.7	94.8	99.9	103.5	103.1
Potatoes	122.8	122.8	130.1	128.8	138.7	162.1	162.3
Total livestock and animal products	92.5	105.7	102.3	100.3	101.2	101.7	109.5
Cattle and calves	87.2	110.1	108.1	104.1	103.0	101.5	109.4
Hogs	91.5	88.5	78.8	73.4	72.2	75.3	89.0
Poultry	96.7	98.2	96.4	103.0	116.1	117.6	112.8
Eggs	103.7	98.3	96.9	94.9	101.8	97.5	101.7
Dairy	113.3	118.9	119.4	128.8	133.6	137.9	140.1

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0022.

Table 25.7 Industrial Product Price Index, 1991 to 2010

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	2002=100						
All industrial products	77.5	77.8	80.6	85.5	91.9	92.3	92.9
Intermediate goods	79.2	78.9	81.6	88.0	97.0	96.0	95.9
First-stage intermediate goods	80.4	78.1	74.9	90.5	116.5	98.4	98.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	78.9	79.0	82.7	87.6	94.0	95.7	95.6
Finished goods	74.9	76.4	79.3	82.1	84.7	87.0	88.8
Finished foods and feeds	82.3	83.1	84.6	86.7	88.7	90.9	92.5
Capital equipment	72.9	75.3	79.1	82.4	85.3	87.1	88.8
All other finished goods	72.7	74.0	77.2	80.0	82.8	85.3	87.1
Aggregation, by commodities							
Meat, fish and dairy products	77.2	78.1	82.3	84.2	86.3	90.5	93.3
Fruits, vegetables, feeds, other food products	84.9	86.0	87.2	91.5	94.3	98.0	98.4
Beverages	78.1	79.2	80.4	81.0	82.8	85.0	87.3
Tobacco, tobacco products	52.6	56.5	60.3	62.3	64.2	66.9	71.7
Rubber, leather, plastic fabricated products	84.8	83.9	83.5	87.0	95.4	94.7	95.2
Textile products	91.0	90.8	91.9	93.7	97.4	98.8	99.6
Knitted products and clothing	88.8	89.2	89.4	90.8	93.2	95.4	96.4
Lumber, other wood products	68.5	74.3	92.6	104.1	100.0	105.6	106.4
Furniture and fixtures	82.2	81.7	83.5	85.7	91.4	92.3	93.0
Pulp and paper products	78.3	75.2	73.0	80.9	112.8	99.8	94.3
Printing and publishing	67.8	69.3	72.6	76.8	86.4	87.1	87.6
Primary metal products	84.2	82.0	81.2	95.9	109.4	101.6	103.8
Fabricated metal products	78.8	78.6	80.4	83.7	90.6	92.5	93.9
Machinery and equipment	83.0	84.2	86.8	89.4	91.3	92.8	93.6
Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	67.9	71.4	76.3	80.1	82.4	84.7	86.8
Electrical and communications products	92.4	93.2	95.8	98.5	100.9	99.8	98.7
Non-metallic mineral products	83.5	83.0	83.7	86.9	90.9	92.1	92.0
Petroleum and coal products	74.8	69.1	68.3	68.1	72.0	80.1	79.6
Chemicals and chemical products	80.6	79.5	81.1	86.9	94.8	93.0	93.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	80.6	80.9	83.7	89.1	91.8	93.0	93.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured products	93.1	91.6	100.6	113.2	132.4	122.3	110.1

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 329-0056 and 329-0058.

Prices and price indexes

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
2002=100												
93.3	94.9	99.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	102.0	103.6	106.0	107.6	112.3	108.4	109.5
94.4	95.8	101.0	100.8	100.0	99.8	105.4	108.2	112.4	115.1	120.8	114.0	116.8
92.2	94.8	110.0	102.7	100.0	103.3	115.2	120.2	138.3	152.5	147.0	125.0	137.7
94.6	95.9	99.7	100.4	100.0	99.3	104.1	106.6	108.9	109.9	117.1	112.5	113.9
91.7	93.7	96.1	98.8	100.0	97.2	96.3	96.1	95.4	95.4	98.4	99.1	97.5
93.4	94.6	96.5	98.5	100.0	102.2	104.0	104.4	105.6	107.6	110.2	113.0	114.6
93.2	94.7	95.3	98.3	100.0	95.0	92.2	90.3	88.1	86.8	87.8	91.6	87.4
90.2	92.7	96.5	99.2	100.0	96.6	96.0	96.7	96.4	96.3	100.8	98.6	97.6
92.1	93.6	97.5	100.5	100.0	101.1	102.4	99.5	99.3	102.0	103.1	104.5	105.4
96.3	94.1	94.1	96.6	100.0	102.2	103.7	101.9	103.7	108.3	117.0	118.3	118.2
89.4	92.1	95.1	97.2	100.0	102.5	105.2	106.3	107.8	110.5	113.4	117.2	119.0
74.4	78.5	81.9	91.3	100.0	116.9	122.0	127.3	137.5	153.9	159.4	161.6	161.8
95.1	95.4	100.2	101.0	100.0	101.2	103.1	109.0	112.6	110.1	112.7	114.4	116.0
100.8	99.2	98.7	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.4	99.6	100.2	99.6	100.8	101.9	101.1
97.9	98.5	99.0	99.4	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.2	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.9	100.6
102.0	111.8	102.0	100.6	100.0	96.8	107.6	99.6	94.4	91.3	89.6	88.8	90.1
94.0	95.1	97.5	98.8	100.0	101.5	104.0	107.2	110.2	111.9	114.8	116.9	116.5
97.6	95.9	108.7	108.4	100.0	97.2	98.2	97.7	99.1	98.3	102.4	102.6	100.8
90.7	92.7	95.7	98.0	100.0	98.6	98.9	99.6	99.7	100.0	101.4	104.6	103.5
99.7	98.8	104.4	98.0	100.0	99.2	116.3	119.1	141.6	148.3	144.1	128.6	142.1
96.4	96.7	98.3	98.5	100.0	100.9	109.4	113.7	114.8	115.8	123.5	122.9	121.9
95.7	97.0	98.0	99.1	100.0	99.2	99.2	100.2	100.0	99.8	102.0	106.0	103.3
93.0	94.3	94.7	98.6	100.0	92.5	88.3	84.4	81.0	78.3	78.6	83.0	78.3
98.8	98.9	97.3	98.1	100.0	95.7	94.5	94.2	95.0	93.9	94.0	97.2	94.0
92.2	93.9	96.8	98.8	100.0	100.5	102.1	104.8	108.8	111.4	113.6	116.7	117.2
65.5	76.6	111.7	106.5	100.0	110.0	129.4	159.9	174.2	183.5	230.2	165.6	186.8
90.3	91.9	97.7	100.1	100.0	103.3	106.8	114.2	116.3	120.2	130.4	123.2	127.9
94.3	95.8	97.0	98.1	100.0	99.8	101.5	102.4	104.3	105.1	110.8	114.1	115.4
99.4	99.4	95.1	95.3	100.0	106.8	138.3	179.7	266.7	471.8	347.8	275.8	252.0

Table 25.8 Machinery and Equipment Price Index, domestic and imported, by industry, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	1997=100					
Total machinery and equipment	93.9	90.6	88.3	90.1	96.0	89.6
Crop and animal production	103.6	99.6	98.0	100.6	109.1	102.3
Forestry and logging	103.0	100.3	97.6	99.3	107.0	98.3
Fishing, hunting and trapping	106.4	105.6	106.3	109.4	115.0	112.6
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	101.6	97.5	95.8	98.2	106.2	100.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	103.0	101.9	101.0	105.8	115.0	106.6
Utilities	95.6	93.8	93.2	98.0	106.9	99.4
Construction	98.9	96.0	94.0	96.2	104.5	96.4
All manufacturing	98.8	96.2	94.4	96.8	103.2	96.0
Trade	91.7	88.4	86.1	87.6	92.0	87.0
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	105.1	103.0	101.4	103.2	109.6	103.4
Pipeline transportation	103.2	101.3	100.6	103.5	112.0	104.9
Warehousing and storage	103.9	101.9	100.6	104.5	112.4	106.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	90.0	84.9	81.4	82.3	87.3	81.2
Private education services	81.6	77.6	73.9	75.1	80.1	73.2
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	90.1	86.4	83.6	85.0	90.2	84.6
Other services (excluding public administration)	83.5	79.9	77.0	77.9	81.8	76.4
Public administration	86.7	83.5	81.4	82.8	87.9	83.0
	annual % change					
Total machinery and equipment	-3.0	-3.5	-2.5	2.0	6.5	-6.7
Crop and animal production	-2.2	-3.9	-1.6	2.7	8.4	-6.2
Forestry and logging	-1.6	-2.6	-2.7	1.7	7.8	-8.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	-1.0	-0.8	0.7	2.9	5.1	-2.1
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	-2.3	-4.0	-1.7	2.5	8.1	-5.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9	4.8	8.7	-7.3
Utilities	-2.9	-1.9	-0.6	5.2	9.1	-7.0
Construction	-2.7	-2.9	-2.1	2.3	8.6	-7.8
All manufacturing	-2.4	-2.6	-1.9	2.5	6.6	-7.0
Trade	-2.4	-3.6	-2.6	1.7	5.0	-5.4
Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation)	-1.4	-2.0	-1.6	1.8	6.2	-5.7
Pipeline transportation	-1.3	-1.8	-0.7	2.9	8.2	-6.3
Warehousing and storage	-0.7	-1.9	-1.3	3.9	7.6	-5.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	-4.1	-5.7	-4.1	1.1	6.1	-7.0
Private education services	-4.7	-4.9	-4.8	1.6	6.7	-8.6
Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance	-3.5	-4.1	-3.2	1.7	6.1	-6.2
Other services (excluding public administration)	-4.2	-4.3	-3.6	1.2	5.0	-6.6
Public administration	-3.9	-3.7	-2.5	1.7	6.2	-5.6

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0042.

Table 25.9 Composite Leading Index, March 2005 to March 2011

	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011
Composite leading indicator (1992=100)	202.4	213.2	224.1	227.8	215.8	235.1	252.0
Housing index (1992=100) ¹	138.1	150.1	144.9	141.6	97.8	138.1	127.9
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	2,612	2,687	2,820	2,894	2,917	2,950	2,956
Stock Price Index, Toronto Stock Exchange 300 (1975=1,000)	9,352	11,568	12,981	13,522	8,759	11,591	13,643
M1 money supply (\$ millions, 1992) ²	134,113	144,772	162,504	171,369	189,656	212,990	225,642
U.S. Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100)	124.6	127.4	126.9	124.5	119.7	130.3	138.0
Manufacturing							
Average work week (hours)	38.2	38.0	38.4	38.0	36.5	36.5	37.4
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992)	25,165	26,946	27,275	27,312	19,504	21,986	26,100
Shipments-to-inventory ratio of finished goods	1.86	1.87	1.84	1.78	1.58	1.84	1.99
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992)	2,185	2,460	2,633	2,838	2,850	2,957	2,924
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992)	7,831	8,280	8,950	9,676	9,200	9,979	10,398
Unsmoothed composite (1992=100)	204.3	215.7	225.7	227.6	210.2	238.8	257.8

1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (Multiple Listing Service).

2. Deflated by the All-items Consumer Price Index.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 377-0003.

Table 25.10 Inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, by selected goods and services, 2005 and 2009

	St. John's		Charlottetown and Summerside		Halifax		Saint John	
	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
combined city average=100								
All-items	95	96	94	97	98	98	93	96
Food	103	105	100	103	101	101	99	100
Food purchased from stores	105	104	103	103	102	101	103	101
Meat, poultry and fish	101	103	108	102	106	103	107	101
Dairy products and eggs	105	102	99	93	101	94	101	91
Bakery and other cereal products	102	103	102	98	100	99	103	99
Fruit and vegetables	115	113	106	107	106	106	109	107
Other food purchased from stores	103	101	100	110	98	99	96	103
Food purchased from restaurants	99	107	93	103	99	101	90	100
Shelter	81	85	78	86	88	90	77	81
Rented accommodation	71	77	69	73	78	83	69	71
Owned accommodation	78	80	73	77	84	85	74	75
Water, fuel and electricity	110	120	114	146	123	126	100	122
Household operations and furnishings	97	103	99	104	102	105	95	103
Household operations	96	104	96	102	102	109	95	103
Household furnishings	99	101	106	106	101	96	95	104
Clothing and footwear	97	102	96	96	101	98	99	106
Transportation	104	100	102	96	100	96	103	96
Private transportation	103	99	98	94	99	97	99	95
Purchase of automotive vehicles	101	96	104	105	103	100	100	97
Gasoline	116	107	114	100	106	103	106	95
Other private transportation	95	96	77	79	86	89	92	92
Public transportation	110	104	129	108	107	93	135	104
Health and personal care	92	103	91	103	92	103	95	104
Health care	94	102	94	103	94	105	92	104
Personal care	..	103	..	104	..	100	..	105
Personal care supplies and equipment	95	..	98	..	97	..	99	..
Personal care services	85	..	74	..	84	..	94	..
Recreation, education and reading	94	93	102	103	114	105	103	107
Recreation	..	103	..	102	..	98	..	101
Education and reading	..	75	..	105	..	121	..	119
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	115	111	106	110	107	116	103	101
Alcoholic beverages	111	104	102	102	103	106	100	100
Tobacco products and smokers' supplies	118	122	111	123	111	131	105	103

Note: This table shows estimates of retail price differences on selected goods and services between 11 Canadian cities as of October 2009. These estimates should not be interpreted as a measure of the cost-of-living difference between cities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0015.

Prices and price indexes

Montréal		Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part		Toronto		Winnipeg		Regina		Edmonton		Vancouver	
2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009	2005	2009
combined city average=100													
93	95	103	103	110	107	92	94	92	97	97	102	102	101
97	102	101	100	101	99	98	101	95	102	101	100	106	105
99	101	103	100	99	99	99	103	98	102	101	102	106	106
103	99	103	100	97	99	93	96	94	98	99	103	106	108
100	96	106	107	101	107	96	97	92	97	94	103	104	109
99	103	99	93	94	92	105	111	100	109	104	108	116	114
96	105	106	95	99	94	102	106	99	106	108	105	104	103
97	100	100	104	102	101	103	103	102	102	98	96	103	101
92	103	97	102	105	99	94	96	90	100	101	96	107	101
86	89	107	105	122	115	80	85	77	93	88	106	102	102
81	82	106	107	125	121	75	82	68	86	82	108	101	107
86	86	106	103	120	113	79	84	72	88	86	103	105	102
95	111	110	110	124	116	88	96	110	126	103	115	90	92
96	97	105	105	105	105	98	100	98	99	96	100	103	103
94	96	108	107	108	107	97	99	97	99	97	103	103	104
100	100	100	101	100	101	99	102	100	100	93	95	103	100
101	100	102	102	101	100	101	100	100	102	98	99	99	101
99	99	100	98	110	109	95	94	97	91	97	93	94	95
98	99	99	96	110	109	95	93	98	91	98	94	95	95
101	103	103	101	100	101	100	99	101	94	94	93	100	101
103	104	98	96	96	98	101	96	103	98	95	90	104	106
91	91	95	91	135	123	84	85	89	83	106	98	78	83
108	101	111	110	114	108	97	98	95	93	86	87	88	92
103	101	103	103	101	100	97	98	89	99	105	105	100	98
98	99	108	106	106	101	93	96	93	99	104	113	98	97
..	103	..	100	..	100	..	101	..	100	..	96	..	98
98	..	97	..	102	..	101	..	100	..	98	..	105	..
117	..	99	..	92	..	101	..	69	..	115	..	99	..
87	87	104	108	108	108	96	95	101	102	115	105	105	105
..	98	..	103	..	101	..	100	..	99	..	98	..	102
..	64	..	118	..	121	..	85	..	109	..	118	..	109
95	96	96	95	99	96	103	102	107	111	105	112	112	108
98	101	100	98	102	97	84	92	98	105	100	107	108	106
92	88	92	92	97	94	120	119	116	119	109	119	116	110

Sales in the retail and wholesale industries recovered in 2010 after the 2008–2009 recession caused them to fall for the first time in nearly two decades.

Retail rebounds

From 2009 to 2010, retail sales increased by 5.5% to reach \$438.4 billion. Ten of eleven retail subsectors recorded sales growth. One of these subsectors was gasoline stations, which experienced a 15.5% increase in sales. This increase reflected a rise in price and volume. Motor vehicle and parts dealers had a 7.9% increase in sales, while sales at general merchandisers, including department stores, grew by 4.7%. All provinces experienced higher retail sales in 2010. Quebec saw the largest growth at 6.3%.

Out of 10 top-level categories of commodities, the largest was food and beverages with \$103.3 billion in sales. Motor vehicles, parts, service and rental followed with \$88.6 billion. Automotive fuels, oils and additives (\$43.3 billion), health and personal care products (\$40.0 billion), and furniture, home furnishings and electronics (\$38.8 billion) rounded out the top categories in sales.

At 15.9%, automotive fuels, oils and additives posted the largest annual increase in sales for 2010, followed by motor vehicles, parts, service and rental (10.2%) and clothing, footwear and accessories (7.1%), all above the average overall annual change. Food and beverages, hardware, lawn and garden products, housewares (non-electric) and household supplies, furniture, home furnishings and electronics, and health and personal care products all posted single-digit growth. Sporting and leisure goods (-3.6%) and all other goods and services (-4.7%) were the two categories that showed a decline in sales from 2009 to 2010.

Wholesale recovers

In 2010, wholesale sales bounced back after losses during the 2008–2009 recession. Wholesale sales rose 8.1% in 2010 to more than \$537.1 billion. All seven subsectors of the wholesale trade industry saw higher sales in 2010. The largest gain was in the motor vehicle and parts subsector, whose sales rose 18.7% from the previous year to \$90.0 billion. Next were farm product wholesaler-distributors, whose sales rose 12.8% to \$6.5 billion. Sales in the building materials and supplies subsector increased by 10.5% to \$73.9 billion. As well, all provinces and territories saw greater wholesale sales in 2010.

Inventories are under control

Unlike in previous recessions, inventory levels in retail and wholesale did not play a major role in the 2008–2009 recession. Retailers and wholesalers were better able to predict and control inventory levels using management techniques and computerized systems to avoid having too much or too little stock to sell. Inventory levels fell steadily throughout the recession—sales decreased by 16% in wholesale and by 4% in retail—then grew as demand rose in 2010. Wholesalers and retailers started to restock their inventories in the first quarter of 2010, when the ratio

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of inventories to sales—the lower the ratio, the better—reached a record low in retail and wholesale trade. This was partly achieved as a result of housing and retail sales rebounding quickly.

Changes in employment

Retailers and wholesalers, like many other industries, experienced increased rates of employment in 2010, as their overall employment rose 1.0% to 2.7 million employees, following a decrease of 1.2% in 2009. Employment in retail trade rose 1.4%, while employment in wholesale trade edged down 0.5%.

Among provinces, retail employment grew most rapidly in Newfoundland and Labrador (10.4%) but declined the most in Saskatchewan (2.0%). Wholesale employment rose fastest in Prince Edward Island (25.0%) but fell most in Nova Scotia (13.9%).

Among retailers, clothing and clothing accessory stores employed 3.1% more staff in 2010, whereas employment at food

Table 26.a

Employment, retail and wholesale trade

	2000	2010
	thousands	
All trade	2,299.8	2,677.8
Retail trade	1,754.0	2,048.9
Wholesale trade	545.8	628.9

Note:

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

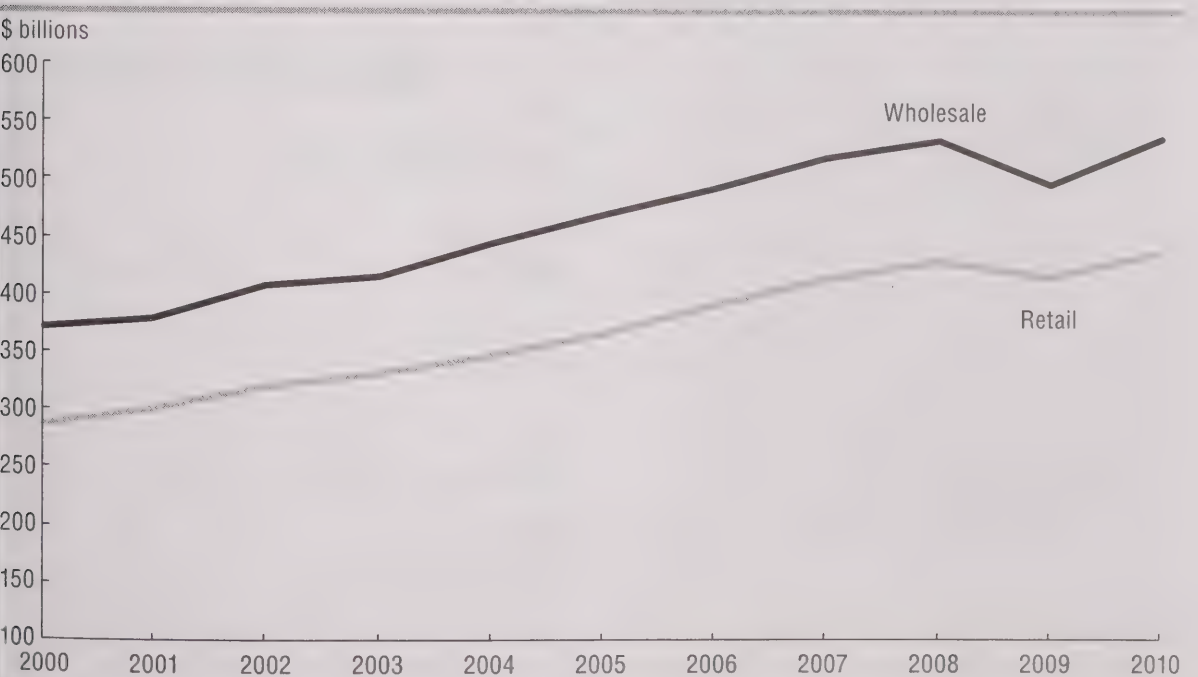
Source:

Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

and beverage stores fell 3.3%. Employment in farm products wholesaler-distributors increased 4.6% in 2010, but employment in petroleum product wholesaler-distributors declined 2.8%.

Over the longer term, the retail and wholesale trade industries have experienced job growth. In 2000, retailers employed 1.8 million people. By 2010, this number had grown to nearly 2.1 million people, a 16.8% increase. Meanwhile, the number employed by wholesalers rose 15.2% from 545,800 employees in 2000 to 628,900 employees in 2010.

Chart 26.1
Retail and wholesale sales



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 080-0020 and 081-0011.

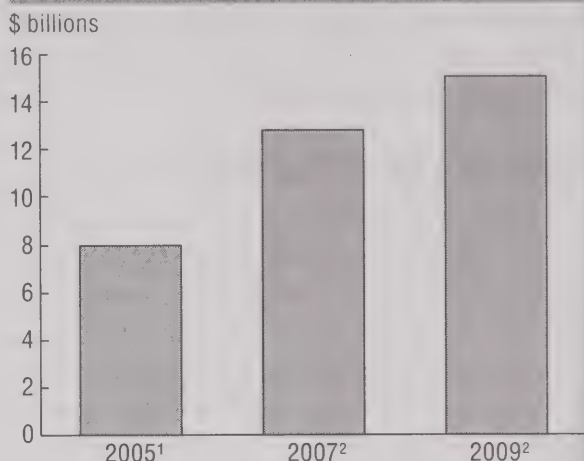
Internet shopping on the rise

The value of goods and services purchased online continues to rise. In 2009, Canadian Internet orders totalled \$15.1 billion, up from \$12.8 billion in 2007. About 39% of people aged 16 and older used the Internet to buy goods or services in 2009, up from 32% in 2007. The number of orders placed also rose from 70 million to 95 million in two years. However, while Canadians are shopping online more, they're spending less each time, as the average value per order fell from \$183 in 2007 to \$158 in 2009.

A relatively small group of people is responsible for the bulk of online sales, with the top 25% of online shoppers accounting for almost half (49%) of total orders and more than three-quarters (79%) of their value.

The most popular types of goods and services purchased online were travel services and entertainment products

Chart 26.2
Value of online orders



1. Population aged 18 and older.

2. Population aged 16 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0137.

(such as concert tickets), books and magazines, and clothing, jewellery and accessories. The Internet is also used to complement traditional retail shopping in categories such as consumer electronics and appliances and furniture.

Many retailers experience fraud

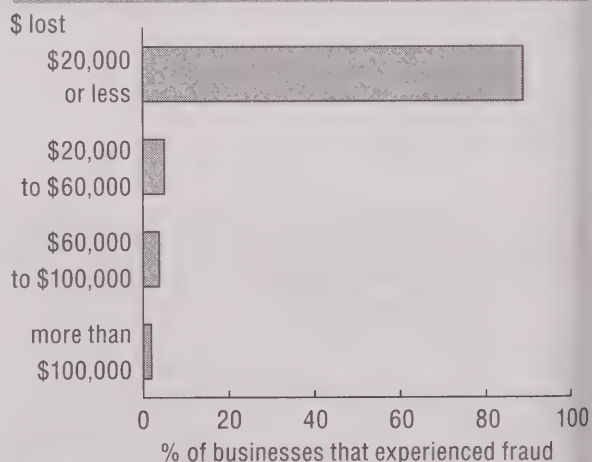
In 2008, some 57% of Canadian retailers experienced fraud. The most common type reported was the fraudulent return of goods, accounting for 32% of all fraud, followed by credit card fraud and the use of counterfeit money, each making up 15% of retail fraud.

Among retailers who experienced fraud in the previous 12 months, about 80% said they suffered direct monetary losses.

More than half (53%) of retailers were victims of fraud by individuals other than employees in 2008, while 19% were victimized by employees.

Almost half of retailers (47%) said they never or rarely notify law enforcement when they are victims of fraud, often because they feel the incident is too minor to involve police. On the other hand, 34% of retailers always or often report incidents to police.

Chart 26.3
Retail businesses, by fraud-related losses, 2008

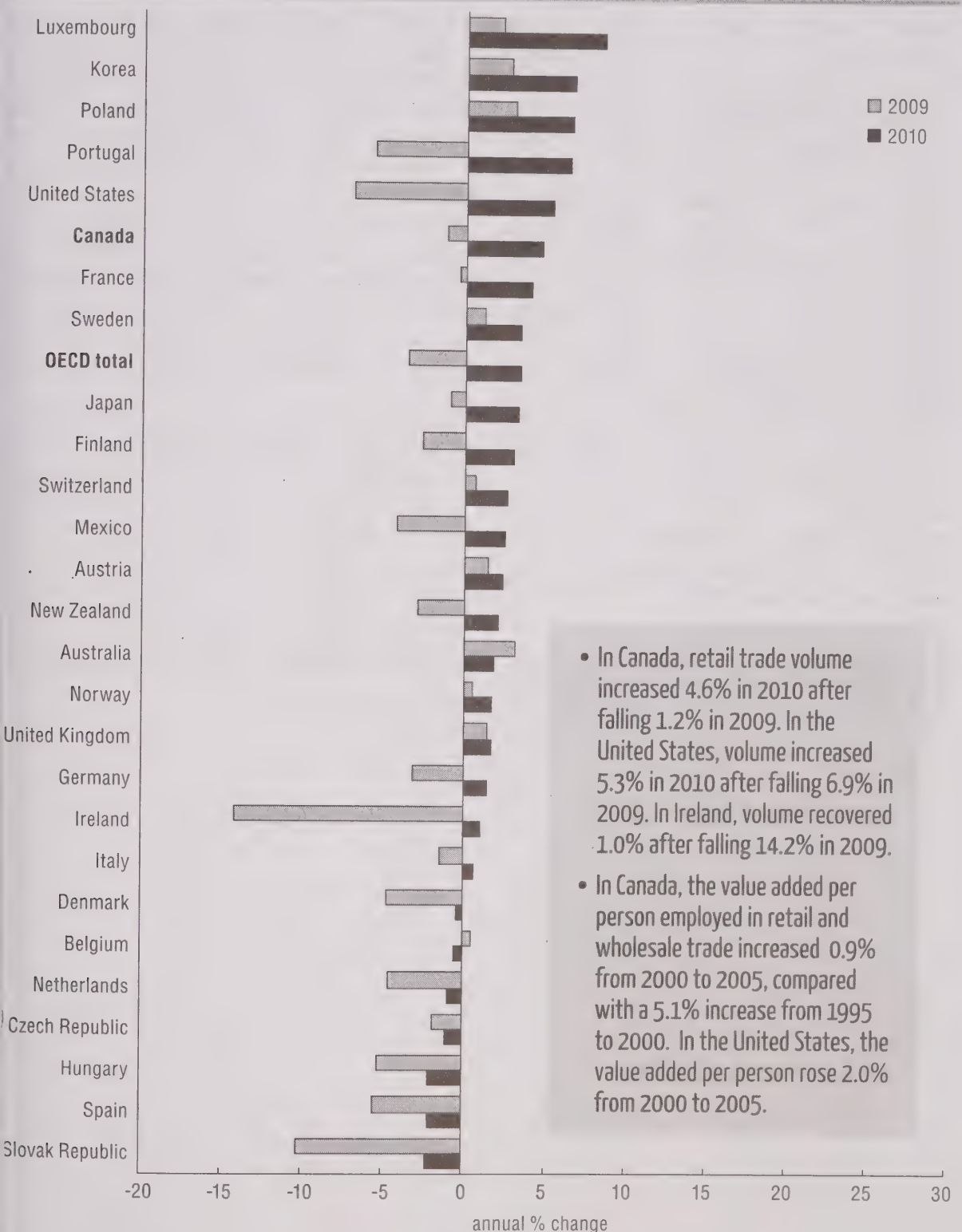


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-571-X.

Retailers' most common reasons for reporting fraud were because the fraud-related losses were significant (61%) and because they wanted to recover their losses (58%).

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 26.4
Retail trade volume, by selected country



- In Canada, retail trade volume increased 4.6% in 2010 after falling 1.2% in 2009. In the United States, volume increased 5.3% in 2010 after falling 6.9% in 2009. In Ireland, volume recovered 1.0% after falling 14.2% in 2009.
- In Canada, the value added per person employed in retail and wholesale trade increased 0.9% from 2000 to 2005, compared with a 5.1% increase from 1995 to 2000. In the United States, the value added per person rose 2.0% from 2000 to 2005.

Source: Data based on OECD (2011), OECD.StatExtracts, *Total retail trade (Volume)*.

Table 26.1 Payroll employment in retail and wholesale trade, selected industries, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	number					
Wholesale trade	598,945	632,920	648,001	673,518	711,565	722,055
Farm products	9,819	9,773	9,437	10,876	13,362	12,965
Petroleum products	10,831	11,084	10,894	11,370	11,935	12,873
Food, beverage and tobacco products	83,381	85,258	88,127	87,752	92,172	94,049
Personal and household goods	72,564	80,363	81,828	84,338	91,209	93,954
Motor vehicle and parts	60,419	62,608	62,015	63,285	64,873	64,298
Building material and supplies	98,316	104,737	105,832	111,415	118,911	117,368
Machinery, equipment and supplies	165,112	174,107	181,148	187,771	196,659	196,067
Miscellaneous	69,395	74,606	77,659	84,158	88,055	92,320
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	29,108	30,385	31,061	32,554	34,388	38,160
Retail trade	1,361,533	1,396,640	1,399,583	1,411,692	1,441,022	1,515,965
Motor vehicle and parts	138,190	144,627	149,498	148,758	150,210	153,150
Furniture and home furnishings stores	44,249	46,751	49,731	52,122	54,534	55,461
Electronics and appliance stores	47,811	49,173	49,845	51,539	53,969	56,159
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	56,373	59,502	60,302	62,211	65,744	73,863
Food and beverage stores	349,419	356,810	361,556	368,053	373,723	410,471
Health and personal care stores	111,212	113,541	113,674	114,005	115,873	121,078
Gasoline stations	83,227	77,259	73,782	74,881	77,626	74,976
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	162,489	166,904	159,449	158,229	168,148	180,898
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	62,831	65,335	65,486	66,700	69,170	70,549
General merchandise stores	209,386	216,462	215,399	211,153	203,984	205,767
Miscellaneous store retailers	63,683	66,728	67,432	69,566	72,307	82,388
Non-store retailers	32,662	33,550	33,430	34,475	35,736	31,205

Note: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
number								
721,690	733,680	729,570	727,494	738,532	757,680	758,473	730,702	729,154
12,540	11,779	11,136	10,228	9,969	9,901	10,302	10,140	10,610
13,098	12,506	12,377	12,243	12,664	14,017	13,826	12,321	11,974
99,939	107,333	106,383	104,409	100,426	102,648	102,388	103,424	104,129
98,405	101,816	101,574	101,424	104,222	106,022	106,040	103,444	103,571
63,126	63,985	64,114	63,230	63,695	64,845	63,224	58,609	57,704
110,729	111,231	113,083	113,475	118,052	120,505	121,601	113,920	115,796
191,125	192,289	189,124	191,547	198,481	207,275	211,338	205,369	202,897
93,397	95,042	95,863	95,459	95,369	96,265	95,054	90,725	89,933
39,331	37,698	35,916	35,478	35,653	36,201	34,700	32,749	32,540
1,583,324	1,652,545	1,682,647	1,720,629	1,769,101	1,835,082	1,894,251	1,863,612	1,852,677
160,117	166,903	169,736	171,703	177,315	183,801	188,432	182,749	182,348
57,788	59,725	62,107	65,404	66,315	70,674	73,225	68,658	69,373
58,251	58,458	58,012	59,640	60,886	61,924	63,447	61,763	62,753
89,438	91,822	95,047	100,456	108,307	121,764	129,003	128,359	131,092
437,628	461,444	478,708	492,767	497,535	509,112	536,800	532,097	514,445
123,138	127,957	127,819	129,695	132,733	141,079	150,122	154,430	155,427
77,687	78,809	78,305	79,424	80,169	82,344	82,829	81,892	80,372
171,201	177,371	176,196	182,757	195,673	206,708	210,791	206,355	212,815
72,809	72,570	74,370	77,955	80,375	82,565	83,629	82,538	83,055
217,122	237,240	243,457	242,017	250,208	253,768	255,491	249,230	246,221
88,011	89,897	90,742	91,590	91,942	95,110	96,615	94,224	92,882
30,134	30,349	28,148	27,221	27,643	26,233	23,867	21,318	21,894

Table 26.2 Interprovincial trade, by province and territory, 2009

	Goods and services	Goods	Services
	\$ millions		
Imports from other provinces	300,166	.	.
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,139	2,987	4,152
Prince Edward Island	2,545	1,214	1,331
Nova Scotia	11,865	5,689	6,176
New Brunswick	11,598	5,404	6,194
Quebec	59,605	29,052	30,553
Ontario	77,612	43,113	34,499
Manitoba	16,926	8,681	8,245
Saskatchewan	19,011	8,673	10,338
Alberta	49,942	24,730	25,212
British Columbia	39,859	18,836	21,023
Yukon	828	347	481
Northwest Territories	2,093	944	1,149
Nunavut	1,018	453	565
Outside Canada	127	80	47
Exports to other provinces	300,166	.	.
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,102	3,790	1,312
Prince Edward Island	1,081	543	538
Nova Scotia	7,863	4,117	3,746
New Brunswick	8,581	5,638	2,943
Quebec	59,289	33,419	25,870
Ontario	108,006	42,927	65,079
Manitoba	15,079	7,300	7,779
Saskatchewan	15,571	11,645	3,926
Alberta	48,781	28,759	20,022
British Columbia	29,353	11,562	17,791
Yukon	274	82	192
Northwest Territories	996	411	585
Nunavut	170	9	161
Outside Canada	20	0	20

Note: Expenditure-based gross domestic product.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Table 26.3 Wholesale trade, by industry, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ millions				
Total wholesale trade	492,066.9	518,081.6	533,275.1	496,696.0	537,068.9
Farm product (excluding oilseed and grain)	5,636.0	5,997.8	5,865.5	5,783.7	6,521.2
Food, beverage and tobacco	84,866.8	89,269.5	92,421.4	98,140.5	103,089.8
Food	76,212.5	80,400.1	83,036.1	87,363.5	91,849.4
Beverage	3,345.8	4,024.7	4,549.6	4,845.4	5,104.2
Cigarette and tobacco	F	4,844.7	4,835.8	5,931.7	6,136.1
Personal and household goods	71,505.4	76,730.7	80,805.0	83,063.1	83,698.1
Textile, clothing and footwear	8,989.8	9,437.7	9,824.4	9,756.8	10,548.3
Home entertainment equipment and household appliances	8,677.4	9,332.5	9,436.5	8,652.3	9,051.8
Home furnishings	4,944.8	5,239.2	5,478.7	5,517.0	5,907.3
Personal goods	10,660.6	11,335.9	10,775.0	10,731.5	9,612.9
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	31,898.0	34,419.1	37,923.3	40,684.2	40,696.9
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	F	F	F	F	7,881.0
Motor vehicle and parts	94,111.4	95,825.1	85,990.5	75,827.1	89,976.5
Motor vehicle	75,415.2	76,889.2	66,508.7	56,278.6	69,481.3
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	18,307.9	18,498.6	18,988.9	19,056.1	19,962.5
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	F	F	F	F	532.8
Building material and supplies	74,337.1	76,635.5	77,235.9	66,932.4	73,935.3
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	22,312.7	23,295.1	24,163.6	21,783.2	23,245.9
Metal service centres	17,732.5	17,619.4	18,972.7	13,163.1	15,022.7
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	34,292.0	35,721.0	34,099.6	31,986.1	35,666.7
Machinery, equipment and supplies	103,163.5	108,813.6	115,358.6	103,460.8	110,411.2
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	12,177.4	12,712.7	14,561.0	13,318.5	12,115.3
Construction, forestry, mining and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	35,619.1	37,591.3	39,411.2	30,583.8	34,851.6
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	29,738.3	31,135.5	32,644.1	31,055.7	35,924.8
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	25,628.6	27,374.1	28,742.3	28,502.7	27,519.5
Miscellaneous	58,446.7	64,809.3	75,598.2	63,488.5	69,436.7
Recyclable material	7,700.5	8,439.4	10,342.2	6,091.4	7,989.6
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic products	9,770.0	9,098.6	8,847.0	7,910.1	9,220.1
Agricultural supplies	12,330.1	14,698.8	20,598.8	15,668.3	17,079.9
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied products	11,479.4	11,897.7	13,770.5	11,651.8	12,313.2
Other miscellaneous	17,166.7	20,674.8	22,039.5	22,166.9	22,833.9

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0011 and Catalogue no. 63-008-X.

Table 26.4 Wholesale trade sales, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ millions				
Canada	492,066.9	518,081.6	533,275.1	496,696.0	537,068.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,559.3	2,848.3	3,129.6	3,170.5	3,462.7
Prince Edward Island	449.4	478.5	474.4	447.9	504.6
Nova Scotia	6,591.6	6,760.2	7,049.5	7,050.6	7,845.8
New Brunswick	4,878.7	5,094.8	5,293.1	5,486.1	5,843.9
Quebec	92,029.5	97,361.9	101,485.4	99,185.3	103,536.3
Ontario	252,747.1	263,170.5	262,174.1	248,529.3	272,894.8
Manitoba	12,089.7	13,694.0	14,063.1	13,583.7	13,898.0
Saskatchewan	12,452.2	14,823.3	20,594.6	16,042.5	17,556.9
Alberta	58,426.9	60,586.5	66,360.9	56,058.9	62,115.5
British Columbia	49,184.9	52,422.9	51,799.9	46,401.8	48,569.8
Yukon	118.8	141.3	147.8	120.4	122.2
Northwest Territories	515.8	647.7	629.7	552.1	624.2
Nunavut	23.0	51.7	72.9	66.9	94.1

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0011 and Catalogue no. 63-008-X.

Table 26.5 Wholesale trade, operating statistics, 2009

	Operating revenues	Operating expenses	Cost of goods sold	Gross margin
	\$ millions			%
All trade groups	685,327.6	96,339.8	566,550.5	17.3
Farm products	27,040.1	1,743.1	23,475.9	13.2
Petroleum products	139,871.5	3,683.7	135,004.8	3.5
Food products	90,877.6	11,621.3	76,209.9	16.1
Alcohol and tobacco products	9,695.3	1,003.6	7,688.2	20.7
Apparel	10,984.0	3,219.8	7,131.5	35.1
Household and personal goods	34,871.3	8,837.2	24,779.8	28.9
Pharmaceutical products	42,585.7	6,143.8	35,190.7	17.4
Motor vehicles	57,938.5	6,307.6	50,676.6	12.5
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	19,958.1	3,491.8	14,961.4	25.0
Building supplies	47,429.4	9,399.6	35,397.7	25.4
Metal products	14,950.6	1,763.5	12,288.9	17.8
Lumber and millwork	9,637.8	1,200.1	8,233.7	14.6
Machinery and equipment	48,760.2	10,588.7	35,733.8	26.7
Computers and other electronics equipment	31,962.2	6,206.8	24,954.4	21.9
Office and professional equipment	24,988.3	6,920.2	16,956.0	32.1
Other products	64,641.0	11,062.1	52,817.3	18.3
Agents and brokers	9,136.0	3,146.8	5,049.6	44.7

Notes: Gross margin is obtained by subtracting the cost of goods sold from the total operating revenues. The ratio is expressed as a percentage of the total operating revenues. This measure is also known as the return on sales.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0005.

Table 26.6 Wholesale merchants' inventories, by industry, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ millions				
Total wholesale trade	51,406.7	52,638.6	56,811.5	50,946.3	52,406.6
Farm product (excluding oilseed and grain)	146.1 ^E	141.2 ^E	147.6	131.0	150.3
Food, beverage and tobacco	4,179.7	4,500.8	4,943.0	4,697.5	4,701.8
Food	3,812.7	4,080.8	4,478.8	4,229.9	4,243.2
Beverage	118.4	171.2	231.1	217.1	202.6
Cigarette and tobacco	F	248.7	233.1	250.5	256.0
Personal and household goods	8,492.4	9,290.0	10,102.9	9,346.4	9,474.0
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,544.6	1,681.6	1,845.3	1,501.8	1,743.3
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	916.3	909.7	953.7	678.3	734.6
Home furnishings	868.1	955.7	985.4	887.7 ^E	994.9
Personal goods	1,490.9	1,654.9	1,647.1	1,476.7 ^E	1,254.5
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	3,175.8	3,500.2	4,095.9	4,218.9	4,155.9
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	F	587.8 ^E	575.6	583.1	590.8
Motor vehicle and parts	7,519.9	7,170.7	7,029.0	6,524.4	6,455.6
Motor vehicle	4,299.1	4,063.5	3,757.3	3,544.1	3,460.3
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	3,159.7	3,041.3	3,199.1	2,907.4	2,919.3
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	F	F	F	F	76.0
Building material and supplies	9,888.7	9,718.6	10,505.9	9,029.8	9,974.2
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,883.5	2,906.4	3,109.0	2,736.4	2,909.7
Metal service centres	3,145.2	2,726.7	3,124.2	2,343.7	2,640.4
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	3,860.0	4,085.5	4,272.7	3,949.8	4,424.1
Machinery, equipment and supplies	15,325.0	15,407.4	16,444.3	14,699.4	14,834.0
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	2,921.5	2,820.4	2,830.0	2,838.6	3,058.9
Construction, forestry, mining and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	7,601.7	7,610.6	8,187.5	7,088.2	7,039.7
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	1,670.9	1,740.4	1,782.3	1,597.9	1,561.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,130.9	3,236.0	3,644.5	3,174.6	3,174.1
Miscellaneous	5,854.9	6,409.9	7,638.7	6,517.9	6,816.8
Recyclable material	387.0	428.5 ^E	357.6	366.2 ^E	535.3
Paper, paper products and disposable plastic products	794.6	770.4	790.0	615.7	651.2
Agricultural supplies	1,918.1	2,272.8	3,106.8	2,453.3	2,615.7
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied products	1,098.0	1,215.2	1,200.3	929.9	904.6
Other miscellaneous	1,657.2	1,723.0	2,184.1	2,152.8	2,109.9

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0012 and Catalogue no. 63-008-X.

Table 26.7 Retail trade, by industry, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ millions				
Total retail trade	389,459.5	412,565.3	427,895.9	415,413.4	438,401.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	92,012.3	96,165.8	94,171.7	88,456.4	95,444.9
New car dealers	74,723.3	77,488.5	74,454.0	69,724.6	76,416.7
Used car dealers	4,665.3	5,106.6	5,712.3	5,819.6	5,746.9
Other motor vehicle dealers	7,382.4	8,108.7	7,938.1	6,858.7	6,900.7
Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores	5,241.3	5,462.0	6,067.3	6,053.5	6,380.7
Furniture and home furnishings stores	14,754.9	15,798.9	15,827.4	14,470.2	15,028.6
Furniture stores	9,555.5	10,047.6	10,170.4	9,477.5	9,670.0
Home furnishings stores	5,199.4	5,751.3	5,657.0	4,992.8	5,358.6
Electronics and appliance stores	12,618.5	13,665.2	14,595.7	13,540.4	14,027.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	24,847.8	26,646.8	27,516.7	27,338.3	27,759.8
Food and beverage stores	88,743.4	92,633.0	97,302.3	101,011.4	103,406.5
Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores	63,739.6	65,792.9	69,148.5	72,092.1	73,643.6
Convenience stores	6,057.8	6,537.3	6,825.0	6,768.6	6,629.6
Specialty food stores	3,803.8	4,066.6	4,265.9	4,534.3	4,884.9
Beer, wine and liquor stores	15,142.3	16,236.2	17,062.9	17,616.3	18,248.4
Health and personal care stores	26,110.9	28,365.1	29,457.7	30,594.2	32,463.6
Gasoline stations	41,086.3	45,467.7	51,792.8	42,111.6	48,655.6
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	22,623.0	23,846.8	23,973.6	23,211.9	24,806.2
Clothing stores	17,491.2	18,510.9	18,638.0	18,050.2	19,315.5
Shoe stores	2,687.7	2,753.0	2,742.1	2,751.4	2,847.7
Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	2,444.2	2,582.8	2,593.5	2,410.4	2,643.0
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	10,002.7	10,570.7	10,822.7	11,175.9	11,290.6
General merchandise stores	46,496.7	48,587.8	51,192.7	52,202.4	54,657.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	10,163.0	10,817.5	11,242.5	11,300.7	10,861.0

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0020 and Catalogue no. 63-005-X.

Table 26.8 Retail trade, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ millions				
Canada	389,459.5	412,565.3	427,895.9	415,413.4	438,401.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,012.0	6,527.7	7,009.2	7,120.2	7,449.3
Prince Edward Island	1,509.0	1,620.8	1,702.9	1,681.4	1,769.5
Nova Scotia	11,140.7	11,616.2	12,089.0	12,102.2	12,655.9
New Brunswick	8,857.6	9,407.5	10,017.9	10,092.7	10,591.6
Quebec	86,505.0	90,406.5	94,806.2	93,739.8	99,631.3
Ontario	140,590.8	145,965.2	151,672.3	147,919.8	155,889.4
Manitoba	12,873.8	14,015.8	14,980.2	14,915.0	15,751.5
Saskatchewan	11,553.6	13,129.4	14,672.6	14,598.3	15,049.8
Alberta	55,971.5	61,487.1	61,613.8	56,478.3	59,856.0
British Columbia	53,133.4	56,930.4	57,783.0	55,221.9	58,144.7
Yukon	452.5	502.7	534.5	526.7	578.4
Northwest Territories	599.1	678.1	705.6	693.0	698.0
Nunavut	260.4	278.1	308.7	324.2	335.8

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0020 and Catalogue no. 63-005-X.

Table 26.9 Retail trade, operating statistics, 2009

	Operating revenues	Operating expenses	Cost of goods sold	Gross margin
	\$ millions			%
All trade groups	437,602.1	98,768.7	317,814.0	27.4
New car dealers	72,971.7	9,942.0	61,578.4	15.6
Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers	20,699.0	4,780.8	15,220.8	26.5
Furniture stores	9,486.2	3,369.4	5,718.5	39.7
Home furnishings stores	5,506.9	2,195.2	3,016.8	45.2
Computer and software stores	1,933.9	497.4	1,397.7	27.7
Home electronics and appliance stores	13,085.0	3,258.0	9,256.3	29.3
Home centres and hardware stores	21,622.1	5,855.9	14,997.3	30.6
Specialized building materials and garden stores	6,611.4	2,175.5	4,192.3	36.6
Supermarkets	75,292.7	16,320.7	57,340.1	23.8
Convenience and specialty food stores	13,777.1	3,326.5	9,941.4	27.8
Beer, wine and liquor stores	17,421.3	2,544.9	9,823.8	43.6
Pharmacies and personal care stores	33,185.8	9,389.9	22,455.9	32.3
Gasoline stations	44,701.2	4,589.2	37,661.5	15.7
Clothing stores	18,603.5	8,135.7	9,176.6	50.7
Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores	6,188.2	2,650.8	3,101.0	49.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	11,721.2	3,989.4	7,251.3	38.1
General merchandise stores	52,925.7	11,321.4	38,823.2	26.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	11,869.2	4,426.1	6,861.0	42.2

Notes: Gross margin is obtained by subtracting the cost of goods sold from the total operating revenues. The ratio is expressed as a percentage of the total operating revenues. This measure is also known as the return on sales.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0011.

Table 26.10 Retail store sales, by selected commodities, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ millions				
Total commodities	390,527.8	413,673.8	429,125.2	416,678.9	437,551.8
Food and beverages	84,750.9	89,228.0	94,835.1	99,860.1	103,304.5
Food	62,442.4	65,388.9	69,701.1	73,571.5	76,148.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	5,020.6	5,317.3	5,611.8	6,070.3	6,540.0
Alcoholic beverages	17,288.0	18,521.8	19,522.2	20,218.3	20,616.0
Health and personal care products	33,024.0	35,825.2	37,483.3	390,428.5	39,978.6
Cosmetics and fragrances	2,134.2	2,211.0	2,201.7	2,199.6	2,122.8
Other toiletries and personal care products and home health care	7,709.9	8,130.9	8,457.4	8,969.8	9,299.3
Drugs (prescription and over the counter), vitamins and supplements	21,746.3	23,956.8	25,267.3	26,384.7	27,104.2
Clothing, footwear and accessories	32,536.2	33,870.3	34,353.3	33,762.2	36,170.9
Women's clothing and accessories	13,886.6	14,385.3	14,689.1	14,358.7	15,092.6
Men's clothing and accessories	7,240.8	7,508.4	7,466.1	7,205.0	8,263.7
Girls', boys' and infants' clothing and accessories	2,862.0	3,010.3	3,003.9	2,974.4	3,144.9
Footwear	4,769.6	4,998.7	5,092.3	5,214.5	5,455.2
Furniture, home furnishings and electronics	36,328.4	38,926.7	40,070.4	37,822.0	38,808.5
Indoor furniture	7,818.5	8,280.1	8,457.0	7,921.0	8,215.7
Household appliances	5,797.4	6,176.1	6,352.4	6,307.5	6,193.0
Home electronics, computers and cameras	13,166.1	13,958.9	14,953.0	14,090.5	14,607.2
Home furnishings	9,546.4	10,511.5	10,308.1	9,503.0	9,792.7
Housewares	7,770.5	7,834.7	7,894.5	7,944.3	8,157.4
Houseware, lawn and garden products	27,221.1	28,904.5	29,885.7	29,856.9	30,852.4
Hardware and home renovation products	21,533.2	22,835.2	23,711.9	23,497.7	24,786.9
Lawn and garden products, equipment and plants	5,687.9	6,069.3	6,173.8	6,359.2	6,065.5
Sporting and leisure goods	13,333.0	14,113.9	14,355.9	14,319.4	13,810.3
Sporting goods	4,109.2	4,337.4	4,280.5	4,468.7	4,289.1
Toys, games and hobby supplies	3,232.8	3,805.6	4,140.3	4,028.1	3,974.5
Pre-recorded CDs, DVDs and video and audio tapes	1,984.7	1,909.3	1,920.1	1,781.1	1,762.4
Books, newspapers and other periodicals	2,934.0	2,978.6	2,975.9	3,015.4	2,788.7
All other goods and services	34,256.0	35,858.7	36,949.7	36,226.7	34,517.7
Recreational vehicles	1,869.1	3,113.4	1,249.6	2,995.6	5,638.0
Tobacco products and supplies	8,383.4	8,284.5	8,180.5	8,162.2	8,346.8
Motor vehicles, parts, service and rental	84,381.2	87,900.7	85,674.4	80,441.3	88,614.6
New automotive vehicles	46,398.4	48,126.4	45,122.4	40,942.0	45,405.5
Used automotive vehicles	20,229.9	21,657.4	21,062.1	20,220.8	22,766.0
Automotive parts and accessories	17,752.8	18,116.9	19,489.8	19,278.5	20,443.1
Automotive fuels, oils and additives	36,926.6	41,211.0	47,622.8	37,403.1	43,336.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0022.

Table 26.11 General merchandise store sales, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ thousands				
Canada	46,496,686	48,587,843	51,192,739	52,202,401	54,657,289
Newfoundland and Labrador	958,658	1,027,781	1,123,978	1,183,487	1,190,270
Prince Edward Island	162,499	170,963	179,679	184,912	191,619
Nova Scotia	1,289,785	1,366,414	1,450,528	1,554,462	1,582,030
New Brunswick	1,077,295	1,121,583	1,181,734	1,268,809	1,332,726
Quebec	8,824,206	9,095,041	9,601,008	9,897,336	10,236,028
Ontario	18,298,723	18,586,877	19,324,127	19,476,601	20,725,472
Manitoba	1,808,233	1,973,360	2,126,145	2,240,347	2,297,744
Saskatchewan	1,751,834	2,034,367	2,335,085	2,371,941	2,393,018
Alberta	6,188,079	6,677,359	7,058,894	7,076,509	7,550,233
British Columbia	5,750,181	6,109,854	6,361,100	6,505,349	6,705,223
Yukon	X	X	X	X	X
Northwest Territories	137,293	154,180	155,722	147,434	146,753
Nunavut	X	X	X	X	X

Notes: Includes department stores and other general merchandise stores.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0020 and Catalogue no. 63-005-X.

Table 26.12 Non-store retailers, operating statistics, by trade group, 2009

	All non-store retailers	Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	Vending machine operators and coffee service operators	Fuel dealers	Other direct selling establishments
	\$ millions				
Operating revenue	12,833.6	3,581.7	628.1	7,221.2	1,402.6
Sales of goods for resale	12,167.7	3,310.0	602.0	7,103.7	1,152.1
Opening inventory	683.3	370.9	44.3	152.8	115.3
Purchases	8,941.5	2,049.3	284.9	5,971.7	635.7
Closing inventory	543.0	268.4	44.2	123.4	107.0
Cost of goods sold	9,081.8	2,151.7	285.0	6,001.2	643.9
Operating expenses	3,187.2	1,296.9	303.8	950.2	636.3
Labour remuneration	1,109.7	292.3	142.0	422.1	253.3

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0012.

Ongoing innovation and progress are essential to Canada's achievements in fast-moving science and technology (S&T) activities. Scientists and engineers are continuously searching for the knowledge and abilities that will help solve the increasingly complex problems we encounter in many areas of life.

Several sectors in Canada—including governments, universities, hospitals, businesses, non-profit organizations and foreign entities—take an active role in funding these S&T activities.

In 2010/2011, the government anticipated spending \$11.7 billion on S&T, up from the \$11.3 billion planned for 2009/2010 and the \$10.6 billion spent in 2008/2009. Of this \$11.7 billion, \$5.9 billion was dedicated to the S&T performance of federal departments and agencies, while \$5.8 billion went to universities, businesses, non-profit organizations and other entities.

S&T activities

The majority of S&T work is what most Canadians imagine—scientists running tests in labs or engineers developing prototypes in research facilities. This is known as research and development (R&D). However, a large portion of S&T work falls under the category of related scientific activities. This includes data collection, information services, special studies, education support and administration. An anticipated \$7.4 billion (64%) of the federal government's 2010/2011 S&T funding was designated for R&D, while the remaining \$4.3 billion was for related scientific activities.

Businesses are the other major performer of R&D activities, with anticipated spending of \$14.8 billion in 2010. Of this amount, 43% is expected to be split among five industries: scientific R&D services (\$1.6 billion), communications equipment (\$1.3 billion), wholesale trade

(\$1.2 billion), computer system design and related services (\$1.1 billion), and information and culture (\$1.1 billion). In 2008, the majority (79%) of industrial R&D funding came from the businesses active in R&D themselves, with 13% coming from foreign sources, 2% from the federal government, and the remaining 6% from other Canadian sources.

How much a country spends on R&D in a given year from all funding sources is called its gross domestic expenditures on research and development (GERD). Canada's GERD in 2010 totalled \$29.2 billion. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) tracks GERD amounts from its member countries, with 2008 being the most recent year available. In 2008, Canada had a GERD of 1.8% of our GDP, placing us below the OECD average of 2.3%.

S&T objectives

Federal S&T expenditures are classified into socioeconomic objectives. This is a way to track trends and spending across different areas, such as health, industry, agriculture, energy, space and defence.

The objective receiving the highest overall government S&T spending in 2008/2009 was protection and improvement of human health, at \$2.2 billion. The objectives receiving the most R&D

To learn more about

biotechnology, business enterprise research and development, gross domestic expenditure on research and development, industrial development, innovation, intellectual property, product development, research and development workers, software development and computer services, technological innovation

visit www.statcan.gc.ca

spending were protection and improvement of human health (\$1.6 billion), industrial protection and technology (\$1.0 billion) and non-oriented research (\$754 million).

The most notable changes in socio-economic categories from 2006/2007 to 2008/2009 were an increase in R&D spending for production, distribution and rational use of energy (36%); transport (33%); social structures and relationships (26%); and protection and improvement of human health (20%). Only fishing saw a large decrease (58%) in R&D spending.

S&T personnel

In 2010/2011, the total number of full-time equivalent employees working for the federal government in S&T roles is expected to reach 39,182. This is an almost 9% increase from the 36,027 S&T personnel employed in 2006/2007. Nearly half (46%) of the 2010/2011 employees are classified as scientific and professional (18,028), while the others are divided between technical roles (9,280) and those

Table 27.a
Federal employees in science and technology, by major field of science

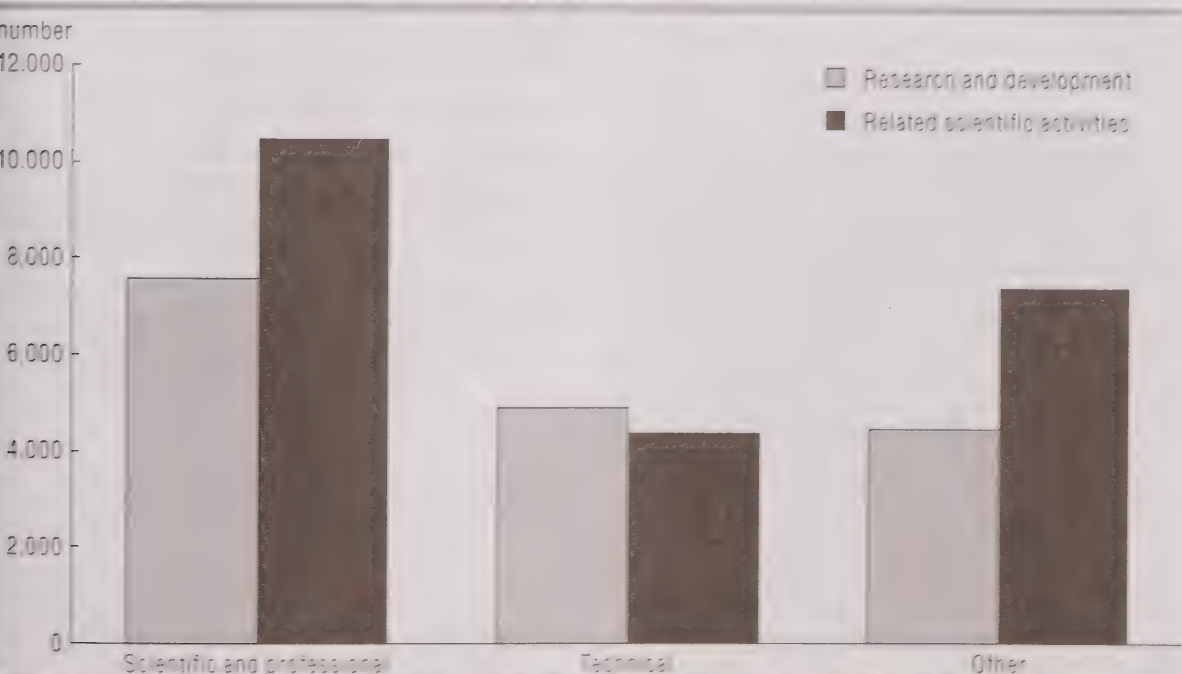
	2008/2009 ^a	2009/2010 ^a	2010/2011 ^a
	number		
Total science and technology	37,333	38,513	39,182
Natural sciences and engineering	25,977	27,100	27,141
Social sciences and humanities	11,356	11,413	12,041

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-204-X.

engaged in support activities (11,874).

Federal government S&T activities are available for natural sciences and engineering and for social sciences and humanities. Seven in 10 federal S&T employees work in natural sciences and engineering and the rest work in social sciences and humanities. These ratios have held steady since 2007/2008 and align with anticipated federal funding in 2010/2011: \$8.7 billion directed at natural sciences and engineering and \$2.9 billion for social sciences and humanities.

Chart 27.1
Federal employees in science and technology, by job category, 2010/2011



Note: Personnel counts are full-time equivalents and include administrative and foreign service administrative support operations and military personnel.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-204-X.

Provincial S&T activities

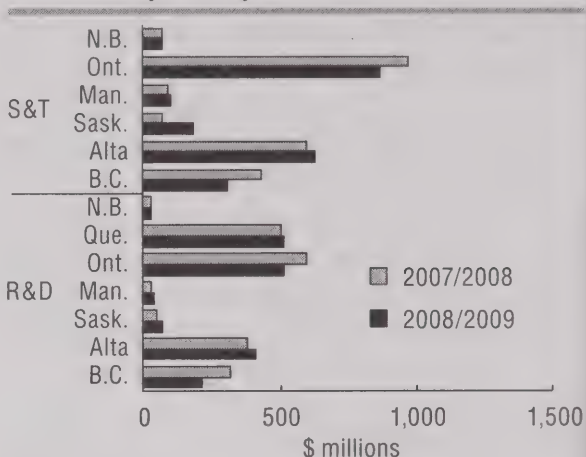
Like the federal government, provincial governments support and undertake activities in science and technology (S&T). And, like the federal government, the majority of provincial funding is directed at research and development (R&D). Figures on provincial spending include expenditures from the governments of New Brunswick, Quebec (for R&D only), Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

In 2008/2009, the S&T funding from the six participating provinces was directed mainly toward protection and improvement of human health (\$505.6 million), basic research (\$337.8 million) and control and care of the environment (\$293.2 million).

Ontario (\$866.6 million) and Alberta (\$622.7 million) spent the most on overall S&T activities. For Alberta, this was a near doubling of its 2004/2005 expenditures of \$362.6 million.

Chart 27.2

Provincial government expenditures on scientific activities, by activity



Note: S&T and R&D for Sask. (2007/2008) and B.C. (2008/2009) should be used with caution. 2007/2008 S&T for Ont. and R&D for Que. are revised.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-X.

For R&D expenditures in 2008/2009, the leading provinces were Ontario (\$514.2 million), Quebec (\$511.7 million) and Alberta (\$407.3 million).

R&D funding in higher education

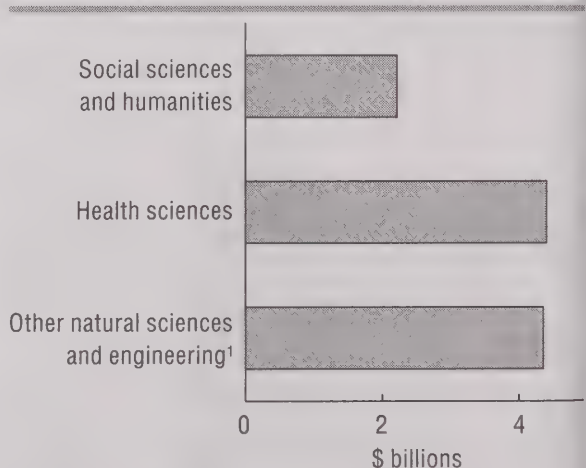
In Canada, the higher education sector includes institutions such as universities and affiliated research hospitals, experimental stations and clinics. These organizations play an important role in science and technology by both funding and undertaking research and development (R&D) activities.

In 2008/2009, the higher education sector spent \$10.9 billion on R&D, up 7.3% from 2007/2008. Just over two-thirds of this spending took place in Ontario and Quebec, where the majority of universities and research hospitals are located.

Of this \$10.9 billion, \$5.1 billion (47%) was provided by higher education institutions themselves, while the federal government provided another \$2.8 billion (26%) through funding programs such as the Natural Sciences and Engineering

Chart 27.3

Funding, by major field of science, 2008/2009



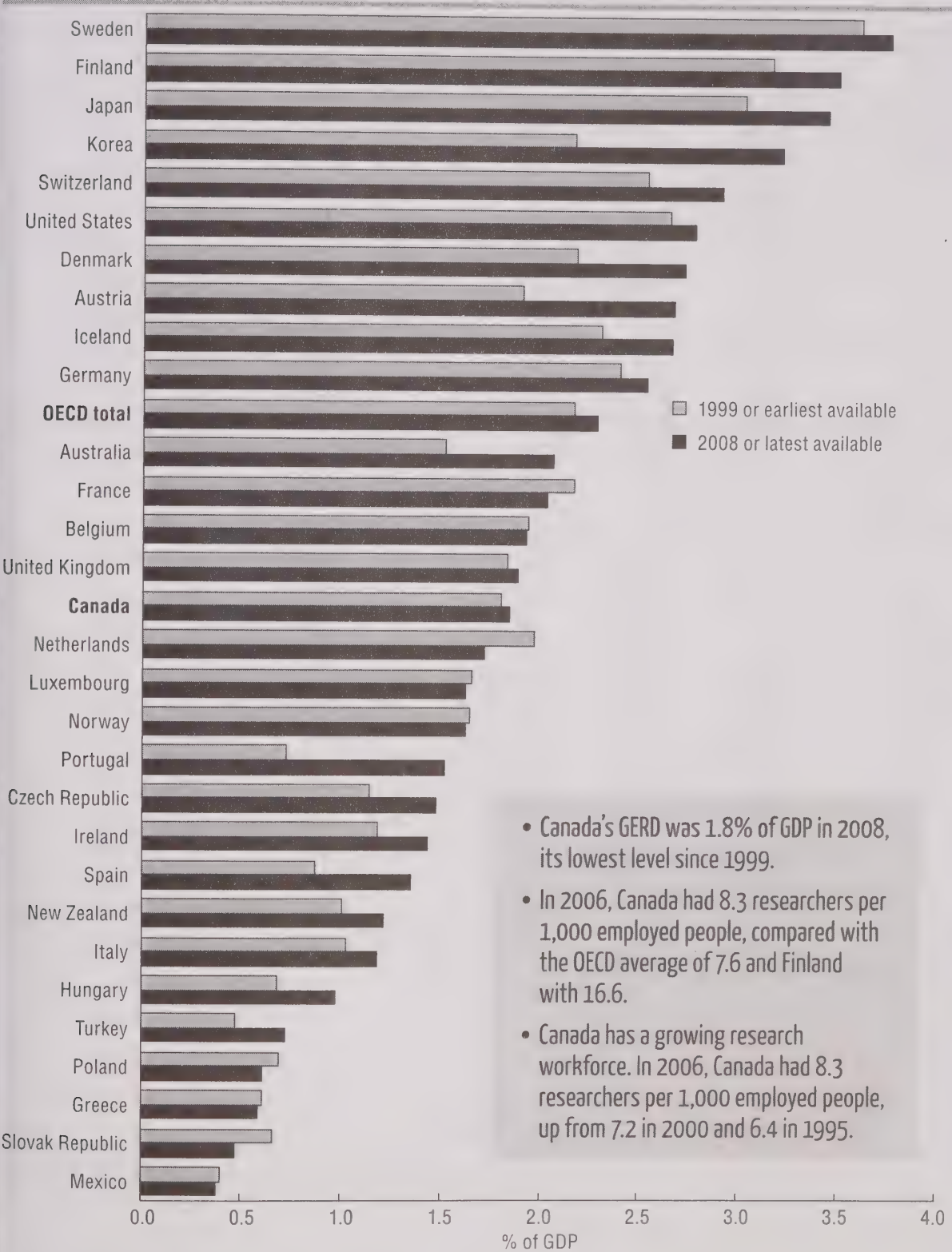
1. Includes engineering, mathematical and physical sciences.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-X.

Research Council, Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Canada Foundation for Innovation.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 27.4
Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by selected country



- Canada's GERD was 1.8% of GDP in 2008, its lowest level since 1999.
- In 2006, Canada had 8.3 researchers per 1,000 employed people, compared with the OECD average of 7.6 and Finland with 16.6.
- Canada has a growing research workforce. In 2006, Canada had 8.3 researchers per 1,000 employed people, up from 7.2 in 2000 and 6.4 in 1995.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 27.1 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by performing sector and funding sector, 1996 to 2010

	Total	Federal government	Provincial governments	Provincial research organizations	Business enterprises	Higher education	Private non-profit	Foreign sources
	\$ millions							
Performing sector								
1996	13,817	1,792	163	79	7,997	3,697	89	...
1997	14,635	1,720	156	58	8,739	3,879	82	...
1998	16,088	1,743	155	61	9,682	4,370	77	...
1999	17,637	1,859	173	60	10,399	5,082	63	...
2000	20,556	2,080	164	66	12,395	5,793	58	...
2001	23,133	2,103	253	23	14,266	6,424	63	...
2002	23,536	2,190	256	26	13,545	7,455	63	...
2003	24,691	2,083	254	24	14,095	8,143	92	...
2004	26,679	2,084	265	25	15,144	9,058	103	...
2005	28,023	2,414	280	23	15,638	9,518	149	...
2006	29,080	2,496	311	22	16,474	9,625	152	...
2007	29,919	2,532	335	57	16,644	10,187	164	...
2008	29,894	2,599	364	38	15,792	10,932	169	...
2009 ^p	29,394	2,573	357	29	15,202	11,063	171	...
2010 ^p	29,222	2,690	348	29	14,808	11,174	174	...
Funding sector								
1996	13,817	2,814	629	0	6,395	1,905	358	1,714
1997	14,635	2,813	656	0	7,030	1,971	367	1,795
1998	16,088	2,830	640	1	7,355	2,339	372	2,552
1999	17,637	3,216	767	0	7,917	2,649	380	2,705
2000	20,556	3,560	853	3	9,223	2,892	445	3,582
2001	23,133	4,095	1,023	1	11,637	2,928	536	2,915
2002	23,536	4,251	1,152	0	12,117	3,462	628	1,925
2003	24,691	4,526	1,354	0	12,427	3,589	637	2,158
2004	26,679	4,651	1,370	0	13,388	4,147	735	2,389
2005	28,023	5,252	1,358	0	13,827	4,341	784	2,460
2006	29,080	5,226	1,467	0	14,874	4,435	827	2,252
2007	29,919	5,483	1,454	0	14,923	4,574	957	2,527
2008	29,894	5,676	1,564	0	14,471	5,060	1,015	2,108
2009 ^p	29,394	5,674	1,548	0	13,990	5,121	1,027	2,035
2010 ^p	29,222	5,814	1,544	0	13,670	5,172	1,037	1,987

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001.

Table 27.2 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by province and territory, 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2008

	1996	2000	2004	2008
	\$ millions			
Canada	13,817	20,556	26,679	29,894
Newfoundland and Labrador	102	138	173	278
Prince Edward Island	17	37	41	64
Nova Scotia	257	362	447	515
New Brunswick	150	158	227	300
Quebec	3,820	5,717	7,244	7,895
Ontario	6,924	10,383	12,956	13,874
Manitoba	295	393	518	567
Saskatchewan	232	376	425	528
Alberta	1,005	1,319	2,262	2,877
British Columbia	1,002	1,606	2,263	2,804
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	5	9	19	24

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001.

Table 27.3 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, health sector compared with all sectors, 1990 to 2010

	All sectors	Health sector		
	\$ millions	\$ millions	% of all sectors	\$ per capita
1990	10,260	1,551	15.1	56
1991	10,767	1,665	15.5	59
1992	11,338	1,783	15.7	63
1993	12,184	2,006	16.5	70
1994	13,341	2,105	15.8	73
1995	13,754	2,196	16.0	75
1996	13,817	2,316	16.8	78
1997	14,635	2,644	18.1	88
1998	16,088	2,930	18.2	97
1999	17,637	3,246	18.4	107
2000	20,556	3,696	18.0	120
2001	23,133	4,383	18.9	141
2002	23,536	5,273	22.4	168
2003	24,691	5,361	21.7	169
2004	26,679	6,127	22.8	192
2005	28,023	6,164 ^r	21.9	191
2006	29,080	5,942 ^r	20.8	182
2007	29,919	6,271	21.5	190
2008	29,894	6,349 ¹	21.5	190
2009	29,394 ^p	6,387 ¹	21.4	189
2010	29,222 ^p	..	..	..

1. Estimate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001 and Catalogue no. 88-001-X.

Table 27.4 Federal expenditures on research and development, by performing province and territory and by funding province and territory, 1994 to 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	\$ millions				
Performing province/territory					
1994	1,753	33	11	84	28
1995	1,727	27	9	77	29
1996	1,792	25	10	79	32
1997	1,720	23	10	71	29
1998	1,743	26	10	77	32
1999	1,859	26	12	72	32
2000	2,080	30	16	88	27
2001	2,103	27	16	70	26
2002	2,190	32	8	76	46
2003	2,083	23	12	66	30
2004	2,084	23	10	81	26
2005	2,414	28	28	66	26
2006	2,496	27	26	73	30
2007	2,532	28	13	77	46
2008	2,599	19	14	77	36
Funding province/territory					
1994	3,094	52	12	127	60
1995	2,989	42	11	113	60
1996	2,814	42	12	112	44
1997	2,813	40	11	108	42
1998	2,830	45	12	113	44
1999	3,216	48	13	113	49
2000	3,560	54	19	129	42
2001	4,095	53	19	121	45
2002	4,251	63	13	131	68
2003	4,526	61	20	131	61
2004	4,651	61	18	157	57
2005	5,252	80	37	150	63
2006	5,226	75	35	158	65
2007	5,483	81	26	159	84
2008	5,676	56	25	172	74

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories ¹
\$ millions						
268	998	79	48	93	103	7
248	1,034	71	52	98	81	1
247	1,098	77	47	94	77	5
230	1,040	59	74	96	83	5
257	1,057	49	54	94	84	4
283	1,096	58	60	108	106	7
390	1,164	69	62	116	111	9
413	1,213	77	63	98	97	3
436	1,273	72	53	92	99	3
364	1,301	63	54	87	80	5
368	1,241	73	54	110	91	6
451	1,435	83	68	130	91	9
457	1,506	81	67	133	91	5
410	1,582	85	63	116	108	4
413	1,668	85	64	126	93	3
635	1,540	119	82	190	270	7
610	1,523	108	81	207	234	1
566	1,452	108	74	192	205	5
565	1,462	88	97	195	200	5
570	1,504	81	78	182	198	4
697	1,630	98	103	219	238	7
844	1,733	111	120	234	262	8
1,038	1,994	124	123	282	290	3
1,055	2,046	130	113	282	338	3
1,099	2,222	131	121	321	340	5
1,111	2,223	146	123	328	409	5
1,244	2,521	157	126	405	418	9
1,225	2,563	150	123	370	419	4
1,275	2,712	163	135	348	452	5
1,303	2,793	161	151	397	489	6

Table 27.5 Federal expenditures on science and technology, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
	\$ millions				
Canada	8,517	9,142	9,347	9,732	10,016
National Capital Region ¹	2,709	2,912	2,989	2,922	3,104
Newfoundland and Labrador	137	128	119	126	118
Prince Edward Island	39	47	47	41	53
Nova Scotia	294	260	304	307	317
New Brunswick	122	93	108	130	111
Quebec ²	1,352	1,484	1,470	1,517	1,623
Ontario ²	1,966	2,101	2,046	2,383	2,548
Manitoba	226	254	237	266	306
Saskatchewan	157	193	211	193	216
Alberta	474	484	505	471	515
British Columbia	645	674	681	822	730
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	35	51	43	43	51
Unallocated (within Canada)	361	461	587	511	324
Foreign (outside Canada)	342	306	302	445	556

1. Federal intramural expenditures only.

2. Includes extramural expenditures made in the National Capital Region and executed within the province.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-204-X.

Table 27.6 Federal expenditures on research and development, by activity, 2006/2007 to 2010/2011

	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009 ^a	2009/2010 ^a	2010/2011 ^a
	\$ millions				
Research and development and related scientific activities	9,633	10,176	10,573	11,285	11,675
Research and development	6,073	6,603	6,655	7,183	7,419
Current expenditures	5,642	6,170	6,107	6,641	6,901
Administration of extramural programs	279	294	321	328	337
Capital expenditures	152	139	228	214	180
Related scientific activities	3,560	3,573	3,918	4,102	4,256
Data collection	1,870	1,759	2,049	2,035	2,168
Information services	669	639	613	733	750
Special services and studies	576	743	802	829	811
Education support	298	286	300	324	328
Administration of extramural programs	64	70	75	78	75
Capital expenditures	83	77	79	105	122

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-204-X.

Table 27.7 Research and development performed by the business enterprise sector, 2006 to 2010

	2006 ^r	2007 ^r	2008 ^p	2009 ^p	2010 ^p
All industries					
\$ millions					
Total research and development expenditures	16,474	16,644	15,792	15,202	14,808
Current expenditures	15,318	15,573	14,794	14,235	13,780
Wages and salaries	9,877	9,582	8,928	8,860	8,465
Other current expenditures	5,442	5,991	5,866	5,375	5,315
Capital expenditures	1,155	1,071	998	967	1,028
number of full-time equivalents					
Total research and development personnel	151,726	164,103	158,926	..	..
Professionals	88,226	92,758	90,303	..	..
Technicians	44,510	50,820	47,173	..	..
Other support staff	18,990	20,525	21,450	..	..

Note: Business enterprise research and development refers to research and development activities performed in Canada by the industrial (business enterprise) sector.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0024 and Catalogue no. 88-202-X.

Table 27.8 Intellectual property management at universities and research hospitals, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
%					
Institutions engaged in intellectual property management	76	80	82	71	81
number					
Full-time equivalent employees engaged in intellectual property management	280	292	323	285	321
Research contracts	14,324	15,877	13,996	..	..
Invention disclosures	1,432	1,452	1,356	1,357	1,613
Inventions protected ¹	629	761	707	668	820
Inventions declined by the institution	355	322	353	333	492
Patent applications	1,264	1,410	1,442	1,634	1,791
Patents issued	397	376	339	479	346
Patents held	3,827	3,961	4,784	4,185	5,908
New licences and options	494	621	437	538	524
Active licences and options	2,022	2,836	2,038	2,679	3,343
\$ thousands					
Total operational expenditures for intellectual property management	36,927	41,544	42,492	41,851	51,124
Value of research contracts	940,993	1,001,270	1,154,268	1,273,677	1,971,207
Income from intellectual property	51,210	55,173	59,689	52,477	53,183
Value of remaining equity held by the institution in publicly traded spinoffs	49,872	41,336	41,524	34,754	37,821
Investment in spinoffs raised with the assistance of the institution	56,421	23,002	x	5,884	22,762

1. Resulted in protection activity.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0025.

The proportion of the senior population (aged 65 and older) has been increasing steadily over the past 40 years. From 1971 to 2010, the proportion of seniors in the population grew from 8% to 14%.

According to demographic projections, the proportion of seniors is expected to increase rapidly until 2031, when all the baby boomers will have reached 65. Seniors could represent between 23% and 25% of the total population in 2036.

On July 1, 2010, Canada's senior population stood at 4.8 million. Of this total, 1.3 million individuals were aged 80 and older, while 6,500 individuals were aged 100 and older.

An aging population

From 2015 to 2021, the number of seniors is projected to exceed the number of children aged 14 and younger for the first time ever. By 2036, the number of seniors could reach between 9.9 and 10.9 million people.

The number of people aged 80 and older is expected to more than double to 3.3 million by 2036, according to a medium-growth scenario. The population aged 100 and older could triple to more than 20,000.

In 2010, compared with other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the proportion of seniors in Canada (14.1%) was below the proportions in Japan (23.1%), Germany (20.4%), France (16.7%), the United Kingdom (16.5%) and Australia (14.3%), but slightly above that in the United States (13.0%).

Given the size of the baby-boomer generation in Canada, the share of the senior population could surpass that of other nations in the coming years.

Seniors and health

In 2009, 56% of individuals aged 65 and older reported being in good health.

The World Health Organization defines good health as not merely an absence of illness or infirmity, but a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

The prevalence of good health falls with age, but even up to age 85 at least half the population was in good health in 2009. Senior men were more likely than senior women to have good health, a difference that was not evident in the younger age group. Higher levels of education were positively associated with good health, as was some form of shared living arrangement.

Individuals aged 65 and older were more likely to have one or more chronic health conditions such as hypertension (53%), arthritis (43%) and back problems (29%) than those aged 45 to 64 (24%, 20% and 25%, respectively).

As health problems rise with age, seniors are more likely to report chronic conditions and accompanying poor health. In 2009, 25% of seniors reported at least four chronic conditions, compared with 6% of adults aged 45 to 64.

Several factors over which individuals have some control are associated with good health: refraining from smoking, managing weight, exercising regularly, eating fruits and vegetables, sleeping well, maintaining good oral health, keeping stress at low levels, and participating in

To learn more about

caring for seniors, health-promoting factors and good health, healthy aging, income replacement, living arrangements of seniors, long-distance caregiving, near-retirees, pension plans, private pension, private retirement savings plans, residential care facilities, retirement, senior disabilities, seniors

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activities with family and friends. Generally, each additional factor increases the likelihood of being in good health. In 2009, 91% of seniors reported positively for at least four of these factors.

Seniors still on the job

After declining during the 1980s and early 1990s, the employment rate for seniors has increased. From 2000 to 2010, senior employment increased from 9% to 15% for senior men and from 3% to 7% for senior women.

According to census data from 1981 to 2006, employed seniors work primarily in the consumer services industries, and their professional profile is less diversified than that of younger workers. In those censuses, the most common occupation among senior men was farming, whereas senior women were more likely to work as a retail salesperson or sales clerk.

Seniors are more likely to work if they have a higher level of education, few activity limitations and a mortgage. This is true

Table 28.a
Population aged 65 and older, by age group and sex

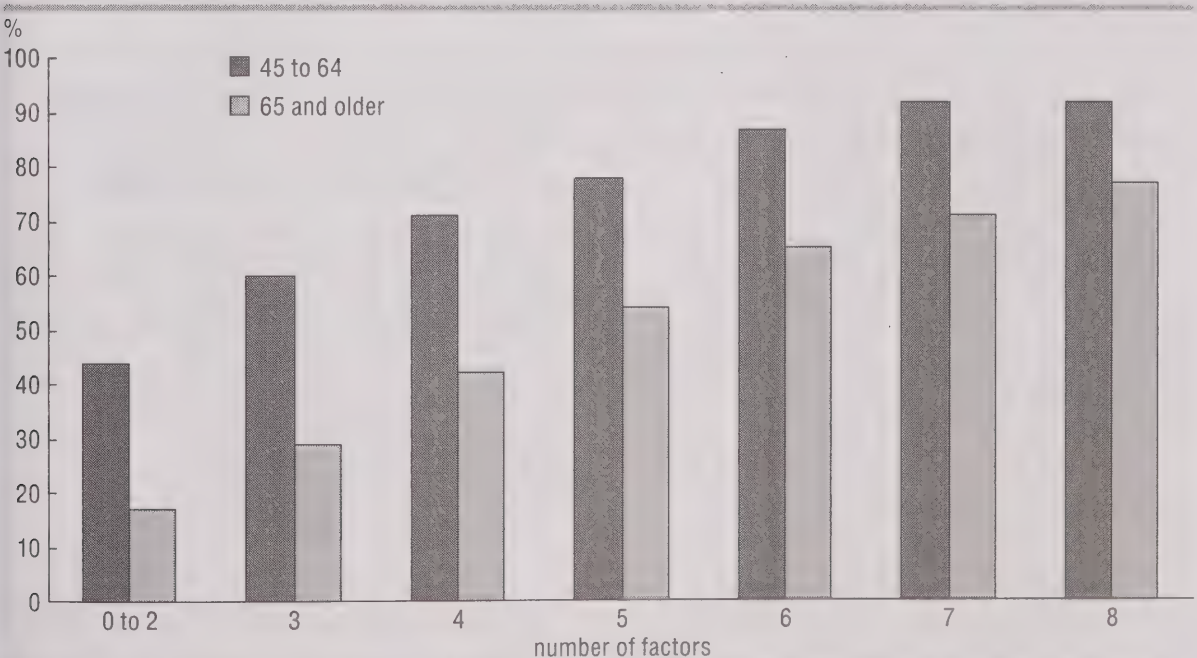
	2000		2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	number			
Total	1,648,478	2,203,481	2,138,036	2,681,565
65 to 69	549,849	592,079	712,574	756,351
70 to 74	458,800	546,223	519,504	585,046
75 to 79	334,483	470,538	412,120	500,247
80 to 84	184,298	311,022	283,842	404,310
85 to 89	88,729	187,574	150,622	276,849
90 and older	32,319	96,045	59,374	158,762

Note: Estimates as of July 1.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

even after accounting for income from other sources.

Senior men and women at the highest and lowest levels of the family income ladder are more likely to be employed than those in the middle. However, those in the lowest income group are not only more likely to work, but also to work more intensively. Seniors in the highest income group are significantly less likely to work full time for the whole year than those in the lowest income group.

Chart 28.1
Self-reported good health, by health-promoting factors and by age group, 2009



Note: The eight modifiable factors that may affect health are smoking, body mass index, physical activity, diet, sleep, oral health, stress and social participation.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-003-X.

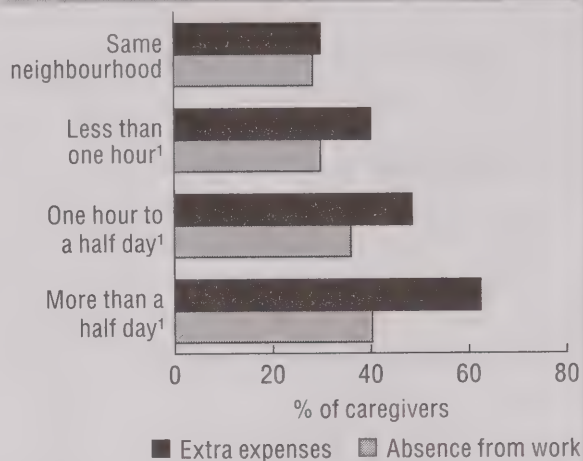
Caring for a distant parent

In 2007, 1.65 million Canadians aged 45 and older provided assistance or care to a parent or to a mother- or father-in-law suffering from a long-term health problem or physical limitation. One in five of them lived more than an hour by car from the individual receiving the care.

Caregivers who lived farther from the assisted parent were more likely to incur extra expenses and to miss work than those who lived in the same neighbourhood.

About 40% of caregivers who lived more than half a day away reported missing full days of work, compared with 28% of caregivers living in the same neighbourhood as the parent. As well, 62% of caregivers said they had extra expenses, compared with 30% of those living nearby. Women were more likely than men to face these consequences.

Chart 28.2
Impact of distance on caregivers, 2007



1. By car.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

On average, caregivers who lived farther away from their parents had fewer siblings. They were also more likely than those living near their parent to live in one of Canada's largest metropolitan areas and to have a higher income.

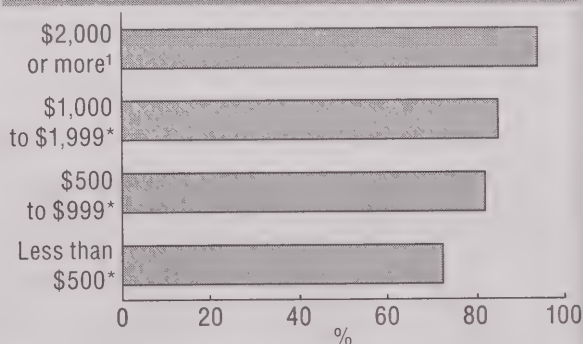
More seniors applying for GIS

Since the application process for Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) was simplified in 2002, more low-income seniors who are eligible to receive it are applying and more are receiving it.

In 2006, about 1.4 million seniors received GIS. From 2000 to 2006, the take-up rate for GIS among eligible seniors rose from 87% to 90%. During the same period, the number of seniors applying for GIS increased by 36%, from 154,200 to 209,700.

Participation and take-up rates rose significantly in two categories: those receiving annual GIS benefits of less than \$500 and those receiving from \$500 to \$999. Women have higher GIS participation and take-up rates than men. However, the increases from 2000 to 2006 were slightly higher among men.

Chart 28.3
Guaranteed Income Supplement take-up rates, 2006



Note: The take-up rate is GIS recipients as a percentage of those eligible.

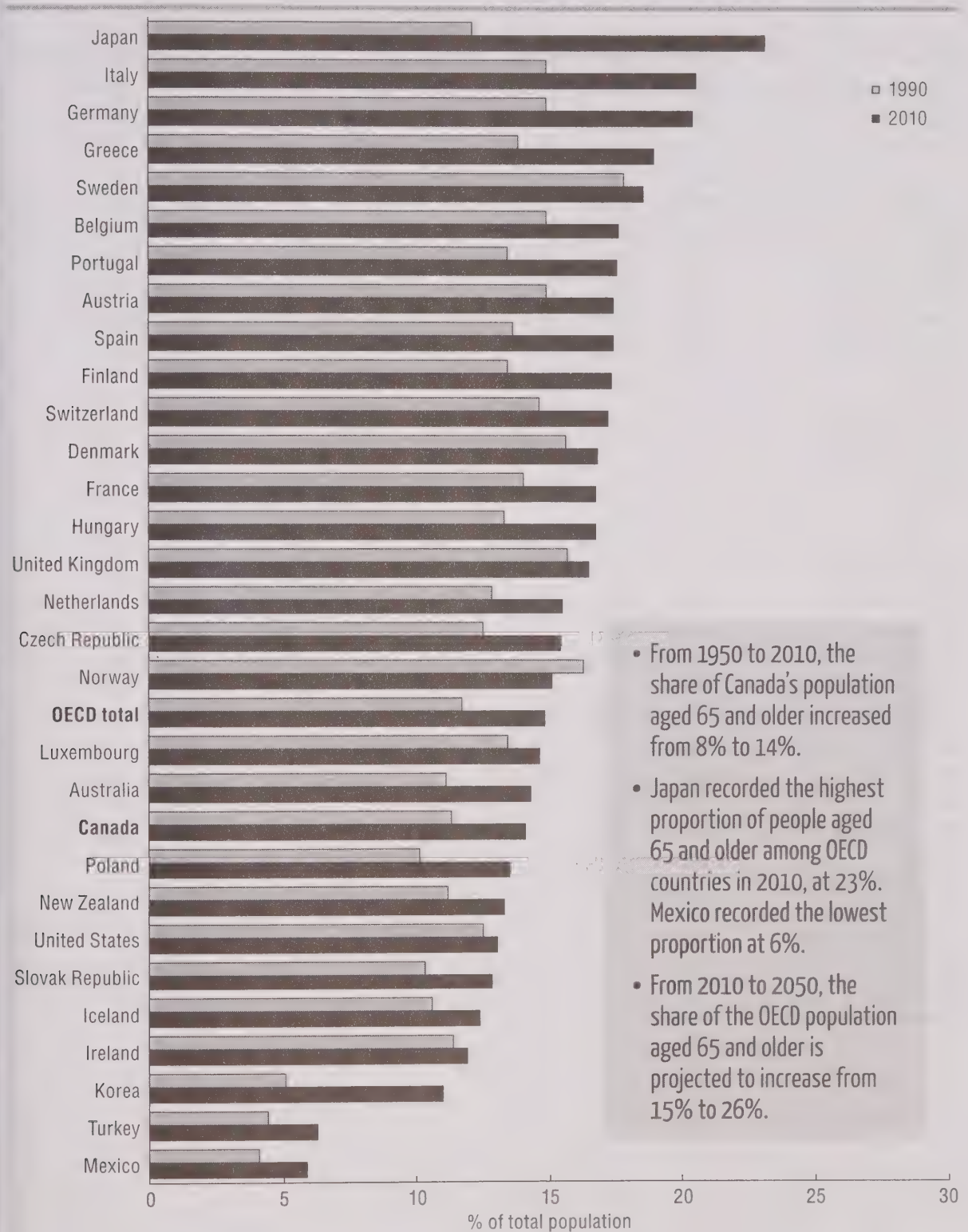
1. Reference group.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

The number of eligible seniors who did not receive GIS benefits fell to 159,400 in 2006 from 191,700 in 2000. The numbers fell even as the population of seniors rose.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 28.4
Population aged 65 and older



Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 28.1 Population estimates, by age group and by province and territory, selected years, 1985 to 2010

	1985			1990			1995		
	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
	thousands								
Canada	5,504.6	17,689.1	2,648.4	5,729.7	18,837.3	3,124.2	5,974.5	19,821.3	3,506.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	152.2	377.7	49.4	132.1	390.9	54.4	114.5	393.8	59.0
Prince Edward Island	29.7	81.9	16.0	29.6	83.8	17.0	29.3	87.6	17.5
Nova Scotia	192.4	591.3	102.2	186.2	611.8	112.5	183.1	625.9	119.2
New Brunswick	165.8	479.7	77.8	155.3	497.3	87.5	147.5	510.2	93.3
Quebec	1,366.2	4,662.2	637.4	1,387.1	4,852.7	757.2	1,392.0	4,975.5	851.7
Ontario	1,908.9	6,412.6	973.2	2,071.0	7,056.8	1,167.9	2,230.2	7,394.9	1,325.0
Manitoba	240.6	709.3	132.6	241.8	718.0	145.6	246.9	729.4	152.8
Saskatchewan	248.4	649.4	127.2	241.5	627.3	138.9	234.1	633.2	146.9
Alberta	568.9	1,648.9	186.6	600.0	1,723.2	224.6	625.8	1,845.6	263.1
British Columbia	607.7	2,023.8	343.7	659.5	2,216.9	415.7	742.6	2,560.1	474.7
Yukon	6.2	17.3	0.9	6.9	20.0	1.1	7.4	21.7	1.3
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	17.6	35.1	1.5	18.9	38.4	1.6	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.7	28.4	1.4
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.5	15.0	0.5
	%								
Canada	21.3	68.5	10.2	20.7	68.0	11.3	20.4	67.6	12.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	26.3	65.2	8.5	22.9	67.7	9.4	20.2	69.4	10.4
Prince Edward Island	23.3	64.2	12.5	22.7	64.3	13.0	21.8	65.2	13.0
Nova Scotia	21.7	66.7	11.5	20.4	67.2	12.4	19.7	67.4	12.8
New Brunswick	22.9	66.3	10.8	21.0	67.2	11.8	19.6	67.9	12.4
Quebec	20.5	69.9	9.6	19.8	69.4	10.8	19.3	68.9	11.8
Ontario	20.5	69.0	10.5	20.1	68.5	11.3	20.4	67.5	12.1
Manitoba	22.2	65.5	12.3	21.9	65.0	13.2	21.9	64.6	13.5
Saskatchewan	24.2	63.4	12.4	24.0	62.3	13.8	23.1	62.4	14.5
Alberta	23.7	68.6	7.8	23.5	67.6	8.8	22.9	67.5	9.6
British Columbia	20.4	68.0	11.6	20.0	67.3	12.6	19.7	67.8	12.6
Yukon	25.5	71.0	3.6	24.6	71.6	3.9	24.5	71.2	4.3
Northwest Territories (including Nunavut)	32.5	64.7	2.8	32.0	65.2	2.8	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.2	68.4	3.4
Nunavut	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.0	59.9	2.1

Note: Estimates as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

2000			2005			2010		
0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older	0 to 14	15 to 64	65 and older
thousands								
5,883.5	20,950.3	3,852.0	5,698.6	22,326.8	4,219.8	5,616.7	23,672.5	4,819.6
92.8	372.5	62.7	80.4	366.1	67.9	75.3	356.8	77.6
27.3	90.8	18.4	24.5	93.9	19.6	23.1	97.0	22.2
170.5	637.2	126.1	152.3	651.0	134.7	139.9	651.5	151.2
134.6	517.6	98.4	122.0	520.6	105.3	113.4	519.2	119.1
1,319.9	5,091.7	945.4	1,268.0	5,278.1	1,035.8	1,236.7	5,459.1	1,211.6
2,292.7	7,928.4	1,462.2	2,271.1	8,642.4	1,615.0	2,205.7	9,171.1	1,833.9
240.2	750.7	156.4	231.1	787.3	159.9	232.4	832.2	170.8
215.7	643.9	148.0	193.7	651.6	148.2	198.1	694.6	153.0
629.3	2,072.2	302.7	636.3	2,341.6	344.3	679.7	2,645.1	396.2
732.9	2,778.5	527.8	692.6	2,919.9	584.2	686.4	3,166.8	677.8
6.5	22.3	25.1	6.0	23.8	2.2	5.9	25.7	2.9
..
10.9	27.9	1.7	10.4	31.1	1.9	9.5	31.9	2.4
10.2	16.7	0.6	10.2	19.3	0.8	10.5	21.7	1.0
%								
19.2	68.3	12.6	17.7	69.2	13.1	16.5	69.4	14.1
17.6	70.6	11.9	15.6	71.2	13.2	14.8	70.0	15.2
20.0	66.5	13.5	17.8	68.0	14.2	16.2	68.2	15.6
18.3	68.2	13.5	16.2	69.4	14.4	14.8	69.1	16.0
17.9	69.0	13.1	16.3	69.6	14.1	15.1	69.1	15.8
17.9	69.2	12.8	16.7	69.6	13.7	15.6	69.0	15.3
19.6	67.9	12.5	18.1	69.0	12.9	16.7	69.4	13.9
20.9	65.4	13.6	19.6	66.8	13.6	18.8	67.4	13.8
21.4	63.9	14.7	19.5	65.6	14.9	18.9	66.4	14.6
20.9	69.0	10.1	19.2	70.5	10.4	18.3	71.1	10.6
18.1	68.8	13.1	16.5	69.6	13.9	15.1	69.9	15.0
21.3	73.2	82.6	18.7	74.5	6.8	17.2	74.3	8.4
..
26.9	69.0	4.1	23.9	71.7	4.5	21.8	72.8	5.4
37.0	60.9	2.2	33.7	63.7	2.6	31.5	65.4	3.0

Table 28.2 Senior population, by census metropolitan area, selected years, 1998 to 2010

	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010
	number				
St. John's	20,481	20,934	20,470	23,460	26,439
Halifax	37,460	39,992	42,613	46,192	51,050
Moncton	15,978	16,611	16,908	18,933	20,864
Saint John	17,168	17,083	16,914	18,174	19,313
Saguenay	18,340	19,775	21,280	22,896	25,829
Québec	84,489	90,685	96,044	106,404	118,825
Sherbrooke	22,840	24,480	25,495	28,148	30,985
Trois-Rivières	20,309	21,688	22,547	24,615	27,342
Montréal	424,762	448,686	469,208	501,484	546,793
Ottawa–Gatineau	110,208	117,811	125,638	137,650	152,753
Kingston	20,874	21,785	22,883	24,446	26,337
Peterborough	19,698	20,105	20,897	22,060	23,459
Oshawa	26,765	29,764	34,031	36,871	41,493
Toronto	507,974	544,681	582,758	635,844	700,269
Hamilton	88,090	91,972	99,330	101,992	107,712
St. Catharines–Niagara	61,863	64,220	67,063	68,693	72,090
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	44,329	47,167	49,899	54,044	58,596
Brantford	17,072	17,474	18,034	18,813	20,083
Guelph	14,021	14,999	15,599	17,025	18,950
London	55,877	58,123	60,998	64,427	69,268
Windsor	38,784	39,861	40,990	44,052	47,701
Barrie	19,472	21,089	20,874	25,954	29,583
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	20,666	21,757	22,713	24,051	25,291
Thunder Bay	17,195	17,503	18,773	18,933	19,930
Winnipeg	92,886	94,341	94,961	98,358	103,483
Regina	25,117	25,576	25,518	27,305	28,650
Saskatoon	27,763	28,656	28,632	31,103	32,728
Calgary	79,566	88,056	95,678	106,705	117,499
Edmonton	91,964	100,752	108,679	119,223	130,075
Kelowna	25,494	27,560	29,638	31,511	33,093
Abbotsford–Mission	20,123	21,029	20,929	24,004	26,545
Vancouver	231,353	245,317	259,569	278,879	306,933
Victoria	56,400	56,527	57,727	60,811	64,922

Notes: Seniors are people aged 65 and older.

Population as of July 1.

2006 Census boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0046.

Table 28.3 Income sources of seniors, 2004 to 2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number				
Seniors with income	4,047,910	4,134,590	4,232,680	4,315,860	4,444,490
Employment income	753,480	790,360	847,790	927,810	1,000,270
Wages, salaries and commissions	544,980	569,420	619,530	691,700	756,280
Self-employment	256,880	271,930	284,370	297,270	310,780
Investment income	2,337,730	2,385,030	2,464,280	2,580,720	2,666,010
Government transfers	4,007,400	4,095,270	4,197,130	4,293,360	4,426,320
Employment Insurance	34,180	35,600	38,600	41,980	47,030
Old Age Security and net federal supplements	3,903,670	3,991,510	4,089,690	4,186,720	4,303,830
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan	3,572,590	3,672,410	3,780,480	3,897,500	4,028,890
Canada Child Tax Benefit	6,850	6,600	7,520	7,650	7,920
Goods and Services Tax Credit and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit	1,869,410	1,928,390	2,050,160	1,913,290	1,950,080
Workers' compensation	100,670	103,710	105,530	113,620	118,450
Social assistance	243,410	249,130	249,190	251,600	246,850
Provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits	1,656,500	1,691,570	2,005,630	1,728,100	2,311,180
Private pensions	2,340,170	2,415,010	2,494,340	2,577,180	2,639,880
Registered Retirement Savings Plans	388,550	415,630	382,970	366,980	367,580
Other income ¹	957,660	1,082,520	1,196,340	1,213,500	1,246,260
	\$ thousands				
Income	116,440,076	123,758,734	134,270,968	144,843,200	153,404,800
Employment income	12,778,538	14,494,560	16,402,798	18,705,585	20,442,305
Wages, salaries and commissions	10,349,265	11,935,868	13,541,692	15,414,095	16,947,075
Self-employment	2,429,273	2,558,692	2,861,105	3,291,485	3,495,225
Investment income	13,253,077	13,660,905	15,790,904	18,086,835	19,540,665
Government transfers	50,433,512	52,657,997	55,715,074	58,318,660	61,389,345
Employment Insurance	180,530	191,054	211,263	235,690	266,055
Old Age Security and net federal supplements	26,436,896	27,560,921	29,083,974	30,541,685	31,807,400
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan	21,264,457	22,247,273	23,397,612	24,608,835	25,962,515
Canada Child Tax Benefit	16,762	17,622	20,843	22,260	23,105
Goods and Services Tax Credit and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit	623,474	657,189	825,792	676,215	701,995
Workers' compensation	728,941	768,363	791,413	875,605	946,340
Social assistance	472,841	499,139	508,994	516,805	519,630
Provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits	709,611	716,436	875,184	841,565	1,162,305
Private pensions	33,514,633	35,800,725	38,520,388	41,605,265	43,519,150
Registered Retirement Savings Plans	2,467,223	2,595,343	2,611,953	2,595,495	2,668,120
Other income ¹	3,993,093	4,549,203	5,229,851	5,531,355	5,845,220
	\$				
Median income	19,400	20,100	21,000	22,110	22,820

Note: Seniors are people aged 65 and older.
 1. Comprises taxable income not reported elsewhere, such as net rental income, support payments, retiring allowances and scholarships.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0035.

Table 28.4 Labour force characteristics of seniors, by age group and sex, 1997 to 2010

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	thousands					
Males 65 and older	1,472.1	1,504.9	1,533.7	1,564.3	1,598.3	1,631.7
Labour force	145.2	154.8	150.5	148.7	150.3	170.4
Full-time employment	92.1	99.8	95.5	91.2	95.4	106.1
Part-time employment	48.7	50.8	50.4	53.7	50.6	59.1
Unemployment	4.3	4.2	4.5	3.8	4.4	5.2
Not in labour force	1,326.9	1,350.1	1,383.2	1,415.7	1,447.9	1,461.3
Males 65 to 69	531.6	537.1	539.1	538.5	538.4	537.5
Labour force	89.7	95.3	91.0	86.1	86.7	99.4
Full-time employment	59.1	63.9	60.0	53.7	56.9	65.1
Part-time employment	26.8	28.5	28.4	29.5	26.5	30.0
Unemployment	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.3	4.3
Not in labour force	442.0	441.8	448.1	452.4	451.7	438.0
Males 70 and older	940.4	967.8	994.7	1,025.9	1,059.9	1,094.3
Labour force	55.5	59.5	59.5	62.6	63.6	71.0
Full-time employment	33.1	35.9	35.5	37.5	38.5	41.0
Part-time employment	21.9	22.3	22.0	24.2	24.0	29.1
Unemployment	x	x	2.0	x	x	x
Not in labour force	884.9	908.3	935.1	963.3	996.2	1,023.3
Females 65 and older	1,918.3	1,949.2	1,976.1	2,004.6	2,036.0	2,071.0
Labour force	69.3	68.9	67.2	66.4	69.7	78.5
Full-time employment	27.2	28.9	30.6	27.4	27.6	30.6
Part-time employment	39.8	38.0	35.1	37.0	39.2	45.2
Unemployment	2.3	2.0	x	1.9	3.0	2.7
Not in labour force	1,849.0	1,880.2	1,909.0	1,938.2	1,966.3	1,992.5
Females 65 to 69	582.3	583.8	582.6	580.7	580.2	580.8
Labour force	45.5	43.0	41.6	41.5	45.2	51.2
Full-time employment	19.1	19.5	19.2	18.8	19.0	20.0
Part-time employment	24.6	22.0	21.3	21.1	23.5	29.2
Unemployment	1.8	1.6	x	1.5	2.6	2.0
Not in labour force	536.8	540.7	541.0	539.2	535.0	529.6
Females 70 and older	1,336.0	1,365.4	1,393.6	1,423.9	1,455.8	1,490.3
Labour force	23.8	25.9	25.5	24.9	24.5	27.3
Full-time employment	8.1	9.4	11.4	8.6	8.6	10.7
Part-time employment	15.2	16.1	13.8	15.9	15.6	16.0
Unemployment	x	x	x	x	x	x
Not in labour force	1,312.1	1,339.5	1,368.0	1,399.0	1,431.2	1,462.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
thousands							
1,667.6	1,705.5	1,745.6	1,797.2	1,852.3	1,914.6	1,980.1	2,047.4
192.1	200.6	211.7	217.3	241.1	272.1	299.5	332.2
118.3	123.5	133.1	131.9	147.9	172.3	186.4	200.9
67.0	70.9	71.9	75.4	84.3	92.3	99.5	114.7
6.8	6.2	6.7	10.0	8.8	7.5	13.6	16.7
1,475.5	1,504.9	1,533.9	1,579.9	1,611.3	1,642.5	1,680.6	1,715.2
541.4	551.3	563.1	582.7	607.6	637.6	668.8	699.3
113.9	120.0	130.0	135.8	150.9	171.5	192.6	215.1
73.4	80.0	86.1	84.8	95.1	113.7	122.6	136.5
35.3	35.0	39.6	43.6	49.3	52.3	59.3	64.7
5.2	5.0	4.3	7.3	6.5	5.5	10.7	13.8
427.5	431.2	433.2	446.9	456.7	466.1	476.2	484.2
1,126.2	1,154.2	1,182.5	1,214.6	1,244.7	1,277.0	1,311.3	1,348.1
78.2	80.6	81.8	81.5	90.2	100.6	106.9	117.1
44.9	43.5	47.0	47.1	52.8	58.6	63.8	64.3
31.7	35.9	32.3	31.8	35.0	40.0	40.2	49.9
1.5	x	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.9
1,048.0	1,073.6	1,100.7	1,133.0	1,154.5	1,176.4	1,204.4	1,230.9
2,108.3	2,147.3	2,187.8	2,238.7	2,291.1	2,350.7	2,414.0	2,479.8
90.3	96.1	108.0	115.7	128.5	159.2	162.1	186.0
33.5	34.1	44.3	48.2	52.8	65.8	65.6	75.7
53.9	58.8	59.6	62.8	71.3	88.7	90.1	101.6
2.8	3.2	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.7	6.4	8.8
2,018.0	2,051.2	2,079.7	2,123.0	2,162.6	2,191.5	2,252.0	2,293.7
585.7	597.2	609.0	628.0	652.2	681.5	712.5	743.4
60.9	66.0	73.4	79.6	87.3	108.2	114.1	129.8
23.3	24.0	32.4	33.2	39.5	46.6	48.5	56.7
35.0	39.1	37.5	43.1	44.9	58.0	60.8	66.5
2.5	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.8	6.6
524.9	531.2	535.5	548.4	564.9	573.3	598.4	613.6
1,522.6	1,550.2	1,578.8	1,610.6	1,638.9	1,669.2	1,701.5	1,736.4
29.4	30.1	34.6	36.0	41.1	51.0	47.9	56.3
10.2	10.1	12.0	15.0	13.3	19.2	17.1	18.9
18.9	19.7	22.1	19.7	26.5	30.8	29.3	35.1
x	x	x	x	x	x	1.5	2.2
1,493.1	1,520.1	1,544.2	1,574.6	1,597.8	1,618.2	1,653.6	1,680.1

Table 28.5 Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and age group, and by province and territory, 2008/2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
Operating homes for the aged	2,216	120	37	108	245
Operating homes for the aged, approved beds	217,058	6,059	1,997	6,807	7,523
All residents²	205,442	4,941	1,792	6,572	7,005
Males, all ages	49,382	1,537	488	1,741	2,088
64 and younger	4,969	153	51	159	387
65 to 69 years	2,980	99	26	130	156
70 to 74 years	4,509	154	44	198	188
75 to 79 years	7,338	225	77	302	281
80 to 84 years	10,731	380	102	365	403
85 and older	18,855	526	188	587	673
Females, all ages	117,433	3,404	1,304	4,831	4,917
64 and younger	5,034	130	51	211	330
65 to 69 years	3,491	96	41	157	208
70 to 74 years	6,043	215	55	263	270
75 to 79 years	12,533	410	135	547	567
80 to 84 years	23,747	723	321	938	948
85 and older	66,585	1,830	701	2,715	2,594

Notes: "Homes for the aged" refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.
Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age group and sex.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories ¹
number						
212	758	93	131	209	291	12
40,523	90,025	9,767	8,510	18,641	26,930	276
38,627	85,617	9,536	8,049	17,891	25,174	238
..	24,704	2,799	2,422	5,803	7,706	94
..	2,389	252	194	677	694	13
..	1,483	156	110	340	468	12
..	2,277	251	209	522	653	13
..	3,718	417	302	902	1,094	20
..	5,481	564	495	1,178	1,745	18
..	9,356	1,159	1,112	2,184	3,052	18
..	60,913	6,737	5,627	12,088	17,468	144
..	2,484	259	212	674	669	14
..	1,771	179	119	399	511	10
..	3,180	309	240	729	770	12
..	6,567	607	458	1,336	1,880	26
..	12,661	1,273	947	2,369	3,537	30
..	34,250	4,110	3,651	6,581	10,101	52

Table 28.6 Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and age group, selected years, 1991/1992 to 2008/2009

	1991/1992	1993/1994	1996/1997	1997/1998
	number			
Operating homes for the aged	2,188	2,206	1,984	1,984
Operating homes for the aged, approved beds	169,046	168,708	172,967	173,522
All residents¹	163,156	162,244	165,575	167,380
Males, all ages	37,791	37,381	37,086	38,387
64 and younger	3,182	3,186	3,285	3,175
65 to 69 years	2,562	2,602	2,366	2,428
70 to 74 years	4,008	4,095	4,072	4,154
75 to 79 years	6,202	5,904	6,003	6,545
80 to 84 years	8,250	8,161	8,077	8,324
85 and older	13,587	13,433	13,283	13,761
Females, all ages	95,653	95,478	93,030	95,330
64 and younger	2,972	3,058	3,066	3,092
65 to 69 years	3,049	3,074	2,688	2,797
70 to 74 years	6,200	6,171	5,941	6,118
75 to 79 years	12,483	12,083	11,494	12,401
80 to 84 years	21,505	21,014	20,484	20,649
85 and older	49,444	50,078	49,357	50,273

Notes: "Homes for the aged" refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.
Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age group and sex.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
number							
1,919	1,941	1,941	1,952	2,086	2,101	2,182	2,004
178,681	184,892	188,755	197,412	206,170	207,274	211,494	176,535
171,267	177,252	179,424	189,325	196,242	196,261	200,397	166,815
39,145	41,598	42,374	44,748	46,943	46,685	47,497	49,382
3,572	3,932	4,018	4,316	4,636	4,672	4,799	4,969
2,512	2,508	2,567	2,581	2,752	2,723	2,811	2,980
4,489	4,252	4,255	4,295	4,455	4,363	4,386	4,509
6,219	6,846	6,824	6,681	7,264	7,302	7,160	7,338
8,309	8,970	9,353	10,260	10,256	10,318	10,578	10,731
14,044	15,090	15,357	16,615	17,580	17,307	17,763	18,855
99,373	102,978	103,496	106,146	110,555	111,478	114,116	117,433
3,696	3,866	3,963	4,202	4,816	4,712	4,788	5,034
2,900	2,825	2,864	2,837	3,006	3,061	3,212	3,491
6,282	6,017	5,837	5,789	6,147	6,017	5,771	6,043
12,306	12,931	12,571	11,949	12,670	12,629	12,742	12,533
21,266	22,335	22,719	24,266	23,723	23,476	24,031	23,747
52,923	55,004	55,542	57,103	60,193	61,583	63,572	66,585

Table 28.7 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex, selected years, 1921 to 2005/2007

	At birth			At age 65		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	years					
1921	59.7	58.8	60.6	13.3	13.0	13.6
1931	61.0	60.0	62.1	13.3	13.0	13.7
1941	64.6	63.0	66.3	13.4	12.8	14.1
1951	68.5	66.4	70.9	14.1	13.3	15.0
1961	71.1	68.4	74.3	14.8	13.6	16.1
1971	72.7	69.4	76.5	15.7	13.8	17.6
1981	75.4	71.9	79.1	16.8	14.6	18.9
1992/1994	78.0	74.9	81.0	18.1	15.9	20.0
2000/2002	79.6	77.0	82.0	18.9	17.0	20.5
2001/2003	79.8	77.2	82.2	19.1	17.2	20.6
2002/2004	80.0	77.5	82.3	19.2	17.4	20.8
2003/2005	80.2	77.7	82.5	19.4	17.6	20.9
2004/2006	80.5	78.0	82.8	19.7	17.9	21.1
2005/2007	80.7	78.3	83.0	19.8	18.1	21.3

Notes: Beginning in 1992, life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.
Life expectancy estimates for 1921 to 1981 are based on complete life tables.
Newfoundland and Labrador is not included in the 1921 to 1941 life expectancy estimates.
Quebec is not included in the 1921 estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512 and Catalogue no. 89-506.

Table 28.8 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex and by province and territory, 2005/2007

	At birth			At age 65		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	years					
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.3	75.8	80.8	17.9	16.2	19.5
Prince Edward Island	80.2	77.6	82.7	19.4	17.5	20.9
Nova Scotia	79.7	77.1	82.2	18.9	17.1	20.5
New Brunswick	80.0	77.4	82.5	19.3	17.5	20.9
Quebec	80.7	78.2	83.1	19.8	18.0	21.3
Ontario	81.0	78.8	83.1	19.9	18.3	21.3
Manitoba	79.3	76.8	81.8	19.4	17.5	20.9
Saskatchewan	79.5	76.9	82.0	19.6	17.8	21.2
Alberta	80.5	78.1	82.9	20.0	18.3	21.5
British Columbia	81.2	78.9	83.5	20.4	18.9	21.7
Territories ¹	75.8	73.1	79.1	16.9	15.3	19.0

Note: Life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.
1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512.

Table 28.9 Retirement age, by type of worker and by sex, 1979 to 2009

	Males				Females			
	All retirees	Public sector employees ¹	Private sector employees ²	Self-employed (including unpaid family workers) ³	All retirees	Public sector employees ¹	Private sector employees ²	Self-employed (including unpaid family workers) ³
	average age							
1979	65.0	63.4	65.3	66.4	63.4	63.5	63.4	63.1
1980	65.1	63.5	65.5	66.3	63.5	63.2	63.4	64.0
1981	65.1	63.5	65.2	67.0	63.5	63.7	63.5	63.1
1982	65.0	63.2	65.1	67.5	63.8	62.7	64.9	63.5
1983	64.7	63.4	64.6	66.4	62.8	62.5	63.2	62.3
1984	64.9	62.8	65.2	67.2	63.4	62.5	64.2	63.6
1985	64.6	62.4	65.0	67.5	63.0	62.3	63.3	63.5
1986	64.1	62.2	64.0	66.8	62.8	62.4	62.7	64.0
1987	63.8	61.8	63.8	67.0	62.9	62.2	63.5	63.0
1988	63.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	62.8	61.8	63.4	64.2
1989	63.5	60.7	63.6	66.6	62.6	61.9	63.3	62.0
1990	63.1	60.5	62.8	67.3	62.3	60.9	63.4	62.4
1991	63.1	60.5	63.0	66.5	62.1	61.1	62.2	63.5
1992	62.5	60.1	62.4	66.1	62.4	61.1	62.7	63.6
1993	62.4	60.0	61.8	67.5	61.3	60.3	61.7	61.9
1994	62.2	59.3	62.8	66.2	61.7	59.7	62.4	64.8
1995	62.2	59.4	62.7	66.5	61.4	59.4	62.1	64.4
1996	62.3	58.8	62.8	67.2	60.9	59.6	61.0	64.5
1997	62.1	58.6	62.3	67.7	60.0	58.2	61.2	62.7
1998	61.6	58.2	61.6	66.4	59.8	57.4	61.6	63.0
1999	61.7	58.7	61.7	65.4	60.1	58.4	60.7	63.9
2000	62.3	58.9	61.4	67.4	60.6	58.8	60.7	64.3
2001	62.3	59.2	61.8	66.7	60.3	58.3	60.8	63.7
2002	61.7	58.4	61.5	66.8	60.4	58.5	61.0	64.1
2003	62.5	59.8	62.1	66.4	60.8	58.8	61.7	64.3
2004	62.5	58.9	61.9	68.3	60.8	59.3	61.1	64.5
2005	62.0	59.2	62.1	67.2	60.6	59.1	61.8	63.3
2006	62.1	59.5	62.1	66.0	60.7	59.4	61.4	62.4
2007	62.1	59.2	62.3	66.7	61.0	59.5	61.6	65.0
2008	61.8	59.4	62.3	66.2	60.9	59.8	61.7	64.0
2009	62.2	59.8	62.2	67.2	61.7	60.3	62.7	64.4

1. Employees who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation, or a government-funded establishment such as a school (including universities) or hospital.

2. Those who work as employees of a private firm or business.

3. Includes both incorporated and unincorporated working owners, self-employed people who do not have a business and people working in a family business without pay.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0051.

Close to half of Canadians aged 15 and older volunteered for charitable and non-profit organizations in 2007. Their contributions included a wide range of activities: serving on boards and committees, advocating for social causes, canvassing for funds, visiting seniors and coaching children and youth.

From 2004 to 2007, both the number of volunteers and the number of volunteer hours increased. Volunteer hours totalled 2.1 billion in 2007, a 4.2% increase from 2004. That volunteer time was the equivalent of 1.1 million full-time jobs. The total number of volunteers reached 12.5 million in 2007, a 5.7% increase from 2004. However, the average number of hours volunteered annually fell from 168 to 166.

Volunteer activity varies across the country. In 2007, the volunteer rate was highest in Saskatchewan (59%), followed by Yukon (58%), Prince Edward Island (56%) and Nova Scotia (55%). It was lowest in Quebec (37%).

Many Canadians volunteer as part of a group with family or friends. In 2007, 26% of volunteers said they volunteered as part of a group project with family members, while 43% volunteered with their friends, neighbours or colleagues.

Concentration of support

The majority of volunteer hours come from a small group of volunteers. The top 25% of volunteers—those who contributed 171 hours or more—gave 78% of all volunteer hours in 2007. These top volunteers are a key resource for charitable and non-profit organizations. As a proportion of the population, 12% of all Canadians contributed 78% of the total volunteer hours.

A number of social and economic characteristics distinguish individuals who are likely to volunteer. In 2007, people more likely to be top volunteers were those who attended religious services once a week, had a high level of education, had

an annual household income of \$100,000 or more and had only school-aged children in their households. The likelihood of volunteering was lowest among older Canadians, but those seniors who did volunteer contributed more hours than any other age group in Canada.

Immigrants and volunteering

In 2007, 40% of the immigrant population aged 15 and older volunteered their time, energy and skills with charitable and non-profit organizations. While immigrants were less likely to volunteer than native-born Canadians (49%), those immigrants who did volunteer contributed more hours on average (171 vs. 163).

Immigrants who have been in Canada longer tend to volunteer more hours than those who have arrived more recently. Volunteers who arrived in Canada before 1971 contributed an average of 224 hours annually, whereas volunteers who arrived in 1999 or later contributed an average of 137 hours annually.

Immigrant volunteers and Canadian-born volunteers generally volunteer for similar types of organizations. However, immigrants are less likely than native-born Canadians to volunteer for sports and recreation (7% vs. 13%) and social services organizations (8% vs. 12%). On the other hand, immigrants are slightly

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more likely to volunteer for religious organizations (13% vs. 10%).

Popular volunteer organizations

People are likely to volunteer for four main types of organizations: sports and recreation (11%), social services (11%), education and research (10%) and religious (10%). The percentage of volunteers for each type of organization in 2007 was virtually unchanged from 2004.

The average number of hours contributed to organizations declined from 2004 to 2007. Volunteering for law, advocacy and political organizations fell from 123 hours to 104 hours, the largest decline. Business, professional associations and unions saw volunteering decline from 106 hours to 91 hours, while volunteering with arts and culture organizations decreased from 120 hours to 107 hours. In contrast, the average hours contributed to religious organizations increased from 126 hours to 141 hours.

Table 29.a
Household income spent on donations

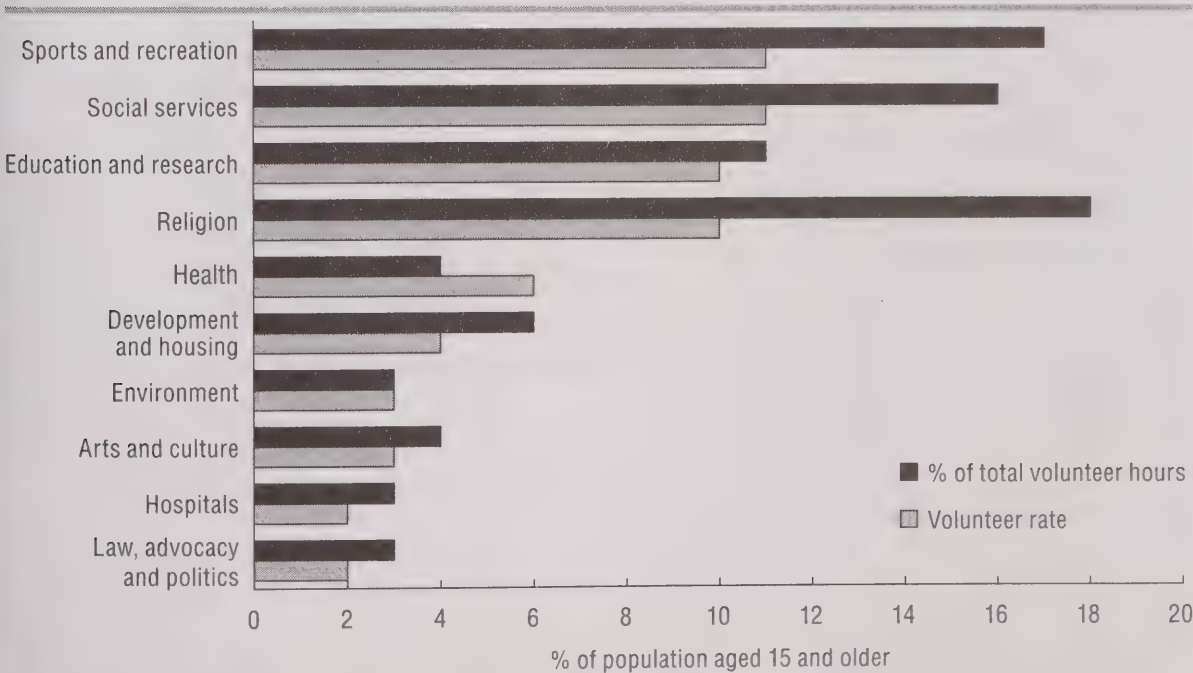
	2004	2007
	% of income	
\$6,000 to \$19,999	1.72	1.59
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1.11	1.06
\$40,000 to \$59,999	0.74	0.76
\$60,000 to \$79,999	0.51	0.67
\$80,000 to \$99,999	0.50	0.53
\$100,000 or more	0.51	0.46

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Most volunteers concentrate on a single organization. In 2007, 51% of volunteers volunteered for only one organization, 28% volunteered for two and 22% volunteered for three or more. In terms of total time allotted, volunteers contributed 77% of their volunteer hours to one organization.

In 2007, 93% of volunteers cited the desire to make a contribution to their community, 77% wanted to use personal skills and experiences, 59% had been personally affected by the cause, 50% wished to explore their own strengths, 48% volunteered to network or meet people and 47% joined in because their friends did.

Chart 29.1
Volunteer work, by type of organization, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

More older fathers

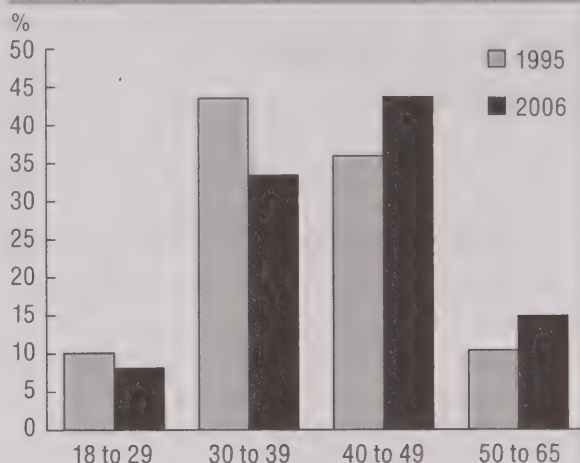
The average age of fathers now exceeds 40 years. Their average age increased by 1.8 years from 39.8 years in 1995 to 41.6 years in 2006. Fathers are men aged 18 to 65 who have fathered, adopted or reared a child aged 18 or younger.

In 1995, 43.5% of fathers were in their thirties and 35.9% were in their forties. That situation was reversed in 2006, when 33.4% were in their thirties and 43.6% in their forties. The proportion of fathers in their fifties grew from 10.4% in 1995 to 14.9% in 2006.

The average age at which men become fathers has also been rising, from 27.8 years in 1995 to 29.1 years in 2006. At the same time, the average age of first births rose for women from 28.2 to 29.3 years.

The phenomenon of older fathers is consistent with the overall aging of the population. Several factors contribute to

Chart 29.2
Fathers, by age group



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

the trend: young people are leaving the parental home at older ages, men are forming conjugal unions at older ages, men are becoming parents at older ages, and men are forming second families sooner after the break-up of a previous union.

Canadians satisfied with life

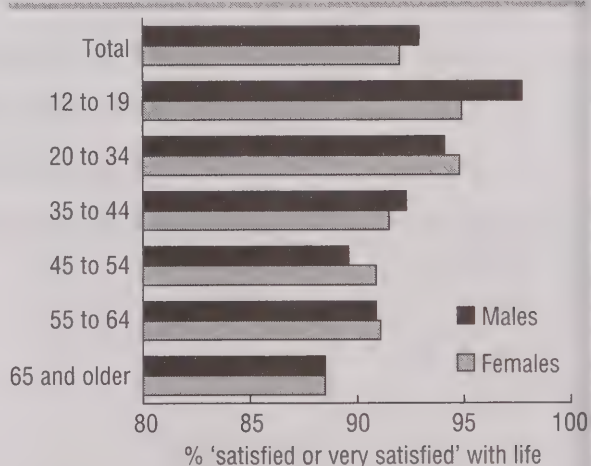
In 2009, 92.1% of Canadians aged 12 and older reported that they were 'satisfied or very satisfied' with life.

Across the country, the percentage of residents who were 'satisfied or very satisfied' with life was highest in Quebec (94.2%). Satisfaction rates were lowest in Yukon (91.0%), British Columbia (90.9%) and Nunavut (85.7%).

Differences between the sexes were not significant. However, young men aged 12 to 19 reported a higher rate of satisfaction with life, at 97.7%, than did their female counterparts, at 94.9%. People aged 65 and older reported the lowest levels of life satisfaction at 88.5%, regardless of their sex.

In 2009, 64.4% of Canadians who were 'satisfied or very satisfied' with life reported that their health was 'excellent' or 'very good.' In contrast, 7.6% of people who

Chart 29.3
Life satisfaction, by age group and sex, 2009

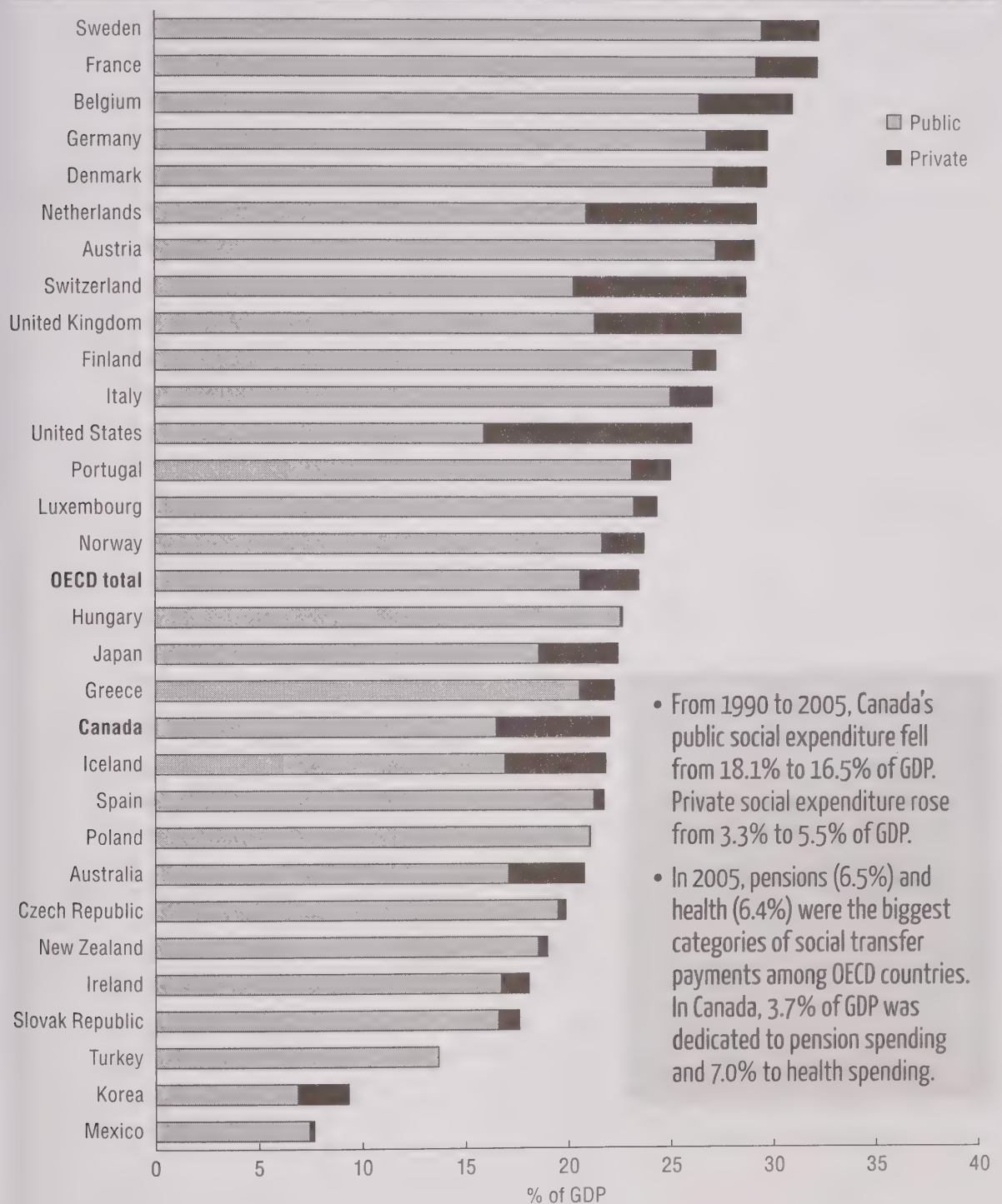


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.

were 'satisfied or very satisfied' with life said that they were in 'fair' or 'poor' health. Among those who were 'dissatisfied' with life, 20.4% said their health was 'excellent' or 'very good.'

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 29.4
Public and private social expenditure, 2005



- From 1990 to 2005, Canada's public social expenditure fell from 18.1% to 16.5% of GDP. Private social expenditure rose from 3.3% to 5.5% of GDP.
- In 2005, pensions (6.5%) and health (6.4%) were the biggest categories of social transfer payments among OECD countries. In Canada, 3.7% of GDP was dedicated to pension spending and 7.0% to health spending.

Note: Social expenditures are cash benefits, direct in-kind provision of goods and services, and tax breaks with social purposes. Social benefits are classified as public when general government controls the relevant financial flows. All social benefits not provided by general government are considered private.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

Table 29.1 Charitable donations, by selected characteristics of donors and by province and territory, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
All taxfilers ¹	24,320,760	400,160	105,540	688,430	573,030
All donors	5,616,340	83,130	26,420	154,670	121,780
	% of donors				
Males	54	56	51	52	54
Females	46	44	49	48	46
	years				
Average age of donors ²	53	54	55	56	54
	% of donors				
Age group of donors ²					
0 to 24	3	1	2	2	2
25 to 34	12	9	9	9	10
35 to 44	17	17	16	15	16
45 to 54	24	23	23	22	23
55 to 64	21	26	24	23	24
65 and older	23	24	27	29	25
	\$				
Average donation by age group of donors ²					
0 to 24	440	310	250	260	410
25 to 34	730	500	450	470	550
35 to 44	1,110	690	650	680	730
45 to 54	1,430	870	1,000	1,060	1,010
55 to 64	1,540	1,100	1,120	1,160	1,230
65 and older	1,840	1,170	1,650	1,800	1,700
Median total income of donors ^{3,4}	51,840	40,920	41,620	45,810	44,090
Median donation ⁴	250	340	370	300	290
Males	270	360	410	330	310
Females	240	310	330	280	260
	\$ thousands				
Charitable donations	7,750,405	77,530	28,695	182,255	137,995
Males	5,008,715	49,555	16,390	114,245	85,330
Females	2,741,690	27,975	12,305	68,010	52,660

Notes: Charitable donations are amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.

2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.

3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest \$100.

4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
5,980,990	9,194,810	859,540	740,770	2,519,540	3,189,670	23,010	27,980	17,300
1,296,350	2,223,590	223,990	183,400	599,890	692,380	4,650	4,480	1,620
% of donors								
55	53	53	55	56	53	44	49	48
45	47	47	45	44	47	56	51	52
years								
53	53	53	53	50	54	50	46	46
% of donors								
3	2	4	3	4	2	2	4	4
12	12	13	12	16	11	13	19	22
16	18	17	15	19	17	19	23	23
24	24	23	23	24	23	28	28	24
22	20	20	20	19	21	25	19	20
23	24	24	26	18	25	13	7	8
\$								
130	460	690	640	720	620	350	530	670
280	750	950	800	1,180	960	550	680	960
460	1,230	1,380	1,180	1,680	1,440	700	960	1,340
570	1,630	1,760	1,470	2,300	1,760	1,050	1,440	2,210
620	1,830	1,860	1,680	2,570	1,750	1,520	2,010	2,340
910	2,090	1,920	2,040	2,830	2,060	1,520	2,140	1,920
47,940	54,520	46,730	50,530	60,620	51,620	65,330	86,030	88,370
130	310	340	330	370	360	250	250	500
140	340	380	360	420	400	280	260	470
110	290	300	300	310	320	240	240	540
\$ thousands								
768,960	3,502,890	361,365	275,985	1,251,870	1,149,225	5,020	5,885	2,730
492,295	2,249,085	232,375	166,525	872,365	723,180	2,775	3,200	1,400
276,665	1,253,805	128,990	109,460	379,505	426,045	2,245	2,685	1,330

Table 29.2 Charitable donations, by selected characteristics of donors, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
All taxfilers ¹	22,725,310	23,311,690	23,338,370	23,725,970	24,035,930	24,320,760
All donors	5,781,250	5,833,930	5,752,630	5,698,880	5,795,210	5,616,340
	%					
Males	56	56	56	55	54	54
Females	44	44	44	45	46	46
	years					
Average age of donors ²	52	52	52	53	53	53
	%					
Age group of donors ²						
0 to 24	3	3	3	3	3	3
25 to 34	12	12	12	12	12	12
35 to 44	20	20	19	18	18	17
45 to 54	23	23	24	24	24	24
55 to 64	18	18	19	20	20	21
65 and older	24	24	24	24	24	23
	\$					
Average donations by age group of donors ²						
0 to 24	460	490	530	510	480	440
25 to 34	700	820	930	840	760	730
35 to 44	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,270	1,150	1,110
45 to 54	1,300	1,400	1,600	1,610	1,520	1,430
55 to 64	1,300	1,500	1,600	1,680	1,580	1,540
65 and older	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,940	1,810	1,840
Median total income of donors ^{3,4}	43,700	45,400	47,400	49,310	50,530	51,840
Median donation ⁴	230	240	250	250	250	250
Males	250	260	270	270	280	270
Females	200	210	220	230	230	240
	\$ thousands					
Charitable donations	6,922,616	7,879,588	8,529,976	8,648,660	8,189,280	7,750,405
Males	4,591,471	5,293,624	5,723,000	5,728,385	5,361,840	5,008,715
Females	2,331,145	2,585,965	2,806,976	2,920,275	2,827,435	2,741,690

Notes: Charitable donations are amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.

2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.

3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest \$100.

4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Table 29.3 Volunteers, by selected characteristics, 2004 and 2007

	Volunteer rate		Average annual volunteer hours	
	2004	2007	2004	2007
	%		hours	
Total	45	46	168	166
Age group				
15 to 24	55	58	139	138
25 to 34	42	40	137	133
35 to 44	51	52	152	158
45 to 54	47	48	177	170
55 to 64	42	40	202	205
65 and older	32	36	245	218
Sex				
Male	44	45	168	168
Female	47	47	168	164
Marital status				
Married or common-law	46	47	172	168
Single, never married	48	48	148	153
Separated or divorced	43	39	199	196
Widow or widower	28	31	201	179
Education				
Less than high school	37	39	140	136
Graduated from high school	42	42	161	159
Some postsecondary	50	50	166	138
Postsecondary diploma	47	47	172	168
University degree	59	57	180	187
Labour force status				
Employed	50	50	152	150
Unemployed	42	38	235	205
Not in the labour force	43	44	199	190
Household income				
Less than \$20,000	30	31	177	200
\$20,000 to \$39,999	37	36	175	183
\$40,000 to \$59,999	45	44	184	153
\$60,000 to \$79,999	48	47	168	173
\$80,000 to \$99,999	51	52	151	161
\$100,000 or more	60	60	155	155
Presence of children in household¹				
No children in household	40	39	191	184
Preschool-aged children only	43	41	125	110
Both preschool- and school-aged children	53	54	141	147
School-aged children only	59	62	142	153

Notes: Average volunteer hours are calculated for volunteers only.

Population aged 15 and older.

1. "Preschool-aged" is defined as ages 0 to 5, while "school-aged" is defined as ages 6 to 17. "Both preschool- and school-aged children" indicates the presence in the household of at least one child from each age range (i.e., at least one child aged 0 to 5 and at least one child aged 6 to 17).

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Table 29.4 Volunteer hours, by organization type, 2004 and 2007

	2004	2007
	average annual hours	
Religion	126	141
Sports and recreation	122	119
Social services	117	114
Hospitals	114	107
Arts and culture	120	107
Law, advocacy and politics	123	104
Development and housing	98	99
Business and professional associations and unions	106	91
Environment	98	88
Education and research	74	79
Health	55	52
Grant-making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion	48	44

Notes: Some types of organizations are excluded because of the reliability of the estimates.
Volunteers aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Table 29.5 Donor rate, by organization type, 2004 and 2007

	2004	2007
	%	
Health	57	56
Social services ¹	43	39
Religion ¹	38	36
Hospitals	18	18
Sports and recreation ¹	18	14
Education and research ¹	20	14
Grant-making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion ¹	13	10
International ¹	7	9
Environment	7	7
Law, advocacy and politics ¹	6	5

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

1. Represents a statistically significant difference ($\alpha=0.05$) between 2004 and 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Table 29.6 Religious attendance rates, by sex, 1986 to 2008

	Males		Females	
	Monthly ¹	Not at all ²	Monthly ¹	Not at all ²
	%			
1986	38.9	29.5	46.6	23.6
1988	36.7	31.0	46.1	24.9
1990	32.9	39.5	40.8	31.8
1992	31.7	41.2	39.3	32.1
1994	29.5	43.4	39.9	33.2
1996	27.6	45.8	34.6	39.1
1998	29.0	41.4	37.0	34.2
2000	27.2	44.5	34.9	37.1
2002	..	..	..	..
2004	28.3	46.0	34.9	37.0
2006	25.1	43.8	32.2	37.4
2008	26.1	44.5	30.7	39.3

Note: Prior to 2005, the General Social Survey did not ask those who had no religious affiliation about the frequency of attending religious services and they were assumed to have not attended. In 2006 and 2008, all respondents were asked about frequency of attendance. In 2008, about 80% of those with no religious affiliation did not attend and 16% attended infrequently.

1. "Monthly" refers to attendance at religious services at least once a month during the previous 12 months.

2. "Not at all" indicates not attending religious services at all during the previous 12 months.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

Table 29.7 Population by religious denomination, 2006 and 2031

	2006		2031	
	thousands	%	thousands	%
Total	32,522	100.0	42,078	100.0
Christian religious denominations	24,340	74.8	27,285	64.8
Catholic	13,830	42.5	15,389	36.6
Protestant	8,970	27.6	8,973	21.3
Christian Orthodox	566	1.7	978	2.3
Other Christians ¹	974	3.0	1,944	4.6
Non-Christian religious denominations	2,501	7.7	6,013	14.3
Muslim	884	2.7	2,870	6.8
Jewish	348	1.1	421	1.0
Buddhist	358	1.1	607	1.4
Hindu	406	1.2	1,024	2.4
Sikh	384	1.2	906	2.2
Other religions	122	0.4	185	0.4
No religion	5,680	17.5	8,780	20.9

1. Includes people who report Christian, Apostolic, Born-again Christian and Evangelical.

Note: The 2006 data on religious denomination have been projected from 2001. The medium-growth projection scenario for 2031 combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, immigration observed from 2001 to 2006 and medium internal migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-551-X.

Table 29.8 Annual admissions to shelters, by facility type, 2006 and 2008

	2006			2008		
	Total	Women	Children	Total	Women	Children
	number					
All facility types	105,711	60,057	41,707	101,019	61,690	37,902
Transition homes	49,375	27,432	19,332	44,639	27,420	17,219
Second-stage housing	3,844	1,749	2,054	3,312	1,489	1,823
Safe home network	1,395	669	690	817	500	317
Women's emergency shelter	25,532	13,947	11,503	25,530	14,170	9,933
Emergency shelter	18,556	10,720	6,863	19,182	11,601	7,581
Family resource centre	1,638	920	718	1,135	749	386
Other types of shelter ¹	5,371	4,620	547	6,404	5,761	643

Notes: The woman-to-child ratio of annual admissions was unknown for about 4% of admissions; in such cases, shelters only provided the total number of admissions for the year.
Precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2008 or their own 12-month fiscal period.

1. Includes all facilities not otherwise classified. This category may include Rural Family Violence Prevention Centres in Alberta, Interim Housing in Manitoba and other types of emergency shelters like the YWCA. These services may not be exclusive to abused women.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 256-0013.

Table 29.9 Women residing in shelters for reasons of abuse, 2006 and 2008

	2006		2008	
	number	%	number	%
Type of abuse				
Physical abuse	2,164	74	2,349	73
Sexual abuse	893	31	1,040	32
Financial abuse	1,469	50	1,550	48
Psychological abuse	2,624	90	2,798	87
Threats	1,625	56	1,658	51
Harassment	1,125	39	1,209	38
Other abuse	393	14	368	11
To protect children from				
Physical abuse	506	26	523	23
Sexual abuse	99	5	171	8
Psychological abuse	807	41	842	38
Threats	371	19	433	19
Neglect	317	16	314	14
Witnessing abuse of their mother	1,025	52	1,065	48
For unknown reasons	7	1	31	3

Note: Respondents may report more than one type of abuse; therefore, percentages do not add to 100%. Percentages are based on the total number of women residing in shelters for reasons of abuse. Shelters may also admit women for reasons other than abuse.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 256-0014.

Table 29.10 Time spent doing unpaid work, by sex, 2008

	Total	Males	Females
	%		
Housework, inside the household			
No hours	13	16	10
Fewer than 5 hours	24	29	19
5 to 14 hours	38	38	38
15 hours or more	25	18	33
Housework, outside the household			
No hours	85	82	88
Fewer than 10 hours	13	16	11
10 hours or more	2	2	2
Looking after children, inside the household¹			
No hours	14	18	10
Fewer than 15 hours	17	24	10
15 hours or more	69	58	80
Looking after children, outside the household			
No hours	83	85	82
Fewer than 5 hours	7	7	7
5 hours or more	9	8	11
Providing care or assistance to seniors, inside the household			
No hours	82	84	82
Fewer than 10 hours	8	9	7
10 hours or more	10	8	12
Providing care or assistance to seniors, outside the household			
No hours	87	88	85
Fewer than 5 hours	10	9	10
5 hours or more	4	3	5

Note: Does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

1. The question was asked of respondents who had a child aged 14 or younger living in the household.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-640-X.

Table 29.11 Occupations, by sex, 1990, 2000 and 2010

	1990				
	Males		Females		Females' share ¹
	number	%	number	%	%
Total²	7,277.2	100.0	5,809.2	100.0	44.4
Management occupations	793.5	10.9	411.5	7.1	34.1
Senior management occupations	57.3	0.8	20.1	0.3	26.0
Other management occupations	736.2	10.1	391.5	6.7	34.7
Business, finance and administrative occupations	737.2	10.1	1,826.8	31.4	71.2
Professional occupations in business and finance	164.8	2.3	127.8	2.2	43.7
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	153.0	2.1	759.6	13.1	83.2
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	419.4	5.8	939.4	16.2	69.1
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	554.3	7.6	130.4	2.2	19.0
Health occupations	133.3	1.8	545.5	9.4	80.4
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	74.6	1.0	278.9	4.8	78.9
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	58.7	0.8	266.6	4.6	82.0
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	350.1	4.8	554.2	9.5	61.3
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	147.8	2.0	281.2	4.8	65.5
Teachers and professors	202.3	2.8	273.0	4.7	57.4
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	157.2	2.2	156.8	2.7	49.9
Sales and service occupations	1,355.8	18.6	1,634.2	28.1	54.7
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	252.4	3.5	98.7	1.7	28.1
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	218.8	3.0	536.8	9.2	71.0
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	134.9	1.9	226.4	3.9	62.7
Occupation in protective services	169.1	2.3	26.6	0.5	13.6
Childcare and home support workers	16.9	0.2	169.9	2.9	91.0
Sales and service occupations not elsewhere classified, including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	563.7	7.7	575.7	9.9	50.5
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,044.2	28.1	119.8	2.1	5.5
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	225.7	3.1	10.5	0.2	4.4
Construction trades	280.8	3.9	6.9	0.1	2.4
Other trades occupations	777.6	10.7	42.3	0.7	5.2
Transport and equipment operators	484.5	6.7	38.2	0.7	7.3
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	275.6	3.8	22.0	0.4	7.4
Occupations unique to primary industry	492.2	6.8	129.9	2.2	20.9
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	659.5	9.1	300.0	5.2	31.3
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	516.2	7.1	225.9	3.9	30.4
Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities	143.3	2.0	74.1	1.3	34.1

1. Females' share of total employed in occupation.

2. Includes occupations that are not classified.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0024.

2000					2010				
Males		Females		Females' share ¹	Males		Females		Females' share ¹
number	%	number	%	%	number	%	number	%	%
7,971.0	100.0	6,789.1	100.0	46.0	8,911.6	100.0	8,129.5	100.0	47.7
916.3	11.5	502.4	7.4	35.4	964.2	10.8	561.2	6.9	36.8
68.3	0.9	18.0	0.3	20.9	52.7	0.6	24.6	0.3	31.9
847.9	10.6	484.4	7.1	36.4	911.5	10.2	536.6	6.6	37.1
747.9	9.4	1,853.8	27.3	71.3	898.8	10.1	2,161.6	26.6	70.6
211.1	2.6	197.4	2.9	48.3	283.8	3.2	291.1	3.6	50.6
117.7	1.5	641.7	9.5	84.5	156.8	1.8	693.7	8.5	81.6
419.1	5.3	1,014.8	14.9	70.8	458.2	5.1	1,176.8	14.5	72.0
778.6	9.8	205.4	3.0	20.9	981.7	11.0	274.1	3.4	21.8
153.4	1.9	634.5	9.3	80.5	214.6	2.4	879.7	10.8	80.4
90.5	1.1	297.5	4.4	76.7	118.7	1.3	379.5	4.7	76.2
62.9	0.8	336.9	5.0	84.2	95.9	1.1	500.2	6.2	83.9
393.5	4.9	764.3	11.3	66.0	492.7	5.5	1,118.4	13.8	69.4
186.2	2.3	414.3	6.1	69.0	254.4	2.9	640.4	7.9	71.6
207.3	2.6	350.0	5.2	62.8	238.3	2.7	478.0	5.9	66.7
189.3	2.4	227.0	3.3	54.5	246.0	2.8	306.3	3.8	55.5
1,524.4	19.1	1,996.5	29.4	56.7	1,789.3	20.1	2,352.8	28.9	56.8
308.7	3.9	159.5	2.3	34.1	360.0	4.0	209.0	2.6	36.7
259.8	3.3	625.5	9.2	70.7	337.2	3.8	741.8	9.1	68.7
184.0	2.3	294.4	4.3	61.5	213.4	2.4	319.7	3.9	60.0
169.0	2.1	38.4	0.6	18.5	198.7	2.2	57.2	0.7	22.4
14.8	0.2	187.2	2.8	92.7	19.8	0.2	199.8	2.5	90.9
588.2	7.4	691.5	10.2	54.0	660.1	7.4	825.2	10.2	55.6
2,064.6	25.9	136.3	2.0	6.2	2,330.5	26.2	154.5	1.9	6.2
191.5	2.4	12.1	0.2	5.9	244.2	2.7	14.6	0.2	5.6
288.5	3.6	8.4	0.1	2.8	383.1	4.3	12.4	0.2	3.1
799.3	10.0	43.3	0.6	5.1	842.5	9.5	38.3	0.5	4.3
541.3	6.8	45.6	0.7	7.8	567.1	6.4	51.1	0.6	8.3
244.0	3.1	27.0	0.4	10.0	293.7	3.3	38.1	0.5	11.5
452.7	5.7	116.5	1.7	20.5	428.5	4.8	98.2	1.2	18.6
750.4	9.4	352.4	5.2	32.0	565.4	6.3	222.7	2.7	28.3
631.9	7.9	277.2	4.1	30.5	478.5	5.4	168.2	2.1	26.0
118.4	1.5	75.2	1.1	38.8	86.9	1.0	54.5	0.7	38.5

Table 29.12 Top occupations, by sex, 2006

	Employment	2001 to 2006 change
	number	
Males		
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	285,800	63,600
Truck drivers	276,200	40,900
Retail trade managers	192,200	-8,100
Janitors, caretakers and building superintendents	154,100	18,800
Farmers and farm managers	147,800	-21,200
Material handlers	147,000	13,900
Automotive service technicians, truck and bus mechanics and mechanical repairers	143,000	20,400
Carpenters	142,400	32,900
Construction trades helpers and labourers	133,600	47,500
Sales, marketing and advertising managers	102,600	10,200
Females		
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	400,000	68,600
Cashiers	255,500	35,500
Registered nurses	249,400	33,800
General office clerks	244,200	23,100
Secretaries (except legal and medical)	237,300	-16,500
Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	214,600	19,900
Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related occupations	194,800	23,100
Early childhood educators and assistants	157,700	31,700
Food and beverage servers	152,000	-2,900
Light duty cleaners	147,400	24,400

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 29.13 Employment rate of women with children at home, by age of youngest child, 1976 to 2010

	Total with children under age 16	Youngest child under age 3	Youngest child aged 3 to 5	Youngest child aged 6 to 15	No children at home ¹
	%				
1976	39.1	27.6	36.8	46.4	60.9
1977	40.4	29.3	37.9	47.5	61.2
1978	42.6	32.0	40.6	49.2	62.3
1979	44.6	34.6	42.9	50.9	64.1
1980	47.1	36.9	45.2	53.5	65.2
1981	49.3	39.3	46.7	56.2	66.0
1982	48.8	39.4	46.5	55.3	64.9
1983	49.8	42.2	47.9	55.0	65.7
1984	51.6	44.1	49.1	57.0	66.1
1985	54.0	46.8	52.1	59.1	67.9
1986	56.7	49.4	54.5	61.9	69.3
1987	58.2	50.2	56.1	63.8	69.8
1988	60.4	51.8	58.2	66.5	71.7
1989	62.3	52.9	59.2	69.0	72.7
1990	63.0	53.4	59.5	70.1	73.5
1991	62.8	54.4	60.1	69.0	72.6
1992	62.1	54.0	59.4	68.0	71.6
1993	62.4	54.4	59.4	68.5	71.6
1994	62.8	55.6	59.1	68.5	72.1
1995	63.8	56.0	60.2	69.8	73.0
1996	64.5	57.9	60.5	69.8	72.4
1997	65.9	58.8	62.1	71.1	73.4
1998	67.0	59.2	63.9	72.1	74.8
1999	68.4	60.1	66.0	73.4	76.1
2000	69.2	60.3	67.3	74.4	76.3
2001	70.1	61.3	67.0	75.3	76.8
2002	71.4	61.8	68.1	77.0	77.8
2003	71.7	62.7	68.5	76.8	79.0
2004	72.4	64.4	69.4	77.1	79.3
2005	72.8	64.6	70.5	77.4	78.6
2006	72.9	64.2	69.4	78.2	79.8
2007	74.3	65.0	72.6	79.4	80.9
2008	73.8	64.5	70.2	80.0	81.2
2009	72.9	64.3	69.7	78.5	80.4
2010	73.0	65.5	69.0	78.6	80.2

1. Women aged 55 and younger with no children aged 16 and younger living at home.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

As the second-largest country on earth, with a population stretched from coast to coast to coast, Canada faces unique transportation challenges. As a result, the transportation industry remains a significant force in the Canadian economy, representing 4.7% of the GDP.

In 2010, transportation and warehousing GDP advanced 4.3%, ahead of the 3.3% growth posted by the whole economy. Rail transportation gained the most ground, increasing 11.8% and contributing \$5.4 billion, as railways carried 291.3 million tonnes of freight, up 12.2% in 2009. Truck transportation, the largest component of transportation GDP, contributed \$17.1 billion and represented 29.3% of overall transportation and warehousing GDP. All transportation and warehousing industries gained in 2010 with the exception of pipeline transportation, which fell 6.9%, but still produced \$4.2 billion worth of GDP.

From 2000 to 2010, transportation GDP expanded 16.3%, to reach \$58.4 billion. The decade saw GDP growth in air (18.6%), rail (7.7%) and truck (25.9%) transportation, whereas marine transportation declined (16.6%).

Marine shipping activity declines

In 2009, Canada's ports and marine terminals handled 409.1 million tonnes of cargo, down 11.8% from 2008, as the volume of both domestic and international cargo declined. The largest decline in shipments during the year occurred at the port of Nanticoke in Southern Ontario, where the tonnage dropped 8.4 million tonnes.

The amount of total domestic cargo handled fell 22.2% to 107.4 million tonnes. International cargo declined for the second consecutive year, decreasing 7.4% to 301.7 million tonnes. Regionally, the largest decreases in international cargo were in shipments originating from the Great Lakes

of the United States (down 12.4 million tonnes) followed by shipments destined for Europe (down 7.4 million tonnes).

After several years of growth, international containerized cargo declined in both volume (11.8%) and tonnage (7.9%). In 2009, Canadian ports handled 3.9 million twenty-foot equivalent units of containers and 34.8 million tonnes of international containerized cargo.

Port Metro Vancouver is still the country's leading port in the handling of containerized traffic; it handled 55% of the total container volume in 2009.

Resource commodities were among the cargo that showed sharp declines in shipments. Most notable were coal, iron ores and concentrates, crude petroleum and potash—together these accounted for 50% of the decline in marine shipping in 2009. Crude petroleum remains the single largest commodity handled within the Canadian marine transportation system, representing more than 20% of the total tonnage.

Canadians are driving more

The number of Canadian road motor vehicle registrations increased by 12% from 2004 to 2009, reaching a total of 21 million vehicles. As the number of vehicles on the roads increased over the course of the 20th century, the number of people per

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vehicle declined. There were 8.6 people for each vehicle registered in 1931; by the mid-1980s, this number had fallen to 1.7 people per vehicle.

Canadians drove more in 2009, with total kilometres driven rising 2.4% from 2008 to reach 333.3 billion kilometres, or 16,249 kilometres per Canadian. The number of vehicles on the road also increased in 2009, up 1.7% from 2008. Across the country, driving to work is by far the most popular commuting method.

Employment declines

Many Canadians make their living moving people and goods around the country. In 2010, transportation and warehousing industries employed 670,675 Canadians. Payroll employment in transportation slipped 0.9% in 2010, the second consecutive annual decline. Payroll employment in air (-1.8%) and rail (-5.6%) transportation declined, whereas support activities for transportation advanced 1.4%. Employment in trucking declined 0.8%,

Table 30.a
GDP of transportation and warehousing industries, by mode of transport, 2010

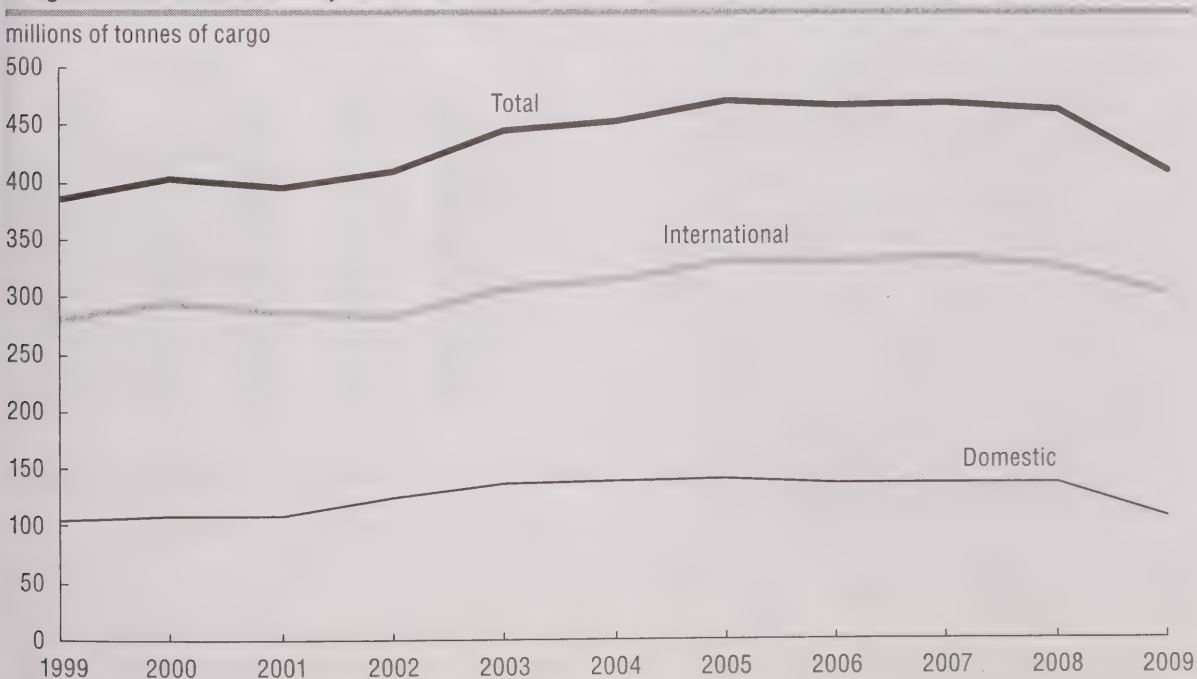
	Share of transportation and warehousing GDP	Change from 2009
	%	
Air transportation	9.8	8.7
Rail transportation	9.2	11.8
Water transportation	1.7	5.6
Truck transportation	29.3	8.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation	10.0	1.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

though it still employed a quarter of those in the transportation and warehousing industries.

From 2000 to 2010, payroll employment in transportation increased 11.9%. Truck transportation, the transportation industry's largest employer, increased the number of employees on payroll by 6.2% over the decade to a total of 166,932. Payroll employment in the rail industry shrank steadily over the decade for a cumulative decline of 26.3%.

Chart 30.1
Cargo handled at Canadian ports and marine terminals



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 54-205-X.

Canadians keep their feet on the ground

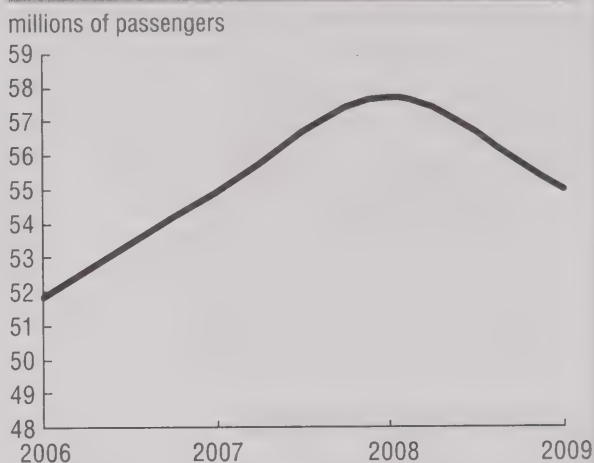
Canadians increasingly chose to stay grounded in 2009, with Canadian air carriers reporting 55.0 million passengers, a 4.7% drop from 2008 that reversed a five-year upward trend. The domestic airline sector declined 4.7% to 32.3 million passengers, while the international sector decreased 1.2% to 22.7 million passengers.

Air carriers recorded 123 billion passenger-kilometres flown in 2009, down 5.1% from the previous year. Both the domestic sector and the international sector fell at the same pace (5.1%).

Despite these declines, Canadian air carriers returned to profitability in 2009 with a recorded net income of \$225.6 million. This gain follows net losses of \$677.1 million in 2008.

Canadian air carriers consumed 5.6 billion litres of fuel in 2009 and

Chart 30.2
Major Canadian airlines, passengers transported



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 401-0001.

spent \$3.4 billion acquiring the fuel. In 2009, 99 cents of each operating revenue dollar went to cover operating expenses. Fuel costs accounted for 22.4% of the operating expenses, down from 32.4% in 2008.

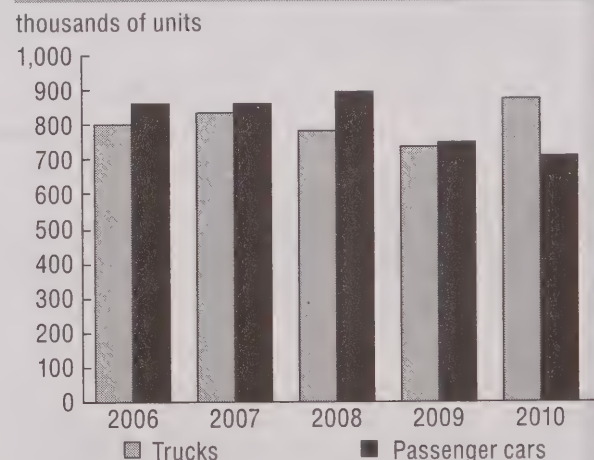
Trucks drive increase in new vehicle sales

The number of new vehicles sold in Canada rose 6.7% in 2010. Truck sales (including minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) rose 18.4% to 872,899 units, whereas passenger car sales fell 4.8% to 711,599 units. Sales of new cars in 2010 remained consistently above those in 2009, peaking in May 2010 at 157,082 units, which is 0.7% higher than the May 2009 peak, but still 16.5% lower than in May 2008.

Truck sales represented 55% of the new vehicles sold in 2010, surpassing annual passenger car sales for the first time since 1946. Purchases of trucks for both personal and commercial use contributed to this growth.

This rise in the purchase of larger vehicles is unexpected given the

Chart 30.3
Truck and passenger car sales



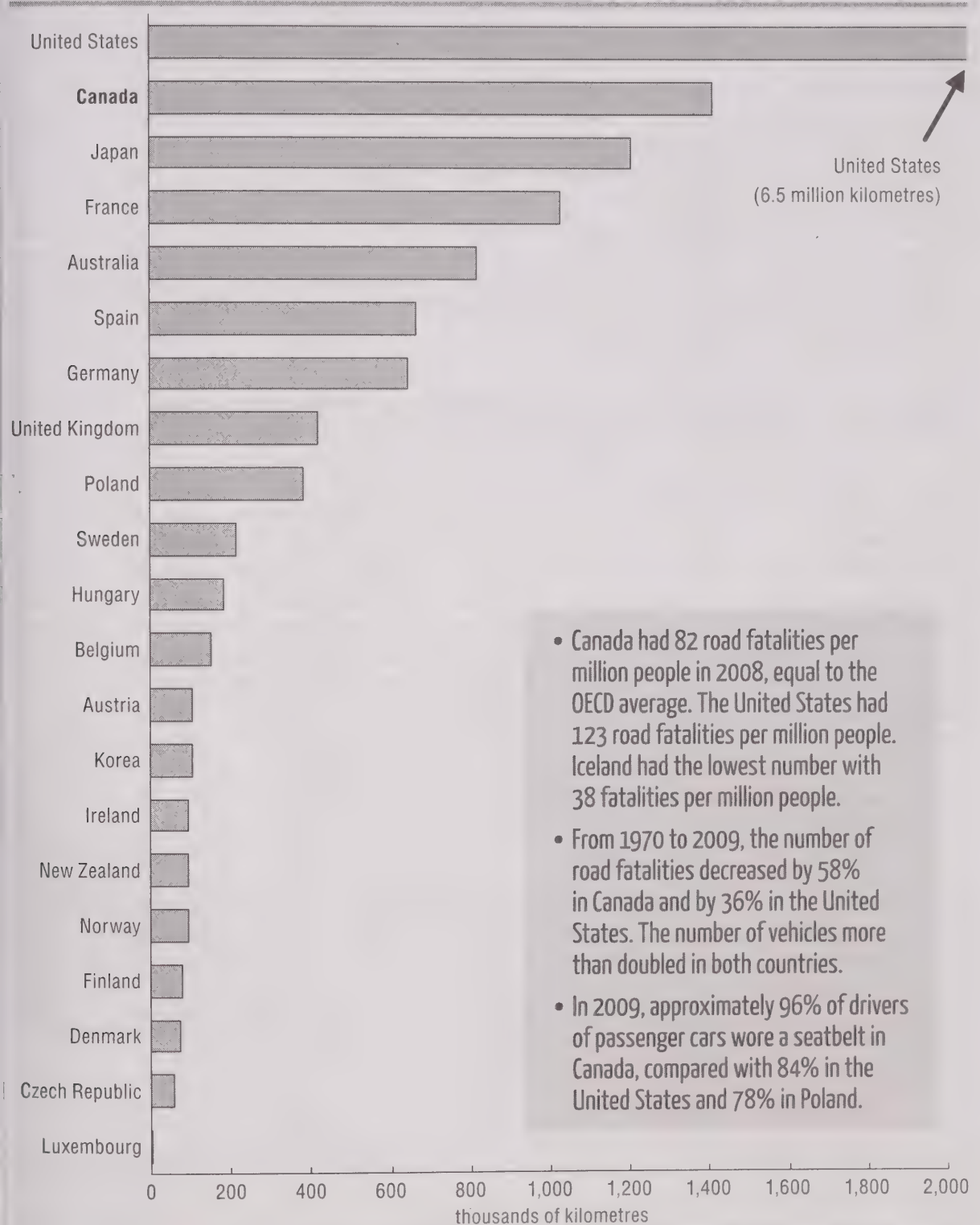
Note: Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 079-0003.

parallel trend of rising fuel costs. From December 2009 to December 2010, gasoline prices increased 13%.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 30.4
Total length of public roads, selected countries, 2008



- Canada had 82 road fatalities per million people in 2008, equal to the OECD average. The United States had 123 road fatalities per million people. Iceland had the lowest number with 38 fatalities per million people.
- From 1970 to 2009, the number of road fatalities decreased by 58% in Canada and by 36% in the United States. The number of vehicles more than doubled in both countries.
- In 2009, approximately 96% of drivers of passenger cars wore a seatbelt in Canada, compared with 84% in the United States and 78% in Poland.

Note: Germany, 2009; Australia, Belgium, Canada, Spain, United States, 2007; Luxembourg, 2006; Norway, 2005; Hungary, 2004; Ireland, 2001.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), International Transport Forum, *Exposure Data 2010*.

Table 30.1 GDP at basic prices for transportation and warehousing, selected industries, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	\$ millions chained 2002					
Transportation and warehousing	55,235	56,829	57,708	57,978	56,018	58,432
Air transportation	4,633	4,915	5,330	5,475	5,283	5,744
Rail transportation	6,001	5,936	5,794	5,520	4,815	5,383
Water transportation	1,211	1,169	1,038	1,057	932	984
Truck transportation	15,506	16,015	16,408	16,518	15,824	17,138
Transit and ground passenger transportation	5,253	5,247	5,563	5,735	5,750	5,859
Pipeline transportation	5,174	5,329	5,085	4,769	4,529	4,216
Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	9,535	10,211	10,365	10,594	10,529	10,884
Postal service and couriers and messengers	6,109	6,014	6,190	6,301	6,319	6,310
Warehousing and storage	1,925	2,157	2,169	2,249	2,275	2,227

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

Table 30.2 Canadian railway carriers' operating statistics, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	\$ thousands					
Operating revenue	8,861,767	9,822,719	10,397,092	10,521,084	10,995,438	9,409,503
Freight revenue	7,879,379	8,759,673	9,343,789	9,435,676	9,880,164	8,347,368
Passenger revenue	265,192	282,881	294,529	291,784	304,066	271,099
All other operating revenue	717,194	780,165	758,773	793,625	811,207	791,036
Operating expenses	6,951,895	7,507,439	7,788,216	7,989,357	8,628,547	7,782,714
Ways and structures expenses	1,283,774	1,311,510	1,340,936	1,459,704	1,592,469	1,494,199
Equipment expenses	1,371,147	1,440,876	1,466,059	1,507,953	1,441,127	1,395,412
Rail operating expenses	2,929,148	3,217,842	3,386,015	3,622,544	4,215,936	3,062,354
General expenses	1,367,826	1,537,211	1,595,206	1,399,156	1,379,014	1,830,749

	thousands					
Transportation and other cost-generating sources						
Tonnes of freight transported	361,606	369,943	357,197	356,351	330,067	278,312
Tonne-kilometres of freight transported	338,897,938	352,139,700	352,477,289	358,831,712	340,092,008	299,646,142
Passengers transported	4,048	4,269	4,243	4,336	4,753	4,373
Passenger-kilometres	1,420,804	1,478,454	1,450,481	1,453,005	1,574,293	1,413,352
Litres of diesel oil consumed for all trains	2,097,070	2,130,224	2,119,082	2,193,684	2,078,060	1,770,060

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 404-0004, 404-0005, 404-0013, 404-0016 and 404-0019.

Table 30.3 Shipping activities at Canadian ports, 1997 to 2009

	Total	Domestic	United States	Other international
	thousands of tonnes			
Total handled				
1997	376,067	93,418	94,313	188,337
1998	376,032	96,607	100,060	179,364
1999	385,597	104,398	101,983	179,216
2000	402,783	109,020	108,794	184,969
2001	394,701	107,842	107,955	178,904
2002	408,141	125,407	114,310	168,424
2003	443,779	137,079	123,366	183,335
2004	453,280	138,206	123,329	191,746
2005	471,268	140,356	128,681	202,231
2006	466,580	136,295	126,922	203,363
2007	469,332	135,391	123,268	210,673
2008	464,045	138,055	118,573	207,417
2009	409,145	107,432	99,536	202,177
Loaded				
1997	234,653	46,709	56,891	131,054
1998	227,346	48,304	58,872	120,170
1999	231,847	52,199	59,727	119,921
2000	242,351	54,507	64,744	123,099
2001	228,663	53,939	62,038	112,685
2002	237,051	62,780	72,867	101,404
2003	259,871	68,485	81,180	110,207
2004	265,126	69,096	83,720	112,310
2005	271,978	70,224	85,767	115,987
2006	274,381	68,127	84,579	121,676
2007	281,945	67,738	80,789	133,418
2008	272,476	68,970	74,075	129,431
2009	251,009	53,708	68,006	129,294
Unloaded				
1997	141,414	46,709	37,423	57,283
1998	148,686	48,304	41,189	59,194
1999	153,750	52,199	42,256	59,295
2000	160,432	54,513	44,050	61,869
2001	166,038	53,903	45,917	66,219
2002	171,091	62,626	41,444	67,020
2003	183,907	68,594	42,186	73,128
2004	188,154	69,110	39,609	79,436
2005	199,290	70,132	42,914	86,244
2006	192,199	68,168	42,343	81,687
2007	187,387	67,653	42,479	77,255
2008	191,568	69,805	44,498	77,985
2009	158,137	53,724	31,530	72,883

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 54-205-X.

Table 30.4 Payroll employment in transportation and warehousing, selected industries, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	number					
Transportation and warehousing	555,148	566,196	582,593	588,436	599,227	596,661
Air transportation	49,823	55,414	60,367	62,400	62,751	61,980
Rail transportation	48,659	46,099	46,323	45,989	47,275	46,966
Water transportation	13,274	11,744	11,018	11,636	12,765	11,950
Truck transportation	145,125	155,044	156,256	156,362	157,250	166,409
Transit and ground passenger transportation	91,752	91,173	91,776	93,039	97,161	92,757
Pipeline transportation	4,842	4,943	4,694	4,653	4,949	4,369
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	1,872	1,786	1,780	1,903	2,051	2,855
Support activities for transportation	66,534	68,732	71,285	76,532	78,978	77,707
Couriers and messengers	37,047	38,160	39,215	38,501	38,271	38,668
Warehousing and storage	27,584	27,144	28,350	29,033	29,436	28,477

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, CANSIM table 281-0024 and Catalogue no. 72-002-X.

Table 30.5 Major Canadian airlines, selected operating statistics, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	thousands					
Passengers transported	23,164	24,363	24,571	24,047	24,480	23,414
Passenger-kilometres	57,015,549	62,479,410	64,426,065	65,711,146	68,516,738	67,018,521
Kilograms of goods transported	405,975	449,828	431,150	451,801	407,876	361,834
Tonne-kilometres of goods transported	1,882,803	2,058,953	2,340,594	2,016,503	1,934,683	1,725,325
Hours flown	785	826	843	904	921	856
Litres of turbo fuel consumed	3,349,814	3,631,436	3,855,178	3,571,445	3,871,274	3,678,966

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 401-0001.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
number								
601,588	609,632	628,940	644,762	664,847	686,662	693,904	676,824	670,675
57,562	60,492	59,559	60,546	61,143	68,436	65,959	68,033	66,793
46,843	45,520	43,771	43,308	42,285	41,454	41,739	36,923	34,844
11,990	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
168,389	166,207	172,019	176,893	179,588	181,942	182,424	168,241	166,932
101,602	104,617	112,311	115,571	116,925	119,760	118,881	119,209	119,400
4,344	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2,879	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
80,007	83,851	85,801	88,352	92,650	96,691	97,992	97,307	98,705
37,053	37,452	38,929	40,932	43,814	45,882	46,912	47,098	46,604
28,044	29,586	31,096	32,437	41,013	43,365	43,822	46,722	45,609

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
thousands								
23,430	20,042	28,159	32,091	33,439	35,568	37,494	36,244	38,837
69,254,337	59,508,960	76,122,855	83,909,440	88,323,198	93,363,940	96,677,633	93,336,414	102,682,704
355,493	298,990	297,246	268,947	265,470	242,511	218,944	195,068	253,098
1,800,415	1,419,988	1,478,716	1,378,548	1,425,103	1,301,260	1,260,823	1,169,416	1,510,325
806	703	926	981	1,010	1,078	1,119	1,077	1,155
3,453,486	2,999,282	3,660,671	3,855,953	3,980,077	4,137,528	4,178,965	3,893,014	4,328,366

Table 30.6 Trucking industry operating statistics, 2009

	All shipments	Domestic shipments	Transborder shipments ¹	Local shipments ²	Long distance shipments ³
Shipments (number)	54,073,924	46,119,826	7,954,098	10,065,886	44,008,038
Weight (kilograms)	542,728,153,271	460,042,968,092	82,685,185,178	141,890,941,327	400,837,211,943
Distance (kilometres)	31,815,947,239	20,608,607,998	11,207,339,241	103,959,701	31,711,987,538
Tonne-kilometres	212,688,852,560	122,375,366,218	90,313,486,343	1,239,231,131	211,449,621,430
Revenue (\$)	26,270,822,640	17,740,671,059	8,530,151,581	2,787,122,303	23,483,700,337
Weight per shipment (kilograms)	10,037	9,975	10,395	14,096	9,108
Distance per shipment (kilometres)	588	447	1,409	10	721
Revenue per shipment (\$)	485.83	384.66	1,072.42	276.89	533.62
Revenue per tonne-kilometre (\$)	0.1235	0.1450	0.0945	2.2491	0.1111

1. Origins or destinations are in the United States or Mexico.

2. Shipments that are transported less than 25 kilometres.

3. Shipments that are transported more than 24 kilometres.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 403-0004.

Table 30.7 Transportation of liquid hydrocarbons, by pipeline distance travelled, 1999 to 2009

	Total liquid hydrocarbons	Crude oil and pentanes plus	Liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products
	average kilometres per cubic metre		
1999	5,858.3	6,541.1	4,577.1
2000	5,296.8	5,804.7	4,315.4
2001	5,152.3	5,780.8	3,827.1
2002	5,243.3	5,826.7	4,039.4
2003	6,077.2	6,968.4	4,006.5
2004	6,078.8	6,967.0	3,909.3
2005	5,733.3	6,497.9	3,854.5
2006	6,015.0	6,873.2	3,704.5
2007	6,022.0	7,009.7	3,493.9
2008	5,995.9	6,947.4	3,270.8
2009	5,873.7	6,681.7	3,383.0

Note: The average kilometre per cubic metre is the distance each cubic metre of oil travelled.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 133-0002.

Table 30.8 Vehicle registrations, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number					
All vehicle registrations	25,196,428	25,838,309	26,684,822	27,577,524	28,466,275	29,055,303
Road motor vehicle registrations	19,156,055	19,515,295	20,065,171	20,593,251	21,087,014	21,387,132
Vehicles weighing less than 4,500 kilograms	17,989,919	18,275,275	18,738,941	19,198,960	19,612,935	19,876,990
Vehicles weighing 4,500 kilograms to 14,999 kilograms	393,528	415,764	442,607	461,144	490,147	503,505
Vehicles weighing 15,000 kilograms or more	285,942	301,574	318,272	328,128	332,873	326,190
Buses	77,842	78,962	80,447	82,583	84,163	85,579
Motorcycles and mopeds	408,822	443,718	484,903	522,433	566,894	594,866
Trailers	4,513,641	4,722,563	4,961,184	5,231,114	5,527,800	5,747,291
Off-road, construction and farm vehicles	1,526,731	1,600,450	1,658,466	1,753,158	1,851,460	1,920,880

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 405-0004.

Table 30.9 Road motor vehicle fuel sales, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	thousands of litres					
Net sales of gasoline	38,911,752	38,484,324	38,653,955	39,635,182	39,148,560	39,736,092
Gross sales of gasoline	40,146,013	39,845,934	39,918,335	40,848,495	40,496,036	41,025,643
Net sales of diesel oil	15,671,144	16,216,420	16,611,819	17,133,467	16,555,321	16,191,794
Net sales of liquefied petroleum gas ¹	358,459	324,286	325,747	314,875	263,728	261,816

Note: Gross is the total volume sold and net is the volume on which taxes were paid.

1. Data for British Columbia are not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 405-0002.

Tourism in Canada experienced declines in 2009 both in the number of visitors to Canada and in dollars spent on tourism. The World Tourism Organization reported that international tourist arrivals declined worldwide by 4% in 2009, the first such decline since 2003. Three issues are thought to be responsible for the downturn: the 2008–2009 recession, the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic and the new Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative rules that came into effect June 1, 2009.

Government revenues from tourism activities in Canada declined 3.7% to \$19.2 billion in 2009, decreasing for the first time since 2003. Of this total, \$8.8 billion in revenues went to the federal government, down 5.0% from the previous year. Most of the decline in government tourism revenue stemmed from a drop in revenue directly related to tourism exports, which fell 9.6% to \$4.3 billion.

Tourism spending by international visitors fell 12.8% in 2009, as travel from both the United States and overseas countries declined. Revenues from domestic tourism spending declined 1.8% to \$14.9 billion, the first such decline since 2000.

Spending recovers in 2010

Tourism spending in Canada increased 4.2% in real terms in 2010, following a 2.2% decline in 2009. Spending by international visitors in Canada was up 1.9%, boosted by a strong first-quarter performance related to the 2010 Winter Olympics and Paralympics held in Vancouver. This was the first annual increase in tourism exports in six years.

Overnight travel from the United States and overseas countries increased 0.7% and 6.8%, respectively. Same-day travel from the United States continued its downward trend, dropping 4.4% from 2009. A more expensive Canadian dollar

and higher gas prices contributed to the decline in same-day travel.

International visitors' spending on several commodities increased in 2010, including passenger air transport (7.1%), accommodation (3.0%) and food and beverage services (2.2%). Outlays on vehicle fuel, recreation and entertainment and non-tourism commodities all declined.

Tourism GDP advanced 4.4%, with gains posted in all quarters in 2010. Most industries expanded, led by a 6.4% rise in tourism GDP for the transportation industry. In comparison, the GDP for Canada rose 3.3% in 2010.

Winter Olympics bring in the crowds

The 21st Winter Olympics were hosted by Vancouver in February and March 2010. Travel from the United States and overseas countries to Canada increased 5.2% from January to February. British Columbia alone experienced a 24.0% increase in non-resident entry during the month of February. In that month, 10.9% more overseas residents and 29.1% more American residents entered British Columbia for overnight trips compared with January. The largest increase (61.8%) was in the number of trips by residents of the Netherlands.

Tourism spending by non-Canadians reached a high of \$3.6 billion in the first

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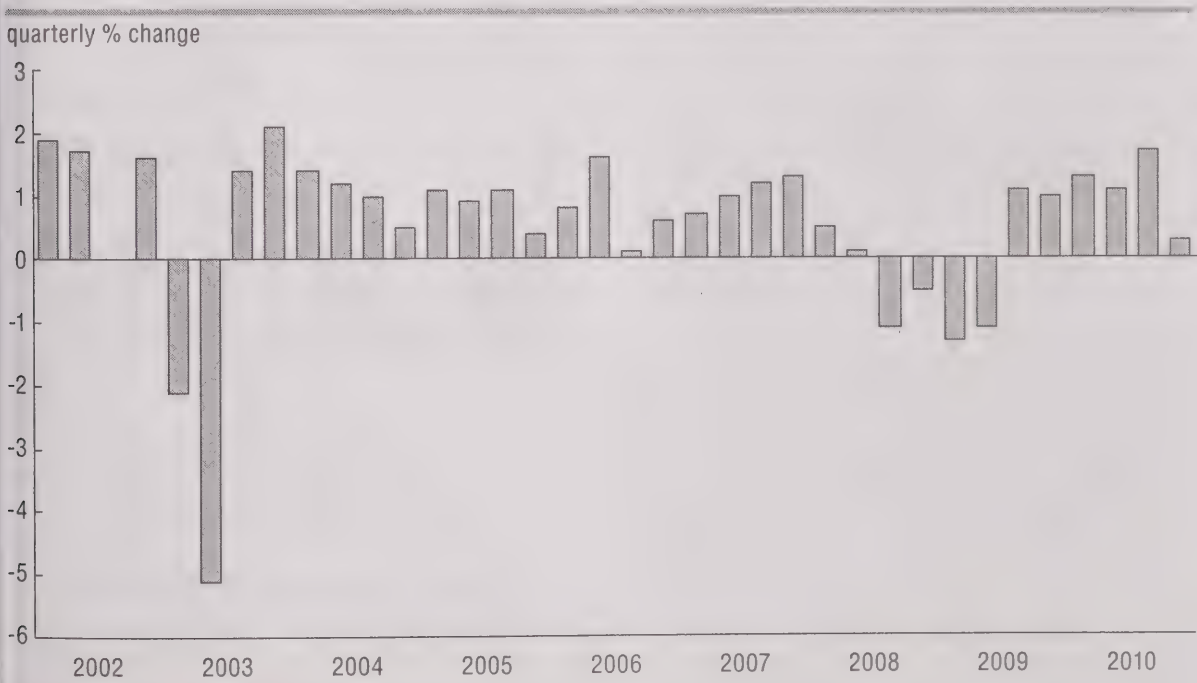
quarter of 2010, a 6.4% jump from the previous quarter but still down 3.2% from the first quarter of 2009. International visitors spent \$2.4 billion in Canada in the first quarter, up 0.4% from one year earlier, ending a string of year-over-year declines that started in the first quarter of 2008.

Money spent by international visitors on passenger air transport was up 10.0% in the first quarter of 2010 and spending on vehicle fuel was 4.2% higher compared with the fourth quarter of 2009.

Domestic spending on the increase

Spending on tourism in Canada by Canadians increased 4.8% in 2010, with most of the gain in the second and third quarters. Passenger air transportation with Canadian carriers increased 7.9%. Higher spending was registered on vehicle fuel (4.2%), accommodation services (5.2%), other tourism commodities (2.2%) and non-tourism commodities (7.2%).

Chart 31.1
Tourism demand



Note: Adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0001.

Table 31.a
Vehicles travelling between Canada and the United States

	2000	2010
	number	
Total vehicles entering Canada	43,127,250	30,941,292
U.S. vehicles entering	20,110,235	9,244,018
Canadian vehicles returning	23,017,015	21,697,274

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0002.

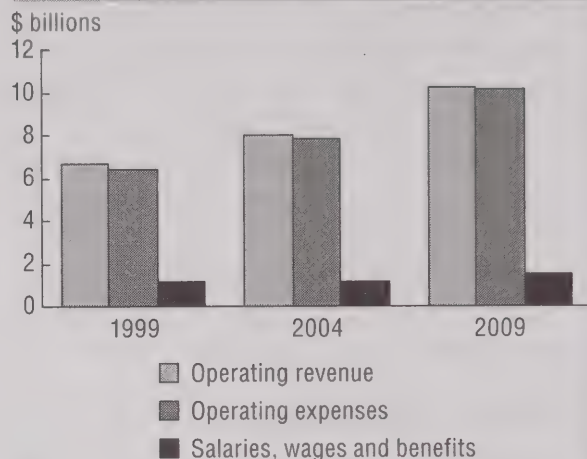
Tourism employment edged up 0.1% for the year, reaching 617,200, as gains were recorded in each quarter except the second. Employment increased in the accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment, and non-tourism industries, whereas transportation and travel services industries posted declines. The increase in tourism employment contrasts with 2009, when tourism employment fell 0.5%. The accommodation industry and the recreation and entertainment industry were the only two industries to report employment increases in 2009.

Travel arrangement and reservation service sector is growing

When Canadian tourism spending by international visitors fell in 2009 to its lowest level in 15 years, the effects were felt by the travel arrangement services industry group. The industry experienced a decline of 1.7% in operating revenue in 2009, losing the momentum gained in 2008 that saw revenue rise by 1.8%. The industry's profit margin dropped from 1.6% in 2008 to 0.8% in 2009.

Tour operators continued to dominate this industry group, accounting for more than three-quarters of total operating revenue. Despite operating revenue increasing 0.6% to \$7.7 billion, tour operators recorded a loss of 0.5%. Travel agencies recorded total operating revenue of \$1.5 billion in 2009, down 6.5% from 2008. Operating expenses for travel agencies also declined to \$1.4 billion,

Chart 31.2
Travel arrangement services, operating statistics



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 351-0003.

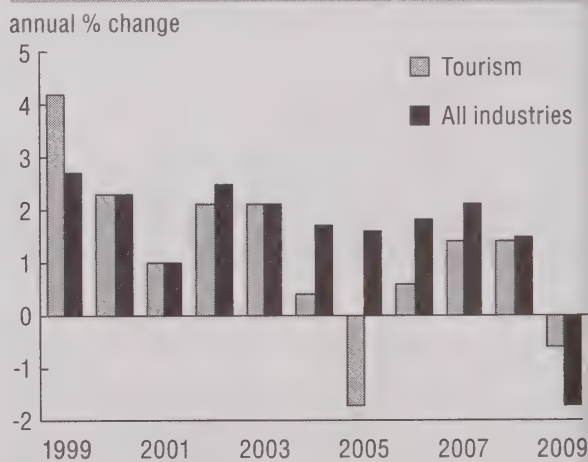
down 5.7%. In 2009, the top 20 travel arrangement firms accounted for 36% of the industry's total revenue. By contrast, the top 20 tour operating companies accounted for 81% of the industry's total revenue in 2009.

Employment in Canadian tourism

In 2009, the Canadian tourism sector accounted for 1.6 million jobs, or 9.4% of all jobs in Canada, down slightly from 10.0% in 1999. Jobs include both full-time and part-time jobs, as well as employee jobs and jobs from self-employment. Five occupational groups dominated the tourism sector, accounting for 48.2% of all jobs: food-counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related occupations (245,000 jobs); food and beverage servers (191,000 jobs); cooks (145,000 jobs); restaurant and food service managers (82,000 jobs); and cashiers (59,000 jobs).

By the fourth quarter of 2010, employment across all tourism sectors was 0.8% higher than at the same point in 2009. In 2009, however, jobs in tourism industries declined 0.6% from 2008, a smaller decline than for all industries in Canada (1.7%).

Chart 31.3
Job growth in tourism industries



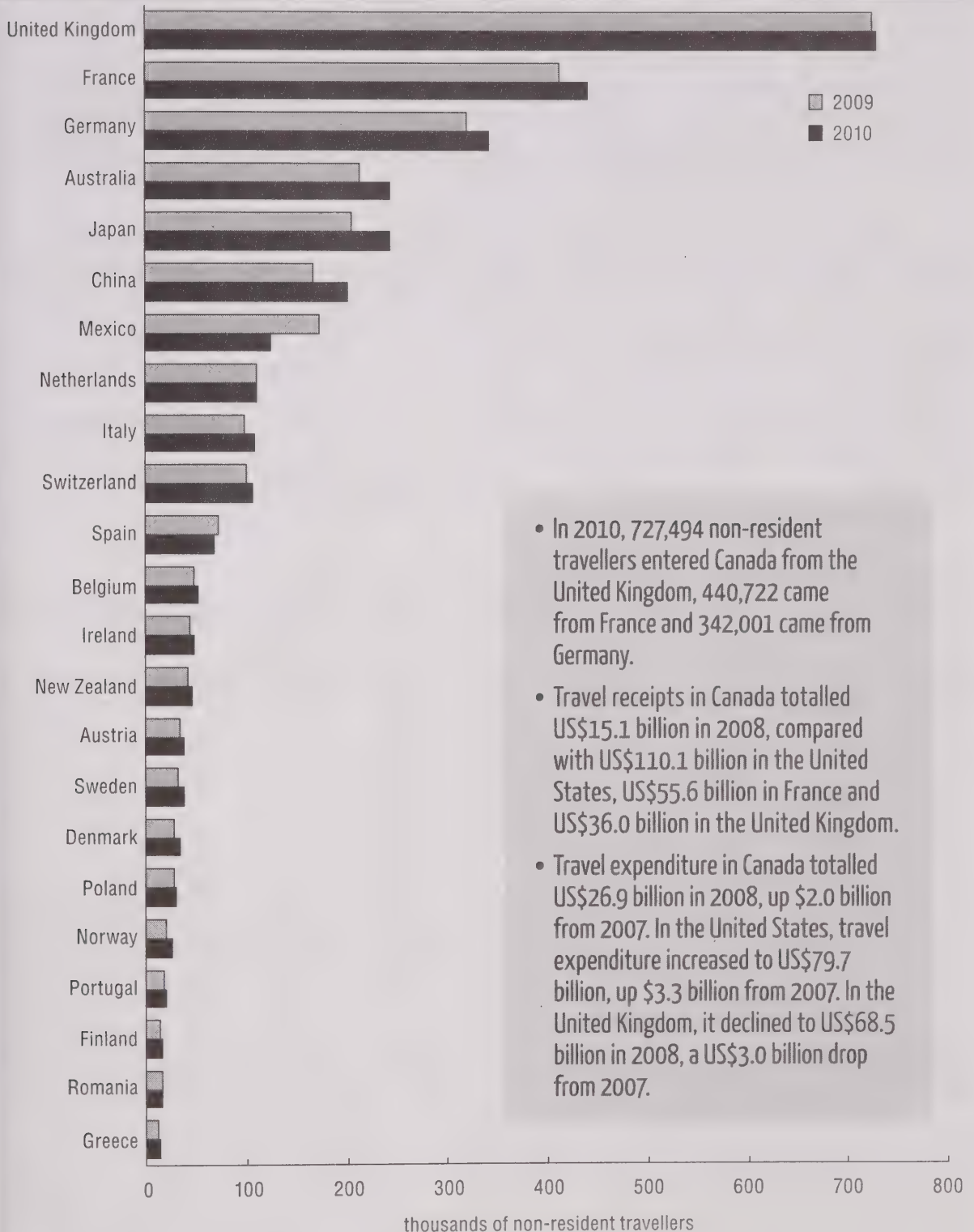
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 13-604-M.

In 2009, the workweek in tourism was 29.0 hours per week, compared with 32.7 hours in the total economy. This reflects the higher proportion of part-time jobs and the lower proportion of self-employment.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 31.4

Non-resident travellers entering Canada, by selected country of residence



- In 2010, 727,494 non-resident travellers entered Canada from the United Kingdom, 440,722 came from France and 342,001 came from Germany.
- Travel receipts in Canada totalled US\$15.1 billion in 2008, compared with US\$110.1 billion in the United States, US\$55.6 billion in France and US\$36.0 billion in the United Kingdom.
- Travel expenditure in Canada totalled US\$26.9 billion in 2008, up \$2.0 billion from 2007. In the United States, travel expenditure increased to US\$79.7 billion, up \$3.3 billion from 2007. In the United Kingdom, it declined to US\$68.5 billion in 2008, a US\$3.0 billion drop from 2007.

Note: Excludes the United States.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0006.

Table 31.1 Tourism gross domestic product, 1995 to 2010

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
\$ millions constant 2002							
Tourism gross domestic product	18,034	18,426	20,014	21,164	22,410	23,266	23,222
Total tourism industries	14,278	14,556	15,782	16,475	17,517	18,196	18,002
Transportation	4,194	4,430	5,163	5,390	5,982	6,272	5,905
Accommodation	4,935	4,951	5,114	5,285	5,320	5,404	5,461
Food and beverage services	2,388	2,322	2,478	2,587	2,767	2,864	2,857
Other tourism industries	2,760	2,853	3,027	3,212	3,450	3,656	3,778
Other industries	3,754	3,870	4,233	4,688	4,893	5,071	5,219

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0010.

Table 31.2 Receipts and payments on international travel account, 1995 to 2010

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
\$ millions							
Spending in Canada by foreign residents (receipts)	10,818	11,748	12,221	14,019	15,142	15,997	16,436
Spending in foreign countries by Canadians (payments)	14,093	15,353	15,873	16,029	17,092	18,444	18,487
Receipts minus payments, international travel account	-3,273	-3,604	-3,651	-2,009	-1,952	-2,448	-2,050

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0005.

Table 31.3 Employment generated by tourism, 1996 to 2010

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
thousands						
Tourism activities	534.6	548.9	565.9	588.4	610.0	608.4
Total tourism industries	431.2	442.5	456.8	474.7	490.8	488.4
Transportation	76.3	78.4	80.8	83.5	85.5	82.6
Air transportation	51.4	53.1	55.0	56.7	58.2	55.5
Railway transportation	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8
Water transportation	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Bus transportation	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9
Other transportation industries	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.7	12.5
Accommodation	150.0	151.1	154.5	157.0	159.2	158.4
Food and beverage services	115.8	121.9	126.5	135.4	143.2	143.8
Other tourism activities	89.1	91.1	95.0	98.9	102.9	103.6
Recreation and entertainment	51.7	53.6	57.1	59.0	61.1	61.9
Travel agencies	37.4	37.5	37.9	39.9	41.8	41.7
Other industries	103.4	106.5	109.1	113.7	119.1	120.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0003.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions constant 2002								
23,320	22,350	23,331	23,980	24,663	25,338	25,667	25,008	26,119
17,921	17,031	17,791	18,280	18,724	19,201	19,439	18,812	19,678
5,526	5,080	5,393	5,752	6,001	6,232	6,487	6,210	6,609
5,708	5,476	5,767	5,827	5,967	6,133	6,097	5,910	6,212
2,898	2,792	2,886	2,931	2,987	3,036	3,111	3,034	3,100
3,789	3,683	3,745	3,770	3,769	3,800	3,744	3,658	3,757
5,399	5,319	5,540	5,700	5,939	6,137	6,228	6,196	6,441

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$ millions								
16,741	14,776	16,979	16,674	16,457	16,578	16,544	15,520	16,263
18,400	18,728	20,237	21,866	23,316	26,511	28,629	27,692	30,382
-1,660	-3,951	-3,257	-5,192	-6,859	-9,933	-12,085	-12,172	-14,119

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
thousands								
611.0	602.2	610.6	607.1	608.1	613.6	619.9	616.8	617.2
490.4	482.8	490.0	485.6	487.8	492.4	499.0	497.5	496.8
77.8	75.7	73.2	66.6	68.8	71.7	73.4	72.3	71.2
50.6	48.8	46.8	39.6	40.7	42.6	43.5	42.8	42.4
2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
9.8	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.6
12.7	12.7	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.4
160.5	155.4	161.6	163.2	160.8	161.8	160.6	162.4	164.3
144.7	144.8	145.3	145.4	147.5	147.2	151.0	149.7	149.8
107.3	107.0	110.0	110.5	110.7	111.7	114.0	113.1	111.4
65.5	66.0	68.2	68.1	68.7	69.3	70.0	70.7	72.0
41.8	40.9	41.8	42.4	42.0	42.4	44.0	42.4	39.5
120.7	119.4	120.5	121.5	120.3	121.2	120.9	119.3	120.5

Table 31.4 Travel arrangement and reservation services, operating statistics, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^a
	\$ millions				
Travel agencies					
Operating revenue	1,592.3	1,668.7	1,659.2	1,623.5	1,517.9
Operating expenses	1,509.0	1,551.0	1,555.4	1,516.7	1,430.7
	%				
Operating profit margin	5.2	7.1	6.3	6.6	5.7
	\$ millions				
Tour operators					
Operating revenue	6,971.7	7,217.0	7,515.8	7,655.4	7,701.2
Operating expenses	6,894.2	7,118.1	7,444.7	7,636.0	7,739.5
	%				
Operating profit margin	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.3	-0.5
	\$ millions				
Other travel arrangement and reservation services¹					
Operating revenue	264.7	279.0	1,006.3	1,084.1	968.9
Operating expenses	243.8	257.1	988.6	1,043.3	937.2
	%				
Operating profit margin	7.9	7.8	1.8	3.8	3.3

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Operating revenue excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

Operating expenses exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

1. Starting with 2007, data cannot be compared with those for previous years.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 351-0003.

Table 31.5 Accommodation services, operating statistics, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	\$ millions				
Operating revenue	14,193.0	14,809.1	15,770.5	16,163.8	15,088.2
Operating expenses	12,009.2	12,608.9	13,910.0	14,313.3	13,837.5
Salaries, wages and benefits	4,473.5	4,669.3	4,760.2	4,888.9	4,680.6
	%				
Operating profit margin	15.4	14.9	11.8	11.4	8.3

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Operating revenue excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

Operating expenses exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

Salaries, wages and benefits include vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed and the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Québec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums.

Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 351-0002.

Table 31.6 Canadians travelling in Canada, by province and territory of destination, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	thousands					
Canada	185,134	203,976	207,470	214,559	214,498	227,121
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,583	3,251	3,068	2,939	3,006	3,256
Prince Edward Island	1,048	1,092	1,018	1,057	1,082	1,196
Nova Scotia	5,985	7,265	7,318	7,087	7,131	7,604
New Brunswick	4,379	5,293	5,254	5,349	4,937	5,358
Quebec	44,674	51,611	57,278	57,240	58,410	62,736
Ontario	77,236	82,700	83,036	86,903	84,995	88,412
Manitoba	7,151	6,983	7,275	7,294	7,109	7,935
Saskatchewan	7,797	7,814	7,874	8,164	8,028	8,464
Alberta	13,125	18,727	17,364	20,052	20,601	20,398
British Columbia	20,112	18,931	17,908	18,418	19,126	21,619
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	..	..	77	56 ^E	75 ^E	144 ^E

Note: All trips with a destination in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Travel Survey – Travel Survey of Residents of Canada Bridging Project.

Table 31.7 Expenditures by Canadians on trips in Canada, by province and territory of destination, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	\$ thousands					
Canada	26,299,571	29,349,441	30,370,293	31,512,813	33,206,189	32,372,549
Newfoundland and Labrador	580,359	556,702	578,466	613,323	668,216	585,577
Prince Edward Island	149,013	184,515	256,255	210,645	206,252	227,494
Nova Scotia	780,325	996,174	1,072,260	984,719	1,047,375	1,153,584
New Brunswick	703,055	747,261	767,427	732,070	754,669	714,847
Quebec	5,531,487	6,348,527	6,802,911	7,002,866	7,196,804	7,310,818
Ontario	9,237,284	10,285,870	10,637,175	11,006,038	11,450,412	10,860,767
Manitoba	827,254	833,557	902,279	987,116	966,435	1,041,958
Saskatchewan	1,149,117	1,184,540	1,140,990	1,168,570	1,245,043	1,260,292
Alberta	2,876,157	3,621,678	3,664,737	4,107,182	4,198,567	3,936,861
British Columbia	4,403,611	4,370,479	4,483,499	4,642,885	5,365,741	5,220,576
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	..	..	64,294 ^E	57,397 ^E	106,674 ^E	59,774 ^E

Note: Excludes spending done in Canada for foreign travel or spending for interprovincial trips, spending done in the province of origin of the trip when there is no overnight visit reported in that same province and both the point of origin and portion of airfare allocated to the province of origin of the trip.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Travel Survey – Travel Survey of Residents of Canada Bridging Project.

Table 31.8 International travellers entering or returning to Canada, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands				
Total international travellers	89,120.8	89,103.1	87,146.0	79,132.1	85,679.7
Total non-resident travellers	33,390.2	30,373.5	27,370.1	24,695.7	24,669.1
U.S. residents entering Canada	28,872.7	25,694.6	22,605.6	20,525.6	20,213.5
Residents of countries other than United States entering Canada	4,517.5	4,678.9	4,764.5	4,170.1	4,455.6
Total Canadian residents	46,912.3	50,044.6	51,737.3	47,484.1	53,619.6
Canadian residents returning from the United States	40,173.4	42,640.7	43,613.2	39,254.1	44,902.7
Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States	6,738.9	7,403.8	8,124.0	8,229.9	8,716.9
Total other travellers	8,818.2	8,685.1	8,038.7	6,952.3	7,391.0
Immigrants and former residents	287.1	268.2	263.4	243.7	242.7
Non-resident crews	3,080.7	3,143.2	2,989.3	2,631.4	2,798.8
Canadian crews	5,450.4	5,273.7	4,786.0	4,077.2	4,349.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0001.

Table 31.9 Non-resident travellers entering Canada, by country of residence, 2005 to 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands					
Total non-resident travellers, countries other than the United States	4,505.1	4,517.5	4,678.9	4,764.5	4,170.1	4,455.6
Europe	2,372.9	2,334.7	2,430.3	2,492.1	2,252.3	2,365.5
Africa	71.9	83.2	86.7	91.4	86.8	93.8
Asia	1,321.3	1,327.6	1,307.8	1,265.3	1,082.8	1,230.2
North America, Central America and the Caribbean	354.7	381.4	425.2	450.9	340.6	298.1
South America	131.2	141.8	152.7	163.5	147.9	173.1
Oceania and other Ocean Islands	253.0	248.8	276.3	301.2	259.8	294.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0003.

Table 31.10 Travel by Canadians to foreign countries, top 15 countries visited, 2009

	Overnight visits		
	Visits	Nights	Spending in country
	thousands		CAN\$ millions
United States	17,977	142,627	12,667
Mexico	1,209	12,306	1,310
Cuba	979	8,428	805
Dominican Republic	876	7,401	790
United Kingdom	873	10,503	986
France	735	8,606	906
Italy	362	3,702	484
Germany	312	2,921	265
China	264	5,441	445
Netherlands	260	2,041	195
Spain	218	2,367	284
Hong Kong	213	3,339	243
Republic of Ireland	173	1,889	210
Switzerland	147	1,080	100
Greece	137	2,242	219

Source: Statistics Canada, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 31.11 Travel by Canadians to the United States, top 15 states visited, 2009

	Overnight visits		
	Visits	Nights	Spending in state
	thousands		CAN\$ millions
New York	2,946	8,327	921
Florida	2,644	47,448	3,139
Washington	2,056	5,844	475
Michigan	1,293	3,348	295
Nevada	1,292	5,864	1,120
California	1,233	10,781	1,143
Maine	836	2,787	265
Pennsylvania	759	1,860	148
Vermont	741	2,115	161
Massachusetts	645	2,426	264
North Dakota	586	1,238	172
Montana	583	1,725	173
Arizona	557	8,948	602
Ohio	557	1,441	132
Virginia	553	1,703	118

Source: Statistics Canada, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 31.12 Non-resident travellers entering Canada, by transportation type, 2006 to 2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands				
Total non-residents	33,390.2	30,373.5	27,370.1	24,695.7	24,669.1
All U.S. residents	28,872.7	25,694.6	22,605.6	20,525.6	20,213.5
By automobile	22,064.9	19,124.9	16,469.9	14,889.2	14,361.6
By plane	4,175.6	4,028.8	3,805.8	3,472.8	3,670.0
By train	123.3	129.7	132.3	123.0	145.0
By bus	1,069.6	941.2	832.3	700.6	771.8
By boat	955.5	1,001.0	971.5	993.5	911.8
By other methods	483.8	469.0	393.9	346.4	353.3
All residents of countries other than the United States	4,517.5	4,678.9	4,764.5	4,170.1	4,455.6
By land	487.6	498.6	541.9	519.2	598.5
By air	3,904.0	4,037.0	4,060.9	3,501.4	3,697.3
By sea	126.0	143.3	161.7	149.6	159.8

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 427-0001.

Table 31.13 International travellers entering or returning to Canada, by province and territory, selected years, 1990 to 2010

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
	number				
Canada	117,322,676	104,678,591	105,245,675	89,310,407	85,679,671
Newfoundland and Labrador	140,312	108,133	169,094	216,057	170,203
Prince Edward Island	1,473	6,237	3,051	5,974	3,806
Nova Scotia	449,036	483,609	657,707	563,929	550,436
New Brunswick	11,889,350	8,099,495	7,002,754	6,360,850	4,960,774
Quebec	13,480,261	11,622,463	11,649,573	10,660,337	11,030,333
Ontario	60,753,698	57,659,539	60,605,956	48,734,156	43,350,975
Manitoba ¹	2,772,789	2,186,079	2,228,052	2,047,184	2,260,009
Saskatchewan	1,041,207	784,052	654,759	575,708	819,200
Alberta	1,940,788	2,079,296	2,504,290	2,690,293	3,702,754
British Columbia	24,554,227	21,308,741	19,380,687	17,044,443	18,414,878
Yukon	299,535	340,947	389,752	411,476	416,303
Nunavut ²	..	..	2,521	3,569	2,784

1. Data for the Northwest Territories are reported with Winnipeg, Manitoba, and are not available separately.

2. Data for Iqaluit only.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0001.

Table 31.14 International travel account, 2009

	Receipts	Payments	Balances
		\$ millions	
All countries			
Travel, total	15,520	27,692	-12,172
Business travel	2,528	3,520	-993
Crew spending	145	209	-64
Other business travel	2,383	3,311	-929
Personal travel	12,992	24,172	-11,180
Health related	134	418	-283
Education related	3,215	1,404	1,810
Other personal travel	9,643	22,350	-12,707
United States			
Travel, total	7,063	15,772	-8,708
Business travel	1,526	2,146	-619
Crew spending	115	190	-75
Other business travel	1,411	1,955	-544
Personal travel	5,537	13,626	-8,089
Health related	99	388	-289
Education related	254	891	-637
Other personal travel	5,184	12,346	-7,163
All other countries			
Travel, total	8,456	11,920	-3,464
Business travel	1,001	1,375	-373
Crew spending	30	19	11
Other business travel	971	1,356	-385
Personal travel	7,455	10,546	-3,091
Health related	35	29	6
Education related	2,960	513	2,447
Other personal travel	4,459	10,003	-5,544

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0031.

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Aboriginal identity: People who identify with at least one Aboriginal group (i.e., North American Indian, Métis or Inuit), who are Treaty Indians, Registered Indians as defined by the Indian Act, or who are members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

Allophones: People whose mother tongue is neither English nor French.

Anglophones: People whose mother tongue is English.

Assault levels 1 to 3: Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Balance of international payments: Covers all economic transactions between Canadian residents and non-residents. It includes the current account and the capital and financial account. The current account covers transactions on goods, services, investment income and current transfers. The capital and financial account is mainly composed of transactions in financial instruments.

Balance of payments (BOP): See Balance of international payments.

CANSIM (Canadian Socio-economic Information Management System): Database that enables users to track trends in virtually every aspect of Canadian life. It contains over 35 million time series (observations for a subject at regular intervals).

Capital investment: Includes all expenditures on buildings, engineering construction and machinery and equipment.

Census family: Married couple (with or without children of either or both spouses),

couple living common-law (with or without children of either or both partners) or lone parent of any marital status, with at least one child living in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Children in a census family include grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present.

Census metropolitan area (CMA): Area consisting of one or more adjacent municipalities situated around a major urban core. The urban core must have a population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core.

Census of Agriculture: Survey conducted by Statistics Canada every five years to produce data on the agriculture industry.

Census of Population: Survey conducted every five years to produce data on the population and dwelling counts for Canada, each province and territory, and smaller geographic units such as cities or districts within cities.

Constant dollars: Dollars of a particular base year that are not adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): Measure of the percentage change over time in the average cost of a large basket of goods and services purchased by Canadians. The items contained in the basket are divided into eight broader categories: food, shelter, household operations and furnishings, clothing and footwear, transportation, recreation, education and reading, and alcoholic beverage and tobacco products. The quantity and quality of the items in the basket are held constant. As a result, changes in the cost of the basket are due to pure price movements and not to changes in the composition of the basket.

Core Consumer Price Index: A variant of the CPI that excludes eight of its most volatile components: fruits, vegetables, gasoline, fuel oil, natural gas, mortgage interest, intercity transportation, and tobacco products. These fluctuating components are found within the broader taxonomy of the consumer index, which includes food, shelter and transportation. The Core CPI also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components. *See also* Consumer Price Index.

Educators: Includes all employees in the public school system (either school-based or school district-based) who belong to one of the three following categories: teachers, school administrators and teaching support staff.

Employment: People who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, did any work at all at a job or business, that is, paid work in the context of an employer–employee relationship, or self-employment (also includes unpaid family work, which is defined as unpaid work contributing directly to the operation of a farm, business or professional practice owned and operated by a related member of the same household); or had a job, but were not at work due to factors such as own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, vacation, labour dispute or other reasons. Excludes people on layoff, between casual jobs, and those with a job to start at a future date. *See also* Unemployed and Labour force.

Employment rate: Refers to the number of persons employed, expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and older.

Export values: Export values refer to total exports, and are the dollar value of Canada's merchandise sales to other countries. Export values can be broken down into two components: export prices and export volumes. Volume times price equals value.

Export volumes: Export volumes are export values adjusted for price. It is an indicator of quantity. Also known as real exports or constant dollar exports, it excludes any inflationary influences.

Farm Input Price Index (FIPI): Measures the annual price movement of specific farm inputs at the farm gate—that is, the annual price movement of the goods and services that comprise basic agricultural overhead costs. The specific farm inputs are building and fencing, machinery and motor vehicles, crop production, animal production, supplies and services, hired farm labour, property taxes, interest and farm rent.

Farm Product Price Index (FPPI): Measures the change through time in prices received for agricultural commodities at the first transaction point. These agricultural commodities include both crops and livestock and animal products including grains, oilseeds, specialty crops, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, cattle and calves, hogs, poultry, eggs and dairy products.

Fertility rate: Number of live births occurring in a given time period relative to the number of women of childbearing age.

Francophones: People whose mother tongue is French.

General government: Administrative part of governments. Excludes units such as schools and hospitals directly engaged in the delivery of services.

Generation status: Indicates for how many generations a person and their family have been in Canada. It is derived from place of birth of respondent, the place of birth of the father and the place of birth of the mother and further, it only pertains to the population aged 15 and older. Persons are defined as either 'first generation', 'second generation' or 'third generation or more'. First generation refers to people born outside of Canada.

Second generation refers to people born in Canada with at least one parent born outside of Canada. Third generation and more refers to people who were born in Canada and whose parents were both born in Canada.

Good health: According to the World Health Organization, good health is not merely an absence of illness or infirmity, but a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being measured by four criteria. The first two criteria—disability and dependence—are related to physical health; the third—depression—refers to mental health; and the fourth relates to self-perceived health.

Goods-producing sector: Sector of the economy that is comprised of agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining, oil and gas extraction; utilities (electric power, gas and water); construction; and manufacturing.

Government Business Enterprises (GBEs): Government controlled, public financial and non-financial corporations engaged in commercial operations involving the sale of goods and services to the public in the marketplace. Local GBEs comprise municipally-owned electricity distributors, urban transit companies, gas distributors and telephone companies.

Gross domestic product (GDP): Total unduplicated value of goods and services produced in the economic territory of a country or region during a given period. GDP can be measured in three ways: 1) as total income earned in current production; 2) as total final sales of current production; or 3) as total net values added in current production.

Homicide: A homicide occurs when a person directly or indirectly, by any means, causes the death of a human being. Homicide is either culpable (murder, manslaughter or infanticide) or non-culpable (not an offence and, therefore, not included in the Homicide Survey). Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide and accidental

or justifiable homicide (e.g., self-defence) are not included.

Import values: Import values refer to total imports, and are the dollar value of Canada's merchandise purchases from companies located in other countries. Import values can be broken down into two components: import prices and import volumes. Volume times price equals value.

Import volumes: Import volumes are import values adjusted for price. It is an indicator of quantity. Also known as real imports or constant dollar imports, it excludes any inflationary influences.

Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI): Measures price changes for major commodities sold by Canadian manufacturers.

Inflation: Upward movement in the average level of prices or a persistent rise in the average price of goods and services; affects cost of living. The most widely used measure of inflation is the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Intellectual property: Form of creative endeavour that can be protected through a trademark, patent, copyright, industrial design or integrated circuit topography.

Intermodal traffic: Freight carried in containers or truck trailers that are loaded onto railway flat cars. *See also* Non-intermodal traffic.

International travellers: All persons arriving in Canada who are cleared through Canada Border Service Agency points of entry. Any person may cross into Canada more than once during the same period, and the method of data collection counts each entry or re-entry made; therefore, the numbers include multiple counting of travellers. The three categories of international traveller are non-resident, resident and other.

Interprovincial migration: Movement from one province to another involving a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province is an out-migrant with reference to the province of origin, and an in-migrant with reference to the province of destination.

Labour force: Civilian, non-institutional population aged 15 and older who were employed or unemployed during the Labour Force Survey reference week. *See also* Employment and Unemployment.

Labour productivity: Real output per hours worked.

Low income cut-offs (LICOs): Low income cut-offs (LICOs) are income thresholds, determined by analysing family expenditure data, below which families will devote a larger share of income to the necessities of food, shelter and clothing than the average family would. To reflect differences in the costs of necessities among different community and family sizes, LICOs are defined for five categories of community size and seven categories of family size.

Machinery and Equipment Price Index (MEPI): Measures price changes for machinery and equipment purchases relative to the gross annual accumulation of wealth as represented by the purchase of new machinery and the development and expansion of infrastructure.

Median: Value of the middle number in a series of numbers ranked by order of size.

Mortality rate: Number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 population.

Mother tongue: First language an individual learns at home and still understands.

Multiple visible minority: Respondents who reported more than one visible minority group (e.g., Black and South Asian).

Natural gas liquids: Natural gas liquids (NGLs) are hydrocarbon components in natural gas that are recovered from raw natural gas as liquids by processing through extraction plants; or NGLs are recovered from field separators or other gathering facilities. These liquids include propane, butanes, ethane and pentanes plus.

Net international migration: Net international migration is the change in population over a given period of time as a result of movements of people between Canada and other countries that involve a change in their usual place of residence. A distinction is made between immigrants, emigrants, returning emigrants, net temporary emigrants and net non-permanent residents.

New Housing Price Index (NHPI): Measures price changes for contractors' selling prices of new residential houses.

Non-intermodal traffic: Non-Intermodal traffic is freight carried in bulk or loaded in railway box cars. *See also* Intermodal traffic.

Non-contributory registered pension plan: A pension plan in which all required contributions are made by the employer.

Non-profit organization: Organizations that are institutionally separate from governments, do not return any profits generated to their owners or directors, are independent and able to regulate their own activities, benefit to some degree from voluntary contributions of time or money, and are formally incorporated or registered under specific legislation with provincial/territorial or federal governments.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): Industry classification system developed to provide common definitions of the industrial structures of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Its hierarchical structure is composed of sectors (two-digit code), subsectors (three-digit

code), industry groups (four-digit code), and industries (five-digit code).

Operating expense: Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, intermediate purchases, capital consumption allowances and net indirect taxes on factors of production.

Operating revenue: Revenue from the sales of goods and services; rental and operating lease revenue; and revenue from commissions, franchise fees and royalties.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): A group of 31 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. The OECD produces internationally agreed upon instruments, decisions and recommendations to promote rules of the game in areas where multilateral agreement is necessary for individual countries to make progress in a globalized economy.

Participation rate: Represents the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Person-trip: Each time a non-resident traveller enters Canada it is recorded by Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), and this marks the beginning of a person-trip. The person-trip concludes when the traveller leaves Canada. For Canadian residents, a person-trip begins when a person leaves Canada and ends when the traveller returns and the re-entry is recorded by CBSA. Person-trips are divided into two categories according to the length of trip: same-day and one or more nights (or overnight). For residents, person-trips are either to U.S. destinations or non-U.S. destinations, also known as countries other than the United States (or overseas countries). To avoid double-counting in cases where resident

travellers have visited both the United States and countries other than the United States, the person-trip is classified according to where the traveller spent the most nights.

Person-visit: A non-resident traveller may visit several locations on one trip to Canada; each stay represents a person-visit. A resident traveller may visit several countries or U.S. states before re-entering Canada; each of these visits represents a person-visit. Person-visits are divided into two categories according to the length of visit: same-day and one or more nights (or overnight). Since a person-trip may encompass several person-visits, the number of person-visits is often greater than the number of person-trips.

Petroleum products: End result of the petroleum refining process. They include fuels like gasoline, aviation fuel, diesel and heating oil; products such as solvents and lubricants; and raw materials for manufacturing petrochemicals.

Profit margin: The difference between the cost of buying or producing something and the price for which it is sold.

Public sector: Public administration at the federal, provincial or municipal levels of government, as well as Crown corporations, liquor control boards and other government institutions such as schools (including universities), hospitals and public libraries.

Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI): Measures price changes for the purchase of raw materials by Canadian industry. The term 'raw material' refers either to a commodity that is sold for the first time after being extracted from nature, or a substitutable recycled product (for example, metal scrap).

Services-producing sector: Sector of the economy composed of the following: trade; transportation and warehousing; finance and insurance, real estate and renting and leasing, and management of companies

and enterprises; professional, scientific and technical services; information and cultural industries; arts, entertainment and recreation; administrative and support services; waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; public administration; and other services.

Trade surplus: Positive trade balance occurring when a country exports more goods than it imports.

Unemployment: People who, during the Labour Force Survey reference week, were on temporary layoff with an expectation of recall and were available for work; were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work; or had a new job to start within four weeks from the reference week, and were available for work. *See also* Employment and Labour force.

Unemployment rate: Refers to the number of unemployed people, expressed as a percentage of the labour force (unemployed plus employed).



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Begin your research from the Statistics Canada home page at
www.statcan.gc.ca/start-debut-eng.html.

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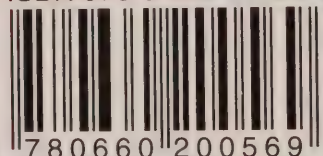
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